"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; continued cool; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,929. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

PRESIDENT TELLS GERMANY WE WILL OMIT NO WORD OR ACT REQUIRED BY THE SACRED DUTY OF MAINTAINING OUR RIGHTS, VIOLATED BY SUBMARINE WAR ON MERCHANT SHIPPING; APPEALS TO GERMAN SENSE OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITY

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS; ANTI-WAR PARTY THE CAUSE

King Victor Reserves Decision as to Whether He Will Let Ministers Go.

COUNCIL HELD HURRIEDLY

Country Thrown Into Turmoil by Former Premier's Determined Stand for Neutrality.

UNITED NATION KING'S HOPE

D'Annunzio Arrives in Rome and Is Greeted by Great Crowds That Roar for War.

LONDON, Friday, May 14.—The Italian Cabinet has resigned.

"The Council of Ministers," says Reuter's Rome correspondent, "considering that it did not possess the unanimous assent of the constitutional parties regarding its international policy which the gravity of the situation demands, has decided to hand its resignation to the King. An official note to this effect was issued tonight.

"The King has reserved his decision as to whether the resignation will be accepted."

ROME, May 13.—An urgent council of Ministers was convoked this afternon owing to the alarming increase in the agitation of the people.

At a Cabinet meeting held earlier in the day for the usual bi-weekly signing of decrees the internal situation was discussed and King Victor Emmanuel expressed the hope that an understanding would be reached which would make Parliament unanimous in the decisions that are to be taken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 13.—Great indignation is felt among the large majority of the people at the sudden entrance of former Premier Giolitti into active politics in opposition to Premier Salandra and his policy. The popular view is that this is no time for internal wrangling.

The entire country is in a turmoil and the antagonism between Interventionists and neutralists or pro-Allies and pro-Germans, is becoming daily more bitter. Demonstrations are taking place in all the cities and even many of the villages. They are with difficulty kept within bounds and threaten to become really dangerous. This new situation may be prolonged. It may even overthrow the Cabinet, as Giolitti has a pawerful and numerous following, well trained and ready to follow him blindly.

Friends of Italy much regret this new obstacle to their national aspirations. The only explanation possible of Premier Salandra's determination to bring the question of war before Parliament is that he believes himself strong enough to vanquish Giolitti and thus have a free hand. But it is remarked that vital national interests also are in the balance. If he is overthrown those interests also will be defeated and the country delivered into the hands of the Opportunists.

The people are awaiting the turn of events almost with anguish.

ROME, Italy, May 13.—The political parties whose policies are in favor of Italy remaining neutral have announced the intention of organizing a demonstration to counteract the actions of those who favor intervention in the war.

The police of Rome, fearing conflicts between the citizens of the various parties, are taking extraordinary measures to cope with the situation.

Troops occupy all the important points of the city and are especially in force in the vicinities of the Austro-Hungarian and German Embassies. Strong detachments of soldiers also are being kept in the neighborhood of ex-Premier Giolitti's house ready to rush to his defense if necessary.

The Giornale d'Italia, which represents Government opinion, in an article urges concord. It suggests that in his attitude favoring Italy remaining neutral former Premier Giolitti perhaps went further than he intended to do. The newspaper recalls the phrase of Garibaldi when he landed fifty-five years ago today in Sicily with his thousand volunteers. "If united, our task will be easy," and calls for unity at the present time.

Signor Giolitti has had published in the Tribune a letter in which he declares he came to Rome because he was summoned here to express his views. He says his convictions have not changed since he expressed them in a speech before Parliament. Discussing the demonstrations against him, he professes not to understand how persons who claim to be inspired by principles of complete liberty have so little respect for other people's opinions.

Many expressions of confidence in the

Continued on Page 3.

President Wilson's Note to Germany

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, MAY 13, 1915

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy.

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulflight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—it can not now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government, which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts it is understood the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German Navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his Government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial Government, and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncombatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt, and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence, because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the Treaty of 1828, between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

BRYAN.

CALLS SITUATION GRAVE

And Suggests Disavowal of the Acts of the German Commanders.

REPARATION IS EXPECTED

"So Far as Reparation Is Possible for Injuries Which Are Without Measure."

LOOKS FOR PROMPT STEPS

"To Prevent Recurrence of Anything So Subversive of the Principles of War."

EMBASSY NOTICE IRREGULAR

"No Warning of an Unlawful or Inhumane Act Can Be Accepted as an Excuse."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—"The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

This is the final paragraph of President Wilson's note to the German Government regarding the Lusitania disaster, which was made public tonight.

The note which was cabled by Secretary Bryan to the American Ambassador in Berlin today for delivery to the German Foreign Office tomorrow morning calls on Germany in vigorous but courteous language to abandon her submarine warfare against merchant vessels, and to disavow the acts of her submarine commanders in cases where American ships have been attacked or the lives of American citizens lost or endangered.

The principle is laid down and emphatically maintained that American citizens engaged on peaceful missions are entitled to take passage on the merchant vessels of any nationality, even on the merchant vessels of Germany's enemies, and are immune from any atack on he high seas which places heir lives in jeopardy.

Appeal to Humanity.

Throughout the note there is an evident intention shown by the President to appeal to Germany's sense of right, justice, and humanity. But the concluding paragraph informs the German Government in unmistakable language that a failure to correct or abandon the abuses of which the United States complains, will cause this Government to take its own course in order to bring about what it insists the German Government should do of its own volition.

With te possible exception of the closing paragraph permaps the most striking feature of the note is the virtual insistence that Germany abandon her submarine warfare on merchant shipping, not only with reference to the vessels of the United States and other neutral nations, but also the merchant vessels which fly the flags of Germany's enemies.

Abandon Submarine Attacks.

It is not stretching the purpose of President Wilson's words to say that he calls on Germany to abandon the terms of her war zone order, so far as it aplies to submarine attacks on merchant ships of any nation, including a belligerent, or the destruction of any merchant ship, no matter what flag she carries, until after her passengers and crew have been allowed to leave her in safety.

The points made by the President in this communication may be summarized in the following groupings:

1. The German Government should disavow the acts which resulted not only in the sinking of the Lusitania, but those which disabled the American ship Gulflight and the American ship Cushing, as well as the destruction of the British steamer Falaba, with the consequent death of Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen.

2. The German Government, in the "confident expectation" of this Government, will make reparation "so far as reparation is possible."

NEW FRENCH GAIN; CARENCY TAKEN

Germans Driven from Albain-St. Nazaire, Too, with Very Heavy Losses.

20 BIG GUNS CAPTURED

Victors' Spoils Include 3,000 Rifles and Large Stores of Shells and Cartridges.

LONDON, May 13.—The French are celebrating the victory of Carency, which was rendered complete by the capture of the last German position in that village Wednesday night. As a result of the sanguinary fighting on the front stretching from Carency to Neuville-St. Vaast, the victors are in possession of large stores of German artillery and small-arms ammunition, of 3,000 rifles, and twenty big guns, as well as a large number of machine guns.

The French War Office also reports progress to the north of Carency, where the French have established themselves in Albain-St. Nazaire, and asserts that the forest of Le Prêtre, long the scene of trench fighting in which first one and then the other opponent has had the advantage, is at last wholly French.

While announcing successes near Ypres, repulses of French counter-attacks near Berry-au Bac and of a new assault in the Woevre, the Berlin official report admits the evacuation of Carency and Albain-St. Nazaire, with loss of "much material."

Sir John French's report indicates that the British positions east of Ypres are still under terrific pressure from German assaults, the defenders' line having been temporarily broken, but it is asserted that it still holds fast.

These are the official reports on which the French claims of victory are founded:

(*Night Report*)—The Belgian Army, by a new attack last night on the right bank of the Yser, repulsed the enemy, who left, in retiring, several hundred dead on the ground.

Much Booty Taken at Carency.

To the north of Arras we have obtained some new and important results. By the capture of Carency there has fallen into our hands much war material, which it has not yet been possible to enumerate completely. It includes two cannon, one howitzer, two mortars, a dozen bomb throwers, a large number of machine guns, 3,000 rifles, and large supplies of shells and cartridges.

In the wood of Hill 125 we found the bodies of three companies of Germans who had been annihilated by our artillery.

The enemy bombarded Carency this afternoon, but without result. As masters of Carency we have made progress toward the north, where we have established ourselves in Albain St. Nazaire, which we hold with the exception of some houses along the river. Around these the struggle still continues. We made several hundred prisoners. During his retirement the enemy set fire to half the village.

At Neuville St. Vaast we occupied new groups of houses in the northern

Continued on Page 4.

SABANY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 While announcing successes near at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address.

BRITAIN WILL INTERN GERMANS

New Policy, Announced by Asquith, Greeted Without Protest by Commons.

TO DEPORT NON-FIGHTERS

Naturalized Aliens Retain Liberty, but on Sufferance—Plan Supported at Big Meetings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons today, announced the proposals of the Cabinet for dealing with enemy aliens. These proposals were submitted yesterday afternoon to Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition, and were approved by him. They are drastic, sweeping and unprecedented. Deeply as the House was stirred by this necessity of war, there was no protest. In brief, the Government policy is internment and deportation. The announcement by Premier Asquith was followed by a subsidence of the anti-German rioting.

The realities of the present struggle were brought home to the House a few minutes earlier by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who announced the loss of the battleship Goliath by torpedo attack in the Dardanelles, with 500 officers and men, and the next sentence announced the further success of the British submarine E-14, which sank two Turkish torpedo boats and a transport.

A snub was administered to Johnson Hicks, who suggested that somebody had overruled Lord Fisher's alleged reluctance to attack the Dardanelles without the co-operation of the military forces.

"In time of war," Mr. Churchill retorted, "the unity of the Board of Admiralty should not be impugned."

But it was the alien enemy in the midst of the country that absorbed attention in the House.

"The use of gases," Lord Robert Cecil, "the loss of the Lusitania and the revelations in the Bryce report on the Belgian atrocities have destroyed the view that the ordinary presuppositions about men are applicable to Germans. We find that they are capable of any crime, of the most dastardly, treacherous and cruel attacks the mind of man can conceive."

When a Member suggested that the Bryce report be sent to every home in the land the members cheered fiercely, and there was a still greater demonstration when the Prime Minister, in a sentence uttered with suppressed passion, declared that the report would be read throughout the length and breadth of the world.

It was in such an atmosphere that the edict against the alien enemies in England, so eagerly awaited, was promulgated.

A careful distinction was drawn

Continued on Page 4.

ROSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies—Advt.

TURKS TORPEDO BRITISH WARSHIP

Predreadnought Goliath Sunk in Dardanelles, with Loss of 500 Men.

VICTIM OF DESTROYERS

They Attacked Her Just Within the Strait—Twenty Officers and 160 Men Saved.

LONDON, May 13.—The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles. It is believed that 500 lives have been lost.

Announcement of the loss of the battleship was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who said:

"The Goliath was torpedoed last night in a torpedo attack by destroyers while protecting the French flank just inside the strait.

"Twenty officers and 160 men were saved, which, I fear, means that over 500 were lost.

"The Admiral commanding at the Dardanelles also telegraphs that the submarine E-14, which, with so much daring, penetrated to the Sea of Marmora, has reported that she sank two Turkish gunboats and a large Turkish transport."

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that Turkish Headquarters has made the following announcement, (probably referring to the Goliath:)

"A portion of the Turkish fleet in the forenoon attacked an English ironclad near Morto Harbor, at the entrance to the Dardanelles. She was struck by projectiles in three places, namely, the Commander's bridge, amidship, and astern, and sank immediately."

The Goliath is the fifth battleship unit to be lost during the investment of the Dardanelles. On Dec. 13, 1914, the Turkish battleship Messudiyeh was sunk by a British submarine, which dived under five lines of mines to reach her prey. On March 18 the Ocean, a sister ship of the Goliath; the Irresistible, a sister ship of the Formidable, which was lost in the English Channel by torpedo or mine on Jan. 1, and the French battleship Bouvet were sunk by mines while bombarding the forts on the Dardanelles.

All these battleships were of the predreadnought type. The Goliath, when she was completed in 1900, was noted for being one of the fastest ships of her class, making over her registered speed of 18¼ knots an hour. Her waterline length was 400 feet; her beam 74 feet, and her draught 26½ feet. Her displacement was 12,950 tons, and her officers and men numbered 750, or, as a flagship, 780.

The Goliath carried four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders, (ten heavy and two light;) six Maxims, and four 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

It has been reported, but the report lacks confirmation, that another British battleship, the Lord Nelson, stranded inside the strait and was destroyed by Turkish gun fire. The report emanated from Constantinople via Berlin on April 5. Since then, however, the name of the Lord Nelson has appeared in the British Admiralty reports of the action of the Franco-British fleets.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS today from New York, tomorrow from Albany; see steamboat page for leaving time.—Advt.

for the injuries done by German agents.

3. The German Government, it is also confidently expected, "will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended."

Opinions Are Divided.

Such opinions as were expressed tonight in unofficial circles indicated that there was likely to be a divided view as to whether the President's message to the German Government meant war or a continuance of friendly diplomatic relations between the two nations. Germany has already refused to abandon her submarine warfare unless England, for her part, would consent to relinquish her "starving-out" policy directed against Germany.

In calling on Germany to cease her submarine attacks on merchant vessels the United States does not offer any counter proposition. Having this in mind, one opinion prevailing in Washington tonight is that the course of the United States, outlined in the note, is likely to result in a severance of dealings between the two Governments and an ultimate resort to hostilities.

Opens Way for Exchanges.

This, however, does not appear to be the prevailing interpretation in Administration circles. The feeling there is that the note opens the way for diplomatic exchanges. It is pointed out that if Germany construes the note in the spirit which pervades it, she will suffer no loss of dignity by responding in awy that will afford the United States Government no opportunity for offense, and will lead to mutual agreements which will produce the results that are insisted upon by President Wilson.

At the same time some persons here find it difficult to escape the conviction that the German Government will not be willing to abandon its submarine warfare on the merchant ships of Germany's enemies. Judged by some of the views expressed at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, it is believed that the response of the United States to this attitude would be the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany without resort to war and a synchronous declaration to the world that this nation could afford to have no further dealings with a Government which refused to comply with the rules of civilized warfare.

Submarine Reprisals.

In an examination of the note, attention is concentrated on the concluding paragraph and the paragraph which refers to the manner of conducting submarine war against unarmed merchantmen. The last mentioned reference holds that the submarine cannot unedrtake reprisals against merchant vessels with any success, and the President's reasons for this view are given as follows:

"It is practically impossible for the officers of the submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her, and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sin her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instance of which we have spoken time enough for that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited, not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

Recalls Asquith's View.

The language quoted above practically advances the same ideas as those put forth by Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in the House of Commons on March 1 as follows:

The responsibility of discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels and between neutral and enemy cargoes obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status and character of the vessel and cargo, and to preserve all papers before sinking or capturing the ship. So, also, the humane duty to provide for the safety of crews of merchant vessels, whether neutral or enemy, is an obligation on every belligerent.

It is upon this basis that all previous discussions of law for regulating warfare have proceeded. The German submarine fulfills none of these obligations. She enjoys no local command of the waters wherein she operates. She does not take her captures within the jurisdiction of a prize court. She carries no prize crew which can be put aboard prizes which she seizes. She uses no effective means of discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels. She does not receive on board for safety the crew of the vessel she sinks. Her methods of warfare, therefore, are entirely outside the scope of any international instruments regulating operations against commerce in time of war.

The Gulflight Case.

A feature of the American note is that it charges that the American oil tank steamer Gulflight was disabled by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. It has never been publicly disclosed whether the German Government has admitted that the injury to this vessel was due to submarine activity. On Tuesday the State Department gave to the press a circular statement issued by the German Government saying that orders and instructions had been given repeatedly to German submarine commanders to avoid attacking neutral vesels not carrying contraband or engaged in hostile acts. A portion of this circular statement was omitted from the text as made public by the State Department, and it is suggested tonight that this deletion embraced an acknowledgment by Germany that the Gulflight had been attacked by a German submarine and had not been the victim of a British mine.

Embassy Advertisement.

Another feature of the note that attracts attention is the paragraph which refers to the action of the German Embassy in Washington in inserting an advertisement in American newspapers warning American citizens not to take passage on ships of Germany's enemies. President Wilson makes reference to the "surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial Government's Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers," but he adds that he does so only to point out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can be accepted by this Government in excuse or palliation for that act.

As has been said in Washington dispatches to THE TIMES, the note is an appeal to German conscience. It calls on Germany on grounds of humanity as well as of international law to abandon its submarine warfare, and gives the Imperial Government an opportunity to disavow the acts of its submarine commanders. The President states flatly that he is loath to believe that these acts had the sanction of the German Government. The plain intent of one portion of the communication is to show emphatically that this Government holds that American citizens on innocent missions have just as much right on a belligerent merchant vessel as they have on a vessel flying the American flag.

The declaration in the American note to Germany of Feb. 10 that this Government would hold the German Governmen to "strict accountability" for acts occasioning the loss of American vessels or the lives of American citizens on the high seas is emphasized in the note. The President repeats the term "strict accountability," but softens it by the statement that this Government does no understand that the Imperial Governmen questions the rights which the United States maintains belong to its ships and citizens.

Although the President praises Germany for high principles of equity which have actuated and guided her in the past, he refers to "acts of lawlessness," but a gain gives the German Government the opportunity to take no offense over this term, for he expresses the belief that the commanders of the German vessel which committed these acts did so "under misapprehension" of the orders of the German naval authorities. The President takes it for granted that the commanders of German submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncombatants.

"The Government and the people of the United States," says the President, "look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt, and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greatest confidence, because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia."

Take Hopeful View.

It is evident from the note that the President, while feeling that the position of the United States demanded emphatic representations that would leave no doubt of the resentment felt by the American Government and people over the sinking of the Lusitania, intended that his language should convey an appeal to the German Government's heart and conscience rather than a demand for a new deal based on material grounds.

In the belief that the German Government will construe the note in this spirit, officials of the Government hold to the hope that what the President desires to see accomplished in the way of abandonment of the German submarine warfare on merchant vessels will be accomplished by peaceable means.

His Lucky Thirteen.

The note was written originally by the President in shorthand. This is a familiar method of Mr. Wilson in making memoranda, and the fact that he utilized it in writing the momentous communication sent today to Berlin indicates that he had his thoughts well in mind and understood in advance perfectly what he intended to say. The shorthand characters of the President filled six pages of ordinary note paper. After he had set down the communication in this way the President transcribed it on his own typewriter. As far as known, no official or clerk of the White House had any part in the transcription of the document until after it had been presented to the members of the Cabinet. Not even Secretary Bryan saw it in advance of that time.

The note is dated today, May 13. It was suggested tonight that the President purposely held it over from yesterday before transmitting it to Germany. He has always regarded 13 as his lucky number.

Bernstorff Gets a Copy.

A copy of the note was delivered to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, tonight by the State Department as a courtesy, and copies were similarly cabled to the American Ambassadors at London, Paris, and Petrograd for their own information.

Publication of the text was arranged for by Secretary Bryan, who announced that the document was to be released for use in editions of morning newspapers reaching the American public near earlier than 5 A. M. Friday. Special restrictions were imposed on foreign correspondents, who were not permitted to cable it until the same hour that it reached the people of the United States. The purpose of these arrangements, it was explained at the State Department, was to prevent diplomatic embarrassments, such as might arise if the text reached the British or French Governments through publication in foreign newspapers before it actually had reached the German Government.

PLEA FOR ZIONIST'S RELEASE

Appeal Made for Israel Cohen, Interned in a German Camp.

The Zionist Association and its affiliated organizations in America and in England are preparing an appeal to the State Department at Washington to obtain the release from the Detention Camp at Ruhleben, near Berlin, of Israel Cohen, Secretary of the International Zionist Organization.

Mr. Cohen, who is the author of "Jewish Life in Modern Times," was interned at the beginning of the war, being a British subject. The Jews of America hope to be able to have him paroled and allowed to come to America.

THE TREATY OF 1828 CITED BY PRESIDENT

Text of the Agreement Entered Into Between This Country and Prussia.

EQUAL SHIPPING RIGHTS

Treatment of Merchant Vessels During War as Decided at That Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Treaty of 1828, between the United States and Prussia, referred to by President Wilson in his note to Germany, is as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States, of extending, also, and consolidatindg the commercial intercourse between them, and convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity, based upon principles of equity equally beneficial to both countries and applicable in time of peace as well as in time of war, have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce; for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State; and his Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred like powers on the Sieur Ludwig Neiderstetter, chargé d'affaires of his said Majesty, near the United States; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their said full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

Article 1.

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocate body of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce s permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

Article 2.

Prussian vessels arriving either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally vessels of the United States arriving either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, lighthouses, pilotage, salvage, and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties and charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

Article III.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, in Prussian vessels, may, also, be so imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, or whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whosoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in Prussian vessels.

And, reciprocally, all kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the Kingdom of Prussia, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States, in vessels of the said States, may also be so imported in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

Article IV.

To prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the two proceeding articles are to their full extent, applicable to Prussian vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally, to vessels of the said States and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

Article V.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States, of any article, the produce or manufacture of Prussia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Kingdom of Prussia, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Prussia, to, or from, the ports of the United States, or to, or from, the ports of Prussia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Article VI.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the said United States, in national vessels, may, also, be exported therefrom in Prussian vessel, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name of, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in vessels of the United States of America.

An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, so that all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or the industry of the said kingdom, or of any other country, which my be lawfully exported from Prussian ports in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in Prussian vessels.

Article VII.

The preceding articles are not applicable to the coasct wise navigation of the two countries, which is respectively reserved by each of the high contracting parties exclusively to itself.

Article VIII.

No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf or under their authority, in the purchase of any articles of commerce, lawfully imported, on account of or in reference to the character of the vessel, whether it beof the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

Article IX.

If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted t osuch other nation, or on yielding the same compensation when the grant is conditional.

Article X.

The two contracting parties have granted to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice Consuls, agents, and commisaries of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations. But if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place

The Consuls, Vice Consuls, and commercial agents shall have the rights, as such, to sit as Judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the Captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are commitetd to their charge without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the Captain should disturb the order or tranquility of the country, or the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or suported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

Article XI.

The said Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents are authorized to require the assitance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, Judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and, on this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty and shall not be again arrested for the same cuse. However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offense, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending shall have pronounced his sentence and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Article XII.

The twelfth article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between the parties in 1785 and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty-fourth, inclusive, of that which was concluded at Berlin in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article, relating to treaties with Great Britain, are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they made part of the contex of the present treaty, it being, however, understood, that the stipulations contained in the articles thus revived shall be always considered as in no manner affecting the treaties or conventions concluded by either party with other powers during the interval between the expiration of the said Treaty of 1799 and commencement of the operation of th epresent treaty.

The parties still desirous, in conformity with their intention declared in the twelfth article of the said Treaty of 1799, to establish between themselves, or in concert with other maritime powers, further provisions, to insure just protection and freedom to neutral navigation and commerce, and which may, at the same time, advance the cause of civilization and humanity, engage to treat on this subject at some future and convenient period.

Article XIII.

Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom, with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed at the time of its departure to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having attempted a first time to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could and ought to have learnt, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which, after having been warned off once shall, during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockaded port during the continuance of the said blockade, shall then subject themselves to bedetained and condemned.

Article XIV.

The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their pedsonal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or ab interstato, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absonce of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods as would be taken of the goods of a native, in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if question should arise among several claimants to which of them said goods belong the same shall be decided finally by the laws and Judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding squal estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, an dto withdraw the proceeds without molestation and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the Government of the respective States. But this article shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published, or hereafter to be published by his Majesty the King of Prussia, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

Article XV.

The present treaty shall continue in force for twelve years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if twelve months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification to the other its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification whatever the time at which ti may take place.

Article XVI.

This treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by, and ith the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, within nine months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages; and they have thereto affixed their seals: Declaring, nevertheless, that the signing in both languages shall not be brought into precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done in triplicate at the City of Washington, on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight; and the fifty-second of the Independence of the United States of America.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]
H. CLAY,
LUDWIG NEIDERSTETTER.

WILSON TO SAIL EARLY FOR NEW YORK TO REST

After Hard Work on German Note President Seeks Recuperation at Sea.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—President Wilson decided today to leave tomorrow instead of on Saturday for New York, where he is due on Monday to review the Atlantic fleet. He will make the trip on board the yacht Mayflower, and will be away until next Wednesday night or Thursday morning unless present plans are changed.

Secretary Tumulty, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, naval aid, and several members of the President's family will accompany him.

The President has been tired out by his constant application for the last few days to the work of preparing America's note to Germany. His advisers think he needs a rest, and, while the Mayflower will be in constant touch with shore, no stenographer will be taken and only necessary work will be done.

During his visit to New York the President will review a land parade, speak briefly at a luncheon given by the Mayor's Committee, attend a dinner on the battleship Wyoming and review the fleet. He will leave for Washington late Tuesday.

In order that nothing may interfere with plans for the review the President has directed that power over traffic in New York Harbor, ordinarily vested in the Secretary of Commerce, be transferred to the Secretary of the Navy during the review period.

SENATORS SUPPORT WILSON.

Those Now in Hawaii Declare for a Firm Stand.

HONOLULU, May 13.—General expression of support of President Wilson and declarations that emphatic firmness is necessary were made today by members of the party of United States Senators and Congressmen now touring Hawaii.

Senators Cummins of Iowa, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Overman of North Carolina, expressed hope that American lives would be safeguarded and that a guarantee of their safety would be peaceably accomplished.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia, in an address at Hilo, declared "We should be ready to fight if necessary."

WOULDN'T FIGHT FOR HONOR.

Prof. Kirchwey Would Call World Council to Draft New War Rules.

Columbia's pacifists heard Professor George W. Kirchwey and Professor John W. Erskine plead against a rush to arms yesterday in Havemeyer Hall. The theme was the sinking of the Lusitania.

Professor Kirchwey was applauded when he declared he would never go to war for national honor. He said the questions arising out of the Lusitania were purely legal and he would have the President call a conference of all nations, whether neutral or at war, to draft a new code of war rules.

"I am frank to say, and you may call me any kind of pacifist you wish," said Professor Kirchwey, "that I would never go to war because the honor of the country was affronted any more than I would shoot a man who insulted me in the street. It might be that I might not kill him because I was restrained and forced to count one hundred. America even if her honor has been affronted has had time to count and has no reason for going to war now.

"My advice to the President would be: Don't be too fond or too stiff about the rights of neutrals. Don't take an attitude from which you can't withdraw without war. I would make the American people count until they get over this bellicose feeling.

"There is no doubt that there is no right to sink living persons on ships, but I think there is need of a new law forbidding neutrals from sailing on enemy ships carrying contraband. The need of this is caused by the new emergencies and new conditions found in present maritime warfare and the recklessness of all the nations at war."

Prof. Erskine said that this was undoubtedly a very good chance to enter the war, but he believed that there were better means of settling the difficulties than force.

"There are two arguments running through the present discussion in the newspapers," said Dr. Erskine. "The one is the appeal to honor and the other the necessity of war. Revenge is always the motive for war and honor is the simple disguise for this revenge.

"I wish we could apply Socrates's philosophy when he was kicked by an ass and ask, 'Why, when I am kicked by an ass do I need to kick back?'"

"COLD-BLOODED MURDER."

Churchman, Despite Horror Over Lusitania, Urges Faith in President.

The Churchman in this week's issue, speaking of the sinking of the Lusitania, says:

"At this moment we are not disposed to weigh the fact that warning of possible disaster was given before the ship sailed, nor are we concerned with the rules of naval blockade, the necessities of war, or any other consideration that may be advanced in defense of the act. Nor is the particular nationality of the victims of special moment. Our horror and condemnation would be no less had the Lusitania been a German boat, sailing under the German flag. We can see but the deliberate and wanton destruction of defenseless humanity—premeditated and cold-blooded murder of the most staggering sort. For it there can be no conceivable justification.

"However great the provocation, we, as a nation, are fortunate in being able to rely upon the righteous wisdom and cool judgment of the man whom the providence of God has set over the affairs of our country at this very critical time."

There are Various Qualities of Scotch but only One Quality of

Sanderson's

Mountain Dew SCOTCH

It Never Varies

"The Spirit of the Mountains."

FORECAST OF OUR NOTE IMPRESSES ENGLAND

London Gets Summary and Regards It as Firm, Dignified, and Statesmanlike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—President Wilson's note to Germany, as summarized in a Reuter dispatch, created a profound impression here. In responsible quarters it was described as firm, dignified, and statesmanlike.

There is, of course, a comprehensible reluctance on the part of Englishmen of position to make any comment for publication in America, as it is fully recognized that foreigners have no title to a voice in the American chapter. It is, however, permissible to say that the attitude taken by the American Government satisfies all legitimate expectations of the most representative Englishmen.

What Germany's response to the American note will be is a matter of keen discussion. One suggestion made by a member of an imperial committee with personal experience of Germany and insight into German psychology predicted that the Kaiser's Government, while begging the whole question of legitimacy of such acts as the sinking of the Lusitania, would offer apology and reparation for the loss of American lives and would proffer for future guarantee that no attack would be made upon American ships flying the American flag. Whether such an answer would be considered satisfactory by the American Government was another matter.

In some other quarters, which are too important to be disregarded, the idea still persists that despite the recent German note to neutral nations, the Hohenzollern Government is desirous of forcing America into the war, and that the answer to President Wilson, while including the apology and an offer of reparation for the loss of American lives, will be more or less of an open rebuttal of President Wilson's arguments in relation to international law and a defense of German action on the ground that it was the outcome of the British food blockade, and similar pleas of military necessity.

AMERICANS IN INDIA SPEAK.

Residents in Calcutta Express Horror for Loss of Lusitania.

CALCUTTA, May 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The following resolution on the sinking of the Lusitania has been passed by American residents here:

"American residents in Calcutta, having met in public assembly, wish to place on record their opinion that the destruction of the Lusitania, without regard for the consequent loss of innocent lives, is an act to be considered with horror and indignation by every honorable person. They express the firm conviction and belief that the American Government will take prompt action for securing the safety of the lives of Americans and other neutrals on the high seas."

HATE US FOR OUR SHELLS.

Germans Admit Superiority of Ammunition They Cannot Import.

The changed attitude of the Germans toward the United States is referred to at length in a statement issued by the German Information Service yesterday. The statement is based on a letter written from Munich by Leslie D. Bissell, who is described as "an American resident of Munich."

"Since the United States has become the great arsenal for the Allies and is furnishing Russia, France, and England with immense quantities of cannon, powder, shrapnel, and all kinds of war supplies," Mr. Bissell writes, "the attitude of Germany toward the United States has changed.

"The German and European press has made many scornful remarks about the American conception of neutrality. The legal right of individuals to sell arms is admitted, but the great extent of the business makes it a national question, and as such it has become an expression of unfriendliness to Germany.

"In the forties all admit that the American powder is much more powerful and that the American shrapnel mangles in a terrible manner.

"Our country boasts of its altruism and of its high idealism. The friends of peace hope that America can be the intermediary in bringing the war to an end. But when America makes such a proposal to Germany it may be met with the taunt that America has been foremost in supplying her enemies with the means of continuing the war. We call this by the pleasant name 'neutrality.' Are we deceiving ourselves?"

CARMAN LAWYER TO WED.

George M. Levy, Defender, Engaged to Typist Who Aided Him.

FREEPORT, L. I., May 13.—George Morton Levy, the attorney who defended successfully Mrs. Florence Carman at her recent trial for the killing of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey, will become a benedict in November, it was announced today. Miss Frances R. Hendrickson of Seaford, who has been chief stenographer and typist in the attorney's office, is to be the bride. Miss Hendrickson had much to do with preparing the defense in the Carman case.

The forecasted nuptials of Mr. Levy and Miss Hendrickson is the second among those connected with the Carman case. Dr. William H. Runcie, who appeared as a witness for the defense, announced his engagement a few days ago to Miss Gertrude Marie Nolan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nolan, residents of Nassau Road, Freeport.

Lyons Second in Shoot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 13.—H. C. Cochran, Bristol, Tenn., handicapped at 19 yards, won the Southern Handicap in the annual tournament of the Interstate Trap Shooters' Association here today with 97 targets out of a possible 100. George L. Lyon, Durham, N. C., handicapped at 23 yards, was second with 95 targets, and Bayard Snowden of Memphis, handicapped at 18 yards, third with 94. Competition was for amateurs only. In the morning's open event A. B. Richardson of Philadelphia made a perfect score of 100 targets.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA LOST TO GERMANY

General Botha Captures Windhoek, the Capital—No Resistance Offered.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

Victorious Commander Recommends German Women and Children to the Care of His Army.

LONDON, May 13.—An official statement made public at Cape Town and received by the Reuter Telegram Company, says that Windhoek, capital of German Southwest Africa, was captured yesterday without resistance by Union of South Africa forces under General Botha. The population of the town consists of 3,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives.

General Botha's troops took a considerable quantity of railway rolling stock. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

General Botha, addressing his victorious troops, declared that the capture of the capital of German Southwest Africa was of the "utmost importance to the Empire and the Union of South Africa, as it means practically complete possession of German Southwest Africa."

Continuing, the General dwelt upon the responsibility of the army of occupation to care for German women and children in Windhoek, saying in this connection

"I rely on your honor to perform this responsible work well and faithfully."

Announcement was made on April 20 that the forces of the Union of South Africa had occupied Keetmanskop, the most important town in German Southwest Africa next to the capital, thus obtaining command of the railroad leading to Windhoek.

A statement was issued at Cape Town on May 6, telling of the occupation by General Botha of Karibib after a forced march of thirty-five miles over a waterless waste. It was stated that the early capture of Windhoek was expected.

German Southwest Africa has an area of 322,450 square miles, and had a population of about 200,000 in 1901, of whom 3,639 are whites.

CAPE TOWN, (via London,) May 13.—General Botha has issued a proclamation which says that, as the commander of the German forces violated The Hague convention by poisoning wells, General Botha has reserved the right to exact such reprisals as he may deem fitting.

$1,000,000 FIRE LOSS IN JOHANNESBURG RIOTS

Mobs Destroy German Property, Shouting Vengeance for the Lusitania.

JOHANNESBURG, S. A., May 13.—There have been violent anti-German demonstrations in Johannesburg, which culminated yesterday in the wrecking of German and Austrian establishments. The police tried to quell the disturbance, but were powerless.

The rioting was resumed this morning, the crowd consigning to the flames the contents of the shops attacked, but looting was forcibly repressed. Many German jewelry shops were raided and their stocks were thrown upon the bonfires. From German dry goods warehouses thousands of rolls of cotton and woolen cloth also were taken and burned.

More than fifty buildings have been wrecked and their contents either burned or broken up. The establishments include ten warehouses, ten saloons, three hotels, and more than twenty shops.

The mob destroyed the Liederkranz Club and pillaged the offices of the General Mining Corporation, which has an international Board of Directors, including some Germans. The mob burned all the books, records, and accessible papers of the company.

The offices of Sir George Albus, near the Stock Exchange, were raided and a bonfire was made of the furniture. The crowd also fired the premises of Gundelfinger & Co., general merchants, doing damage of $250,000. The total losses from the rioting are placed at more than $1,000,000.

The wreckers worked methodically to the sound of whistles, and in accordance with a list prepared in advance. There was no looting, the crowds simply carrying out a policy of retaliation.

Amid cries of "The murders of Lusitania babies are avenged!" and "The murders of our prisoners of war are avenged!" the German Club in Johannesburg was set on fire. Portraits of Emperor William, Bismarck, and the Emperor of Austria were torn from the walls and thrown into the flames.

Breaking up into smaller bands, the wreckers set fire to German property in all directions. Johannesburg soon was brilliant with the fires, and in the suburbs blazing beacons could be seen in all directions.

SOLDIERS OUT AT CAPETOWN.

Anti German Rioters Do Much Damage and Overcome Police.

CAPE TOWN, via London, May 13.—Anti-German dioting began here tonight, and several prominent German business houses were wrecked, looted, or set on fire.

For a time the police were able to control the mobs, but they increased so rapidly that the military were called to patrol the streets.

The marauders were mainly negroes. They first attacked the German Club, which was strongly guarded by police and troops. On being informed that the building no longer was German property, but was occupied by the military authorities, the rioters turned their atention to the store of the German firm of Spilhaus. The mop first sang the British anthem and the police saluted and the people bared their heads. Then the rioters shatered the building and partially burned it. Next Muller's large music warehouse was fired. Then came a raid on the harware store of Koch & Dixie, which also was fired.

John Muller, an optician, who is German born but a naturalized British subject, faced the mob and said he had three sons fighting at the front. The mob cheered him and departed without damaging his shop. The rioters, leaving a trail of fire behind them, now made for the docks to wreak vengeance on Spilman's dock warehouse. The police, however, managed to turn them back.

The Government has issued an official statement dealing with the anti-German movement in Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Cape Town. The statement intimates that a new situation has been created, necessitating new measures, concerning which the Government is now consulting the imperial authorities.

BRITAIN BARS COAL EXPORTS

Will Ship Product Only to Her Allies After Today.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Great Britain has forbidden exportation of coal, except to its Allies and possessions, effective today, Consul General Skinner at London cabled the State Department.

HEEDED ELDER STATESMEN.

How Japan Averted War with China in Recent Crisis.

SHANGHAI, May 13.—News has reached here from Tokio that the peaceful adjustment of the differences between Japan and China was reached through the efforts of the Elder Statesmen. They advocated strongly a policy of moderation, and their views prevailed. The demands of Japan were modified and China's acceptance followed.

The Elder Statesmen urged, instead of the presentation of an ultimatum to China, the sending of a special mission to President Yuan Shih-kai in an effort to persuade him to accede to Japan's wishes. This plan was abandoned, however, in view of the aroused state of public feeling.

The Cabinet held the view that public opinion demanded drastic action. The Elder Statesmen, however, felt that to send an ultimatum demanding acceptance of Japan's demands in full would involve a greater hazard than the Government was justified in assuming. Marquis Matsukata, ex-Premier, and Field Marshal Prince Yamagata of the Military Council of the Empire, questioned the advisability of risking a war with China at a time when most of the world was in arms and Japan's finances were not in a condition to warrant a military adventure whose limits and outcome could not be foretold. The Elder Statesmen pointed out that Japan had reached a critical point in her development as a world power, and should consider the necessity of conservatism.

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HALDANE HINTS AT DRAFT FOR TROOPS

Government May Find Volunteer System Inadequate, Chancellor Tells Lords.

"FIGHTING FOR OUR LIVES"

Not Facing Conscription Problem Yet —Lansdowne Voices Satisfaction Over 'Momentous Announcement.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, in the House of Lords today sounded a note of warning to the nation on the possibility of conscription. He said:

"We are fighting for our lives in perhaps the most tremendous war in history and, even though we may think that under ordinary conditions and in time of peace, the system of voluntary enlistment is one from which it would be most difficult to depart, yet we may find we shall have to reconsider that situation in the light of the tremendous necessities of the nation. We are fighting for a cause which becomes more and more a cause for which we ought to be prepared to lay down everything we possess in the world. I think conscription may come, but it is well to remember that our voluntary system has given us an army which for quality compares with anything that can be put in the field. One hesitates before one considers in a practical way whether it has failed on the question of quality.

"Lord Haldane's intimation created a sensation in political circles. Only a few weeks ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Prime Minister, stated in emphatic terms that there was nothing in the situation to lead the Government to contemplate compulsory service.

LONDON, May 13.—Viscount Haldane after announcing in the House of Lords today that the Government might yet deem it advisable to resort to some method of raising troops other than the enrollment of volunteers, added: "We are not face to face with that problem yet. At present the hands of the War Office are full with the men they possess.

Lord Lansdowne said the House heard with great satisfaction "the momentous announcement" that the Government was prepared to reconsider the whole situation in regard to recruiting, "in view of the tremendous necessities which confront us." Many members of the House had thought for a long time, he continued, that an announcement of the kind should be made, and they hoped it might be taken as an indication that this very grave problem was engaging the attention of the Government.

Lord Haldane's announcement appetars to confirm the idea prevalent here that, while recruiting has been satisfactory, the very heavy fighting which has been taking place in Flanders, where the Germans have for almost a week been attacking with the greatest violence the British line, shows that many more men will eb required if victory is to be attained.

TAKES GARTER ORDER FROM ENEMY RULERS

King George Orders Austrians and Germans Stricken from the Roll.

LONDON, May 13.—"The King, as sovereign of the Order of the Garter," says an official announcement issued this evening, "has given directions that the following names forthwith be struck off the roll of the Knights of the order:

"The Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor, the King of Württemberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke of Cumberland."

The Order of the Garter was instituted by King Edward III. about August, 1348. Since 1831 it has consisted of the British sovereign and twenty-five Knight companions who were lineal descendants of King George I. and of sovereigns and extra Knights who have been admitted by special statutes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 14.—The Daily Chronicle commends the King's order removing the names of the Kaiser and seven other enemy knights from the rolls of the Order of the Garter, saying: "Across the bodies of all those women and children deliberately murdered by the Kaiser's order there can be no handshaking between the British and German Courts, and the King has shown his usual perception of national sentiment by giving formal and public expression to it."

HERRICK'S PLEA FOR FRANCE

Urges Americans to Support Our Ambulance Work There.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 13.—Urging that America "maintain to the end of the war the world-wide reputation we have gained for generosity and efficiency," Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, in an address before the Winter Night Club here tonight, appealed to the nation to continue to support the relief work in Europe.

"The American Ambulance in France was created in the first days of the war," Mr. Herrick said. "Two large hospitals were added, one at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, and another at Jouy, about thirty-five miles northwest of Paris. These accommodate about 750 patients and have treated 15,000 wounded. There are also eighty-six finely equipped motor ambulances with American drivers in the field.

"This organization belongs to America, and I direct your attention to the fact that subscriptions for this work are now slowing down. It is in funds for the next few months, but more money will soon be necessary."

CLAIMS FOR SEIZED CARGOES.

British Bulletin on Shipments Held Aboard German Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The State Department has received from the British Government an announcement of its attitude toward American cargoes on captured German ships now detained in British ports. It urges American shippers of these goods to put in their claims at once, supported by proof, in order to obtain reimbursement. The text of the announcement follows:

"Shippers of freight in German or Austro-Hungarian vessels which cleared from the United States before the war, and were captured or detained in British ports, are informed that, in case they have paid freight, in order to secure the release of their goods, they should at once make claim for its reimbursement. Claims of this character should be supported by proof of the payments in question and may be transmitted to the American Consul General at London who will submit them to the proper officer of the prize court, or they may be submitted through the solicitors originally employed to bring about the release."

GERMAN EDITORS HERE OPPOSE WILSON STAND

Deny Our Right to Act on Loss of Americans on the Lusitania.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—During our civil war the Government passed a law, and enforced it, that all persons, no matter if citizens or not, who sojourned during the war in parts of the country in possession of enemies were in danger of being treated as enemies. The Lusitania was considered an enemy by German submarines exactly in the sense of the law passed during our war by our Congress. All persons being on board the Lusitania, including American citizens, ought to have known they were in danger of being treated as enemies by the German submarines. A warning to this effect had been published.

As much as the terrible loss of life is to be regretted, the fact remains that if the passengers had heeded the warning they would in all likelihood be among the living today.

The German Government agreed to stop the submarine war if England would let foodstuffs for the civilian population in Germany pass through unmolested and not further try to starve them to death. England refused this humane arrangement. Our Government was aware of the proposition.

Washington should immediately stop the shipment of arms and ammunition on passenger ships during the war and refuse clearance paper to those acting contrary. Transporting war materials clearly endangers people on board. Everybody ought to know this without special warning.

The text of President Wilson's note to Germany regarding the Lusitania incident must be awaited before one can fairly judge what should be the attitude of the United States.

MAX BURGHEIM,
Editor Cincinnati Freie Presse.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The United States should do nothing regarding the Lusitania incident. It is a purely British affair and, as Secretary Bryan said, "the relations of two Governments with one another should never be made the subject of discussion with a third Government."

The fact that American citizens chose a belligerent and contraband-laden ship for their voyage gives the United States no legal right to interfere. This contention should eventually be submitted to an international court of arbitration.

L. WERNER,
Editor Philadelphia Tageblatt.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—In our opinion the United States should take the same stand in regard to the Lusitania incident as they took when they accepted England's very polite but negative answer to the American protest note.

Editor, Die Wächter und Anzeiger.

NEW STRAIT BOMBARDMENT.

Allied Squadron Shelled the Narrows Forts Wednesday Night.

PARIS, May 13.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"An allied squadron re-entered the Dardanelles last night and bombarded the forts at Kilid Bahr, Chanak Kalessi and Nagara. The bombardment was interrupted at 8 o'clock, but was resumed three hours later and is being continued.

"Although the Turks have been strongly reinforced, the bombardment from the allied warships is causing them heavy losses, and they are steadily losing ground. Turkish trenches are filled with bodies."

LONDON, May 13.—Assertions that the towns of Chanak Kalessi, Maidos and Kilid Bahr now are nothing but smoking ruins are contained in a series of belated dispatches dated May 5, 8 and 9, received by The Times from Moudros, on the island of Lemnos. Their destruction is said to have been unavoidable, since they lay in the direct line of the fleet's fire.

The dispatches say that the forts on the strait are gradually being overcome, and it is believed that a general assault is in progress against the heights of Achi Baba, the capture of which is a necessary preliminary to a complete clearance of the strait. There are persistent reports at Moudros that these heights have been taken, and that the entire stretch of peninsula from Cape Helles to Kilid Bahr now is in the Allies' hands.

According to advices reaching here from Constantinople, the Turkish authorities are threatening to send into the war zone on the Gallipoli Peninsula all the British and French subjects in Turkey.

AUTO RUNS DRIVERLESS.

Follows Street Car After Men Who Stole It Jump Out.

Dr. William H. Stewart of 229 West Seventy-ninth Street left his five-passenger automobile in front of his house at 10:20 o'clock last night and then minutes later returned to find it missing. He telephoned to his garage and a little later received word that the machine had been found and was in front of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

The auto, according to witnesses found by Policeman Nazzlatto, had been stolen by two men, evidently poor drivers or intoxicated, who ran the car into a lamppost at Seventy-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and then jumped out. The motor, with no one at the wheel, recoiled from the lamppost and started to make a wide circle, when it plunged into the side of a south-bound Amsterdam Avenue surface car, breaking the glass of the side door.

The car kept on going and the automobile, righting itself after the shock, kept on in a straight line in the tracks behind the street car. Between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets, a chauffeur, seeing the riderless car, jumped on the running board, climbed over into the seat and stopped it. He turned it over to the policeman who took it back to the station.

FIGHTS POLICEMAN ON ROOF

Bluecoat Nearly Thrown Off Before Fugitive Was Subdued.

Policeman William McDonald, running up in answer to a woman's calls for help, saw a youth running away from Mrs. Ina Wantraner, of 67 East 127th Street, who stood in 121st Street between First and Second Avenues last night, shouting that the fugitive had snatched her handbag. McDonald chased him, and the fellow ran into a tenement near Third Avenue.

On the roof the policeman found him hiding behind a chimney. According to McDonald, the fellow sprang on him and tried to throw the policeman from the roof until a nightstick subdued him. At the East 126th Street Station the youth said he was William King, of 226 East 118th Street. He was locked up on Mrs. Wantraner's charge of robbery.

Unitarians Arrange Paterson Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 13.—The Rev. Arthur G. Singsen of the Unitarian Church here, who has been preaching a series of sermons combating some of the most important and forceful arguments of the Rev. Billy Sunday, says the mass meeting of Unitarians in Paterson tomorrow night is not to be considered a counter-attractive to the Tabernacle meeting. The Rev. Mr. Singsen is to be one of the five speakers at the Unitarian meeting, and among other things he said today: "We have absolutely no desire to attack Mr. Sunday, and probably his name will not be mentioned. We want Paterson people to really know what Unitarians stand for, what Unitarians believe about Jesus Christ, what Unitarians believe about heaven and hell, and what we believe about Salvation." The other speakers will be Edgar Swan Wiers of Montclair, Aaron R. Shelander of Passaic, Walter R. Hunt of Orange, and Frank C. Doan of Summit.

NAVAL LOSSES IN THE WAR TO DATE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

BATTLESHIPS, (SIX BRITISH.)

Date of Loss.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.
Oct. 27, 1914.	Audacious	23,000
Nov. 26, 1914.	Bulwark	15,000
Jan. 1, 1915.	Formidable	15,000
Mar. 8, 1915.	Irresistible	15,000
Mar. 8, 1915.	Ocean	12,950
May 13, 1915.	Goliath	12,950

(ONE FRENCH.)

Mar. 19, 1915.	Bouvet	12,205

CRUISERS, (TEN BRITISH.)

Aug. 6, 1914.	Amphion	3,440
Sep. 5, 1914.	Pathfinder	2,940
Sep. 20, 1914.	Pegasus	2,135
Sep. 22, 1914.	Aboukir	12,000
Sep. 22, 1914.	Cressy	12,000
Sep. 22, 1914.	Hogue	12,000
Oct. 15, 1914.	Hawke	7,350
Oct. 31, 1914.	Hermes	5,600
Nov. 1, 1914.	Good Hope	14,100
Nov. 1, 1914.	Monmouth	9,800

(ONE FRENCH.)

Apr 26, 1915.	Leon. Gambetta	12,416

(TWO RUSSIAN.)

Oct. 11, 1914.	Pallada	7,775
Oct. 28, 1914.	Jemtchug	3,050

(ONE JAPANESE.)

Oct. 17, 1914.	Takachiho	3,700

GUNBOATS. (TWO BRITISH.)

Sep. 3, 1914.	Speedy	810
Nov. 11, 1914.	Niger	810

(TWO RUSSIAN.)

Oct. 29, 1914.	Kubanetz	1,200
Oct. 29, 1914.	Donets	1,200

(ONE FRENCH.)

Oct. 28, 1914.	Zelee	680

DESTROYERS, (TWO BRITISH.)

May 1, 1915.	Recruit	880
May 8, 1915.	Maori	1,035

(ONE JAPANESE.)

Sep. 4, 1914.	Shirotaye	380

(TWO FRENCH.)

Oct. 28, 1914.	Mousquet	303
Feb. 26, 1915.	Dague	450

SUBMARINES, (FOUR BRITISH.)

Oct. 18, 1914.	E-3	725
Nov. 3, 1914.	D-5	550
Apr. 8, 1915.	E-15	725
May 3, 1915.	Unknown	550

(THREE FRENCH.)

Dec. 14, 1914.	Curie	398
Jan. 17, 1915.	Saphir	390
Mar. 18, 1915.	Unknown	390

TORPEDO BOATS, (THREE FRENCH.)

Oct. 9, 1914.	347	98
Oct. 9, 1914.	398	97
Jan. 15, 1915.	Unknown	..

(ONE JAPANESE.)

Nov. 11, 1914.	30	110

AUXILIARY CRUISERS, (FIVE BRITISH.)

Sep. 8, 1914.	Oceanic	7,333
Oct. 30, 1914.	Rohilla	4,240
Jan. 14, 1915.	Viknor	2,980
Feb. 15, 1915.	Clan McNaughton	4,985
Mar. 11, 1915.	Bayana	5,948

(ONE RUSSIAN.)

Oct. 29, 1914.	Prut	5,500

Total, forty-eight vessels of about 253,978 tons.

GERMANY AND HER ALLIES.

BATTLESHIPS, (ONE TURKISH.)

Date of Loss.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.
Dec. 13, 1914.	Messudiyeh	10,000

CRUISERS, (EIGHTEEN GERMAN.)

Aug. 27, 1914.	Magdeburg	4,550
Aug. 28, 1914.	Koeln	4,350
Aug. 28, 1914.	Mainz	4,350
Aug. 28, 1914.	Ariadne	2,660
Sep. 13, 1914.	Hela	2,040
Nov. 3, 1914.	Yorck	9,050
Nov. 6, 1914.	Cormoran	1,604
Nov. 8, 1914.	Geier	1,604
Nov. 9, 1914.	Emden	3,600
Dec. —, 1914.	Friedrich Karl	9,050
Dec. 8, 1914.	Scharnhorst	11,600
Dec. 8, 1914.	Gneisenau	11,600
Dec. 8, 1914.	Nurnberg	3,450
Dec. 8, 1914.	Leipzig	3,250
Dec. —, 1914.	Koenigsberg	3,400
Jan. 24, 1915.	Bluecher	15,500
Jan. 25, 1915.	Gazelle	2,645
Mar. 14, 1915.	Dresden	3,600

(TWO AUSTRIAN.)

Aug. 16, 1914.	Zenta	2,300
Nov. 6, 1914.	Kaiserin Elisabeth	4,000

(ONE TURKISH.)

Apr. 3, 1915.	Medjihieh	3,432

GUNBOATS, (NINE GERMAN.)

Aug. 9, 1914.	Moewe	650
Aug. 17, 1914.	Tsingtau	168
Aug. —, 1914.	Hedwig von Wissmann.	199
Aug. —, 1914.	Vaterland	168
Oct. 18, 1914.	Komet	..
Nov. 6, 1914.	Tiger	900
Nov. 6, 1914.	Iltis	900
Nov. 6, 1914.	Jaguar	900
Nov. 6, 1914.	Luchs	900

(ONE AUSTRIAN.)

Oct. 23, 1914.	Temes	440

(ONE TURKISH.)

Oct. 31, 1914.	Burak Reis	500

DESTROYERS, (NINE GERMAN.)

Aug. 28, 1914.	V-187	650
Oct. 6, 1914.	S-126	487
Oct. 17, 1914.	S-119	420
Oct. 17, 1914.	S-118	420
Oct. 17, 1914.	S-117	420
Oct. 17, 1914.	S-115	420
Nov. 26, 1914.	S-91	400
Nov. 6, 1914.	Taku	280
Nov. 23, 1914.	S-124	420

SUBMARINES, (NINE GERMANS.)

Aug. 9, 1914.	U-15	250
Oct. 24, 1914.	Unknown	250
Oct. 30, 1914.	Unknown	250
Nov. 23, 1914.	U-18	650
Feb. 28, 1915.	Unknown	250
Mar. 4, 1915.	U-8	250
Mar. 4, 1915.	U-2 Type	250
Mar. 10, 1915.	U-12	250
Mar. 28, 1915.	U-29	800

(ONE AUSTRIAN.)

Oct. 17, 1914.	Unknown	..

TORPEDO BOATS, (TWO GERMAN.)

May 1, 1915.	Unknown	..
May 1, 1915.	Unknown	..

(TWO TURKISH.)

Apr. 20, 1915.	Unknown	..
Apr. 20, 1915.	Unknown	..

AUXILIARY CRUISERS, (NINETEEN GERMAN.)

Aug. 3, 1914.	Koenigin Luise	945
Aug. 27, 1914.	K. Wilhelm der Grosse.	5,521
Sep. 12, 1914.	Spreewald	2,414
Sep. 14, 1914.	Cap Trafalgar	9,834
Sep. —, 1914.	Bethania	4,348
Oct. —, 1914.	Itolo	165
Oct. —, 1914.	Rhios	150
Oct. —, 1914.	Soden	150
Oct. —, 1914.	Markomannia	2,840
Oct. —, 1914.	Graecia	1,697
Oct. 17, 1914.	Ophelia	1,153
Nov. 6, 1914.	Ruhin	..
Nov. 6, 1914.	Berlin	9,834
Nov. —, 1914.	Karnak	4,437
Nov. 8, 1914.	Locksun	1,020
Feb. 20, 1915.	Holger	5,300
Apr. 1, 1915.	Prinz Eitel Friedrich	4,650
Apr. 26, 1915.	Kronprinz Wilhelm	5,162
Apr. 30, 1915.	Macedonia	2,779

Total, seventy-five vessels of about 192,899 tons.

ITALY'S CABINET OUT ON THE WAR ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

Government are reaching Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino.

It is asserted that the Cabinet is preparing a "Green Book" to be distributed in Parliament when that body resumes its sessions May 20, showing the policy followed by the Government in the late international events.

AUSTRIA READY ON BORDER.

Practical State of Siege Already in Territory Adjoining Italy.

UDINE, Italy, May 12, (via Paris, May 13.)—Every preparation has been made for the proclamation of a state of siege in all the Austrian territory which borders on Italy. The Government already is in the hands of the police and military.

Italians whose homes are in Austria already have fled for safety across the frontier in great numbers. It is estimated that 40,000 have left Trieste alone, while the total will aggregate 120,000. Large contingents of Austrian troops are constantly arriving at Trieste and points in Gorz and Gradisca. It is asserted in military circles here that Austria has been quietly gathering this new army for possible operations against Italy.

At some points on the frontier Austrian and Italian troops are in such close contact that they can see each other. The Austrians have occupied strongly fortified intrenchments. The bridge leading to Pontebba, just across the Italian frontier, has been mined, as have the bridges across the Isonzo River. Trains and automobiles which cross these bridges are compelled to travel at a snail's pace. Many German officers are with the Austrian troops camped near Gorz and Trieste.

GERMANS DISDAIN ITALY.

Say She Deserves Punishment, and Will Get It Anyhow, Without Mercy

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The latest impression brought by a responsible Dutch business man from Germany indicates that a new and if possible stronger wave of absolute confidence in Germany's final and complete victory is passing through Germany. German officials point with pride to the entire nation working harmoniously to keep the war machine running smoothly and also to forces amounting to 12,000,000.

The view is expressed there that it matters little whether Italy joins the entente powers or not. It is asserted that if she declares war Germans will be in Italy in a very few days. Orders have been sent out to every newspaper office in Germany to refrain from all hostile criticisms of Italy's whatever nation she hates. The opinion is held in Germany that Italy has already deserved punishment from Germany and that within a few years this will be administered without mercy.

AUSTRIA'S FINAL OFFER.

What She Was Willing to Cede and What Italy Demanded.

According to dispatches received in this city yesterday, the following is the last offer made by Austria to Italy. It arrived from Vienna at 12 o'clock noon, May 13, and was at once conveyed by Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, to the Italian Foreign Secretary, Baron Sonnino, who presented it to the Council of Ministers. Baron Sonnino is reported to have declared that not only were the concessions insufficient, but that they arrived too late—"Le offerte Austriache siano non solo insufficienti ma arrivate troppo tardi."

The note of the Austrian proposals was signed by Prince von Buelow and the Austrian Ambassador, Macchio, and read, after a brief introduction:

4. Italy will leave to Austria or to Serbia all the territory which extends from the River Narenta to the Albanian port of Durazzo, including the naval base of Cattaro. Serbia and Montenegro should concern themselves with a division of the zone between Ducigno and Antivari, the latter being already in the possession of Montenegro.

5. Italy is to remain in possession of the Bay of Vallona and the adjacent territory (in Albania) which she now occupies.

6. Italy will grant Austria special privileges in certain Adriatic ports and would interest herself in having Serbia cede Croatia a certain part of the territory (in Dalmatia) whether Croatia remains a part of Austria or becomes an autonomous State.

The dispatches which conveyed the foregoing information added that Italy had been in accord with the Entente Powers since April 14, when Italy recognized Serbia's right to a strip of the Dalmatian coast, being an extension of Herzegovinia to the Adriatic north of Montenegro, but that Russia had since stipulated that Croatia, with the exception of the Fiume littoral, should be joined to the rest of Dalmatia, forming an autonomous State under Russo-Serbian protection, while Albania should continue to enjoy autonomy under the protection of Italy.

ROMANS CHEER D'ANNUNZIO.

Ovation to the Poet by Great Crowds That Clamor for War.

ROME, May 13.—Great crowds greeted Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, whose advocacy of war has won him popularity, when he arrived in Rome today. It was his first visit to this city since he left Italy several years ago on his self-imposed exile. The people welcomed him with cheers, crying: "Hurrah for war! Hurrah for Sanadra! Down with Austria!"

The crush around the railway station became so great that many windows were smashed. D'Annunzio was accompanied to his hotel by cheering crowds.

Popular demonstrations in favor of war continue with increasing frequency in all parts of the country, rendering it difficult for the authorities to protect the German and Austrian Embassies and Consulates.

STOPS ARMS FOR ALLIES.

Italy Said to Have Confiscated Consignments Intended for France.

Under the caption "Italy Confiscates Arms Intended for the Allies," the German Information Service issued last night the following statement:

"Italy has taken a decided stand in the matter of refusing to supply the armies of the British Allies with arms and ammunition, which the United States has so far refused to do because, it is alleged, it would be unneutral, according to the Munchener Neuste Nachrichten, which publishes the following report from the Milan Sera:

"'An investigation into the question of manufacture of parts of shells for foreign artillery in Italy has been instituted against numerous mechanical wrokshops in Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Bologna, Turin, Ancona, Mantua, and in other cities. Turin repeatedly appeared as consignee, and the manufacturing firms consequently thought that they were supplying their own country.

"'As a matter of fact, they were supplying fuses for the 75-millimeter shrapnels of the French artillery. The finished parts were sent partly to Sampierdana and partly to a ship's Captain in Trani, in Apulia.

"'The authorities have confiscated a great number of consignments.'"

Italy, since her own active preparations for war began, has not only prohibited exports of arms and ammunitions to any country, but of foodstuffs as well.

BARRED FROM ITALIAN SHIPS.

No Women or Children of Germanic Allies to be Taken from America.

Announcement was made yesterday by Hartfield, Solari & Co., agents of the Italian lines, at 1 State Street, that instructions had been received by them from Italy to refuse passage to women and children of German, Austrian, or Turkish birth.

After the outbreak of the war the Italian lines refused to carry males of German or Austrian nationality on their steamships, as they were liable to seizure at Gibraltar. The new order includes naturalized Americans who were formerly subjects of Germany, Austria, or Turkey.

Italy to Forgive Deserters.

Complete amnesty will be granted by the Italian Government to those of its subjects guilty of desertion or of nonfulfillment of their military service, provided they present themselves to the army authorities in Italy within one month, if living in Europe, or three months if living elsewhere, according to an announcement by Consul General G. Fara-Forni, published in the New York Italian newspapers yesterday.

MODEL CONSTRUCTION CAMP

U. S. Reclamation Service Sets Example in Sanitation.

The construction camp of the United States Reclamation Service at Elephant Butte, New Mexico, where the Government is building an irrigation plant, is an example of what may be done in the way of providing a model sanitary camp. The camp has 3,000 inhabitants, 1,200 of whom are employes of the Reclamation Service, and there are many families with children. Most of the laborers are single men, and live in cottages or barracks. These are screened, lighted with electricity, sewered, and provided with water. Septic tanks are provided for the disposal of sewage, both in the official and the other divisions of the town, which are separate.

A regular system of garbage and waste disposal is provided, wastes being burned and edible garbage being hauled from the city and fed to hogs, which are kept a long distance away. Flies in both the upper and lower towns are at a minimum, and fly traps are provided for those which do not appear. The commissary, where well-kept foods at reasonable prices are to be had, is under Government control. All markets are screened, and ice and cold storage are provided. Shower baths and lavatories are provided in men's quarters, and private cottages have modern conveniences.

There is a well equipped hospital containing two private rooms and wards to accommodate twelve beds, or more in an emergency. The personnel includes a physician, a nurse, an orderly, and a housekeeper. A consulting surgeon is available. Reports to the engineering department on the medical service, the sanitation of the camp, and the statistics of illness, absence from work, &c., are made each ten days, every month, and at the end of the year by the head of the sanitary division.

The business of the physician of the camp has become not so much to treat the sick as to create and maintain conditions which will prevent illness. Physical examination of applicants for work is carried out, vaccination for smallpox and typhoid are required, and it is said that typhoid vaccination has not caused any employe the loss of time from work. Amusements are systematically provided, and liquor is to the greatest extent kept out of the camp, so that it has not proved to be a nuisance.

The Journal of the American Medical Association concludes that the price of good sanitation in such a place is an eternal fight, but that anything tending to create a better moral and sanitary environment increases the efficiency and output of the employe.

Heroic Negro.

When A. A. Sims's residence at Sturgeon burned a week ago a negro man ran into the house and saved a watermelon.—Kansas City Times.

Mother's Little Joke.

"Mary."

"Yes, mother."

"If the milkman should come while you and the young man are sitting on the porch, please tell him to leave an extra pint of milk in the morning."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ALLIES ORDER ARMS TO COST $203,000,000

Contracts for Rifles, Shrapnel, and Explosive Shells Split Up Among American Firms.

Senator Nathaniel Curry, President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, made public yesterday some details concerning the distribution by his firm of sub-contracts entailed in the manufacture of a large order for shells. The order amounted to $83,000,000, according to statements that have not been denied, and was placed by the Russian Government.

"There are about fifty companies in the United States," said Senator Curry, "and about ten companies in Canada engaged in the manufacture of different parts of shrapnel and explosive shells. These orders have been split up among companies in the Eastern and Middle Western States and throughout Eastern Canada."

This brief summary was not all that Mr. Curry intended at first to give out, it was learned. A full list of the concerns, with their allotments, was prepared, but some of the manufacturers objected to publicity, and at their request the announcement was changed.

Wall Street heard more particulars also of the contract taken by the American Locomotive Company a few weeks ago for shrapnel. The order, it was said, called for 5,000,000 shells at a cost of $13 each, making the total $65,000,000. Of this half is to be turned out by the locomotive plants, and the rest by the New York Air Brake and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The Westinghouse Company is understood to have exercised its option to purchase the Stevens Arms and Tool Company and the Stevens-Duryea Automobile Company. In these plants 1,000,000 rifles will be turned out, with the possibility that a second contract for a like amount may be placed soon. The total value of these orders is put at some $55,000,000.

The purchase of these plants leaves the Westinghouse Company, with its established properties, free to continue the manufacture of electricial equipment. The Stevens working organization, which is skilled in the making of arms, will handle the rifle output.

A. Zerega's Sons, Consolidated, Bklyn, N. Y.

This reinforced concrete building was completed one month before promised.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner has a loyal force of capable workmen, experienced in Turner methods. They follow him from job to job. Organization counts.

TURNER
Construction Company

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
117 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The New York Times Mid-week Pictorial should be preserved by all who are interested in the progress of the world's greatest conflict. Graphic pictures beautifully reproduced. 10 cents a copy by mail. The New York Times Mid-week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The number of patterns and colorings of fabrics, alone, in

Saks' Men's Suits at $17.50

proclaim the line of unusual excellence. Add to this the fact that

(1) These Suits are made after the patterns of master designers, just as though they were priced at twice as much—or more.

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these Suits are shown in all of the best models of the season, ½, ¼ and ⅛-lined

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The most important SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS we have ever conducted continues today and tomorrow. The famous Gotham Shirts and Saks Shirts at 79c, $1.30, $2.15, $2.85 and $5.85, which prices are from one-fourth to almost one-half less than the regular prices.

Italian Straw Hats for Men, at $2.00 and $3.00

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The Hats are remarkable for their rich, lustrous, light straw color and their beautiful, perfect braiding.

Many are made with the improved ventilating seal in the band. Shapes and proportions to suit every man.

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Panama cloth or fine striped white madras. A few of silk-and-cotton fabric. Athletic style, knee length.

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Fine white-checked lawn, striped madras, "airy-knit" crepe or fancy pongee striped in colors.

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Silk-and-cotton fabrics, self or colored hair-line stripes.

Franklin Simon & Co.

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Men's Clothing Shop

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Important Sale (To-day) Friday

Men's Unlined Suits—*Sleeves Silk Lined*

Hand Tailored—Newest Fabrics

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 44 CHEST

Two or three button models of the newest hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, navy blue, Oxford or Cambridge gray flannel, also English tweeds; soft roll front; natural shoulders.

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Full or Half Lined; Unlined, Sleeves Silk Lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Two, three or four button soft roll front models of checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, overplaids, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweeds and navy serge; full or half lined with mohair; unlined, sleeves silk lined.

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Men's White Flannel Trousers

Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

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WILL CLOSE OUT (To-Day) FRIDAY

Men's Top Coats

Yoke and sleeves silk lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Semi-box or fitted models of tan or olive English covert cloth.

15.00

Heretofore $21.50 to $30.00

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"STYLE REGISTERED"

Made by Franklin Simon & Co.

The Only Practical Shirt for Outdoor Wear with elbow, long or surgeon sleeves

Entirely new convertible collar shirt, in white, tan or light blue Oxford, elbow or long sleeves, *also in white cotton pongee with surgeon sleeves*, with a collar that looks equally well worn with a tie or thrown open at neck. The ideal shirt for golf, tennis and all outdoor wear. 13½ to 18 neck.

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APPETIZING—DELIGHTFUL
HAS A FLAVOR OF ITS OWN.
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$1.00 a Bottle.
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We Win The "Straw Vote"

TAKING a "straw vote" of Well-Dressed New Yorkers last Saturday, we carried the metropolis, from the Battery to the Bronx, by a big plurality.

It's the *simple smartness* of our Straw Hats that won, for when it comes to sound fashion without folderol, you can't fool the dyed-in-the-style New Yorker.

Sennits, Splits, Leghorns, Bangkoks and Milans, with "tailor-made" ribbons.

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Annual Addresses, Auspices N. Y. Peace Soc.
SUNDAY EVE., MAY 16TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH; B'y, 56 St.

NINE MONTHS OF WAR—ITS COST

in treasure, in life, in demoralization; its menace to international law and cost to civilization. Speakers: Prof. John Bates Clark, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Prof. Samuel P. Orth, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings; Hon. Oscar S. Straus, presiding.

GERMANS TAKE 143,000 RUSSIANS

Also Have Captured 60 Cannon and 255 Machine Guns, Berlin Announces.

ARMY NEARING PRZEMYSL

Czar's Forces North of the Vistula Retreat as Southern Pursuit Progresses.

CONTINUE DRIVE IN EAST

Austrians Driven Back in Disorder with Heavy Loss in Prisoners, Guns, and Ammunition.

LONDON, Friday, May 14.—While Berlin reports that the great rush of the Austro-German armies from Cracow, which has carried them almost to the gates of Przemysl, continues unchecked and that the Russian defense north of the Vistula is breaking under pressure of General von Mackensen's advance in the south, Petrograd reports that the intensity of the fighting on this front has decreased during the last two days.

In extreme Eastern Galicia, where the Russians have countered with a drive in great force against the Austro-Germans operating in that region, Petrograd reports that the Czar's forces are sweeping on and driving their foes headlong before them. The Russian General Staff also reports continued success in the Baltic provinces.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 13.—The German War Office announced today that in the recent fighting in Galicia and Russian Poland 143,500 Russians had been captured. It also stated that 69 cannon and 255 machine guns had been taken from the Russians, and that the victorious Austrian and German forces, continuing their advance eastward in Galicia, were approaching the fortress of Przemysl.

The statement follows:

The army under General von Mackensen in the course of its pursuit of the Russians reached yesterday the neighborhood of Subiecko, on the lower Wisloka, and Kolbuezowa, northeast of Debica. Under the pressure of this advance the Russians also retreated from their positions north of the Vistula. In this section the troops under General von Woyrsch, closely following the enemy, penetrated as far as the region northwest of Kielce.

Storm Carpathian Hills.

In the Carpathians Austro-Hungarian and German troops under General von Linsingen conquered the hills east of the upper Stryi and took 3,650 men prisoners, as well as capturing six machine guns.

At the present moment, while the armies under General von Mackensen are approaching the Przemysl fortress and the lower San, it is possible to form an approximate idea of the booty taken. In the battles of Tarnow and Gorlice, and in the battles during the pursuit of these armies we have so far taken 103,500 Russian prisoners, 69 cannon, and 255 machine guns. In addition these figures include the booty taken by the allied troops fighting in the Carpathians and north of the Vistula is not included. This amounts to a further 40,000 prisoners.

TARNOW, Galicia, May 11, (by Courier to Cracow and via London, May 13.)—The struggle in the region north of the Vistula River and on the borders of Galicia, which well-informed persons here expect and hope will bring a final decision in the battle against the Russian armies, appears to be approaching a conclusive phase.

Terrific engagements were fought today at positions twenty-two miles to the east of Tarnow, in the vicinity of Debica and Mielec, where the Austrian army, under Archduke Francis Joseph, came into fierce conflict with Russian forces which were retreating eastward from the Dunajec River and Tarnow.

Airmen who flew over the battlefield today reported that the entire front was marked by burning villages, most of which had been bombarded. They say it looks exactly like a gigantic prairie fire.

To the north of the Vistula River the Austrian corps commanded by Count Kirchbach has forced the Nida line, according to information reaching here.

Today and yesterday the wind brought with it as far as Tarnow the incessant roar of gunfire, indicating that Count Kirchbach's forces were trying to advance hand-in-hand with the troops of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General von Mackensen.

Along the Carpathian front also the Austrian armies have made a forward move, bringing the Third Russian Army and the remainder of the Eighth Russian Army in imminent danger of being surrounded and destroyed.

The first train since Tarnow was retaken by the Teutonic allies arrived here today.

Russian Victories in the East.

PETRODRAD, May 13.—The following official statement regarding the operations in Galicia was issued by General Headquarters tonight:

In Western Galicia the intensity of the fighting decreased on a considerable of the front during Tuesday and Wednesday.

Our offensive on the right bank of the Dniester is meeting with continued success. The enemy on Tuesday made several fruitless counter-attacks to relieve his centre, which was retiring in disorder on the Dniester toward the Obertyn-Horolenka line. (These towns are in the extreme east of Galicia. Obertyn is almost north, and Horodenka is northeast of Kolomea.)

In this operation the Austrian units which led the offensive were repulsed near Chocimierz, northwest of Obertyn, with heavy losses. Our artillery annihilated two entire battalions, and a third suffered severely.

Near Horodenka the enemy gave way about 11 o'clock in the evening of the same day and began a disorderly retreat. We captured several thousand additional prisoners, a number of guns, and about fifty ammunition caissons.

GERMANS ATTACK IN NORTH.

Repulsed Five Times Near Shevli and Lose Prisoners and Guns.

PETROGRAD, May 13.—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

On Tuesday night the enemy began an offensive with large forces in the region of Shavli, (Courland,) in an attempt to retain this road centre. During the night we repulsed successfully five attacks, and the following morning, by an energetic stroke, we defeated a German outflanking column, capturing several hundred prisoners and five guns. The fighting continues.

On the Dubissa River, on the same day, we captured a hostile position near Kovno, (or Jairagola,) thirty miles northwest of Kovno.

On the left bank of the Neimen there has been no change.

On the right bank of the Orzyo our trench mortars bombarded the enemy's trenches with great success.

KAISER SLIGHTED HIS ALLIES.

Said to Have Told Troops Germany Virtually Was Fighting Alone.

PETROGRAD, May 13.—A dispatch from Kiev to the Bourse Gazette says:

"German officers captured at Jasio, Galicia, assert that Emperor William visited the Nowitz front for the purpose of encouraging newly-arrived German reservisits. He made an address in which he told them, notwithstanding the presence of Austrian officers, that Germany was fighting her three powerful enemies virtually single handed.

"Her allies, Austria and Turkey, the Emperor is quited as having said, had not fulfilled his expectations and the whole burden of the war was on the soldiers of the German army. Therefore German officers ought to take over command of the remnants of the Austrian army, or, at any rate, Austrian officers should be subordinate to them. Under such conditions alone would victory be achieved."

Russia Using Archangel Port.

PETROGRAD, May 13.—Although the ice in Archangel Harbor has broken up and access to this port from the sea is now possible, no private cargoes will be handled there in the immediate future. The Minister of Commerce announced today that all the facilities of the port would be required for Government purposes and that until further notice no other traffic could be accommodated.

USE NONCOMBATANTS AS SHIELD FOR TURKS

Our Ambassador Vainly Protests on Behalf of French and British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 14.—The British Foreign Office publishes a striking correspondence, transmitted through American diplomatic channels, on the subject of Turkey's threat to remove British and French noncombatants from Constantinople to the danger zone in Dardanelles. Here follows material parts of the correspondence:

From the American Ambassador in Constantinople:

The Minister of War today (May 2) told me that the fleet and aeroplanes of the Allies are bombarding and killing noncombatants at Gallipoli and other unfortified places on that peninsula. He has therefore decided to send to those places French and British subjects from Constantinople, exposing them to the same danger; but will delay taking this action until May 6, so as to give time for the receipt of assurances that orders to discontinue such bombardment will be given.

From Sir Edward Grey to the American Ambassador in London:

I have the honor to request that Mr. Morgenthau, United States Ambassador in Constantinople, may be so good as to inorm the Ottoman Government that if British or French noncombatants are transported to those places which, owing to the presence o the Ottoman army, fall within the zone of the present military operations, his Majesty's Government will hold Enver Pasha, his highness Said Halim Pasha, and the members of the present Ottoman Ministry, as well as the military authorities commanding the Turkish troops, personally responsible for the life of any British subject or French citizen so transported, and for any hurt, damage or wounds which such nationals may receive:

From the American Ambassador in Constantinople:

May 4, 10 P. M.—I again called on the Minister of War and did my very best to dissuade him from his determination to send into the war zone British and French noncombatants, and further endeavored to persuade him to take no action at all until I could receive the answers of the British and French Governments. He said that, having given the order and issued it to the military authorities, he could not now countermand it without serious injury to army discipline. In consequence of my insistent arguments he resolved to send only men between 20 and 40 years of age, to limit their number to fifty, and to select the youngest. These men may remain on board the steamer until I hear from London and Paris, and, according to the nature of the replies so received, they are to be landed at Gallipoli or brought back to Constantinople.

From the American Ambassador in Constantinople:

May 6, P. M.—Twenty-six British and twenty-four French subjects were this morning shipped on transports bound for Gallipoli. The only British born in England are William Wickram and Henry Hoar. The only Frenchmen born in France are Marcel Arjol and Paul Bacognano. The average age of the British subjects is 25, and of the French 25½. Ruhl, representing Collier's Weekly, and Suydam, representing The Brooklyn Eagle, were allowed to accompany the ship.

ALLIES' SUCCESSES DISQUIETING TO BERLIN

Major Moraht Admits the Possibility of German Loss of Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—That there is evident uneasiness in Berlin military circles over the Allies' advance is shown by a significant article by Major Moraht, who, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, candidly admits that the Germans must now be on the defensive, and may be forced to surrender some territory.

"Between Arras and Armentières," he says, "things are very lively. It is the offensive of an enemy with strong forces, and therefore the beginning of the war in May announced by Kitchener. That announcement was not unwelcome to our army command. That Kitchener keeps his word is due more, perhaps, to the peculiarities of a coalition war than to the completion of his advertised army of many millions of white and colored Englishmen. For two weeks transports have without doubt brought notable new forces into France, but in any case not millions. What France has brought into the field for this offensive it is difficult to say. It may be the great army of defense from Paris, which does not feel itself threatened at the moment but it may be the newly trained young reserves,, or troops rested after the fighting in Champagne and between the Meuse and the Moselle.

"Although we have strong confidence that this offensive will not lead to driving us out of Flanders and the north of France, as the enemy hopes, still, an attack with great numerical superiority may bring about a backward and forward battle which may continue a long time without resulting in any decision. In such circumstances the giving up of individual points on the front is no catastrophe, and if the French have wrested from su the trenches between Carency and Neuville, they have had to win their successes at the cost of bloody losses and without the certainty of keeping us out permanently.

"The situation in the west is such that development toward a decision will lie in the question whether we are stronger in defense or the enemy stronger in attack."

ASKED TO DIE IN ALSACE.

Lieut. de Cassagnac, Mortally Hurt, Refused to Leave the Front.

PARIS, May 13.—Guy de Cassagnac, director of L'Autorité, who was a Second Lieutenant of reserves, is mentioned in the army orders for showing "great bravery and real contempt of death."

Although wounded in battle, he continued to lead his men until he was struck by a second bullet. At that time he was in command of his company, and so long as his strength held out he encouraged his men and led them onward. Feeling at length that he was at the point of death, he declined to be carried to the rear, saying that he desired to die in Alsace. His last wish was fulfilled.

PREDICTS ALLIANCE AGAINST RUSSIA

Count Apponyi Believes Britain and Germany Will Be Friendly After the War.

SAYS ENTENTE CANNOT WIN

Galicia, He Thinks, Will Be Restored to Austria—Poland Made a Barrier Against Muscovites.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Count Albert Apponyi, the veteran Hungarian Opposition party leader, former Minister and President of Parliament, who is personally widely known in the United States because of his lecture tour of four years ago, has received the correspondent of The Associated Press and discussed frankly not only present war conditions in his country, but what the European struggle may bring forth. He is a thorough optimist.

"I see no reason why after this war some understanding of the western European powers shouldn't come," he said.

"We in Austria and Hungary have no serious points of conflict with England and France. France after 1870 had to make an effort to regain her lost provinces from Germany, but she must now see that the attempt is hopeless. She has had the assistance of the strongest possible coalition which could be arranged to help her gain her desire, and is further than ever from success. It would be possible, I think, after the war to reconcile her to the loss by some concessions regarding the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine and enable her to enter the new coalition. England, too, would have to give up her aspirations to absolute naval superiority over all the rest of the world—to a dominance which would enable her to dictate the affairs of the world—and content herself with the position of the first naval power."

"Real Cause" of the War.

Count Apponyi spoke at great length on the causes of the war, expressing regret that Americans were inclined to attribute it to an attack by Austria on Serbia and ignore Russia's real object of gaining egress from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and establish a Slav protectorate on the shores of the Adriatic. In asserting that the war was due to a premeditated attack by Russia, which had been in preparation since the Russo-Japanese war, Count Apponyi said:

"We Hungarians feel that the struggle for us is one of very existence. There can never be any security for western Europe so long as Russia is allowed to play a rôle in European affairs. Her whole history is one of conquest to expand the territory under her control. What must come to meet this danger to Europe is a coalition of the western European powers against Russia.

The Hungarian leader voiced a thought to which many high-placed men of Germany and Austro-Hungary are giving utterance—that the next thing on the cards after the war would be some form of understanding between the two protagonists in the present struggle—England and Germany.

The war, Count Apponyi believes, will produce comparatively little change in the present map of Europe, assuming that Austro-Hungary and Germany are successful. There will be no need, he said, to roll up the map of Europe and draft a new set of boundaries, certainly not in the west. In the east one looks for some settlement of the Polish problem, under which Poland will belong to the west, as a barrier against Russia.

In discussing the present situation the Opposition leader made his only criticism of the Government now in power. People's spirits, he said, are naturally affected by the fall of Przemysl—an event which was inexcusable. The fortress itself was impregnable to assault. The military authorities, he said, must have known at the opening of the war that it would be impossible to hold Galicia against the Russian masses and that it would be necessary to fall back slowly through Galicia to the natural defensive frontier—the Carpathians. Przemysl should have been provisioned for at least a year. Why it was not, said Count Apponyi, would be a subject for inquiry after the war.

Underestimated Russia's Strength.

Another mistake attributed by the Count to the military authorities was underestimating the force which the Russians could throw into the field against Austro-Hungary at the beginning of the war. It had been naturally that several months would pass before Russia could complete her mobilization to full strength and a large Austro-Hungarian army was detached for operations against Serbia on this assumption. Russia was found, however, to be already virtually on a war footing and ready to pour her armies into Galicia from the very first.

In view of this condition, said the Count, the Austro-Hungarian leaders should have in the beginning followed the policy now adopted of leaving on the Serbian frontier a force only strong enough to protect the border against invasion, and throwing against the Russians the whole strength of the army. In this case the Russians, with their 100 divisions, would not have been able to fall so overwhelmingly on the forty or so divisions of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

Count Apponyi said he did not admit that Galicia had been lost to the dual monarchy. "We have already driven the Russians from Bukowina," he said, "Why not from Galicia? But even taking the extreme case of the pessimists and granting that our armies are not able to drive the Russians back on Russian soil, I would point out that the armies of Germany and Austro-Hungary are already in possession of several thousand square miles of Russian Poland. The area of this, it is true, may not be quite as large as that of the parts of Galicia occupied by the Russians, but the population is greater. Its riches, too, the parts of Russian Poland occupied by us exceed Galicia. In addition, Germany holds virtually all of Belgium and Northern France, so there is no doubt that if the war should cease under present conditions, we should get back Galicia."

The aims for which Germany and Austro-Hungary are fighting, the Count thought, were already attained, for it would be many long years before any power or group of powers would venture to attack them again.

Talking of the sale of American munitions of war to the enemies of the Teutonic allies, the Count said:

"Sentiment in Austro-Hungary is not so intensely anti-American on this account as in Germany, but we feel that the war would soon be over if the United States would stop supplying artillery and ammunition to Russia. At the beginning of the war Russia had an immense superiority in artillery and great supplies of ammunition for it. Now she has lost so many cannon and has fired away so much ammunition that she is barely able to hold her own, and we feel that without help from America this would be impossible for her. We realize that formal right may be on the side of the United States in this question, but it is hard to talk of formal right to some one whose son, father, or brother has been killed by an American bullet."

PARIS APPEAL TO WILSON.

Chamber of Commerce Urges Strong Demands Upon Germany.

PARIS, May 13.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has adopted a set of resolutions calling upon President Wilson to exact reparation from Germany for the loss of American lives by the torpedoing of the Cunard liner Lusitania.

TEMPS SUPPORTS WILSON.

Says He Has Harkened to His Conscience and the People's Voice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 13.—The Temps, which has refrained from the criticisms of President Wilson expressed by the British section of the Paris press, today comments favorably on the reported firmness of the American note to Germany. The writer accepts the view that the Philadelphia speech was intended to test public opinion which Mr. Wilson, as a Chief Executive elected by the people, has found to be irresistibly demanding strong measures.

"The present note," says the Temps, "shows that the President appreciates the public attitude and intends to satisfy the nation's wishes.

"The Temps considers that it is America's ambition to justify her position as a great power, and that this sentiment probably caused Mr. Wilson to desire to be the world's arbitrator by resorting to peace.

"But," concludes the editorial, "the President cannot still think it possible for the war to end by a compromise. No bargaining conclusion of the death struggle between civilization and inhuman barbarism is imaginable. President Wilson has listened unequivocally to his own conscience and the people's voice. Not mediation will end the conflict, but the defeat of those who began it."

BAPTISTS FIRM FOR WILSON.

Southern Convention, Representing 2,500,000, Praise His Stand.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 13. — The Southern Baptist Convention today unanimously adopted resolutions approving the stand taken by President Wilson in the international relations of the United States. Prayer then was offered for divine guidance for the President. The resolutions, which were ordered telegraphed to the President, read:

"The Southern Baptist Convention, representing 2,500,000 Baptists, desires to place on record its high appreciation of the great service to the nation and the world now being rendered by the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, in the firm stand he has taken for the ideals of peace and at the same time in his vigorous assertion of the principles of justice and the requirements of international law.

"We rejoice in the restraint, the discrimination, the judicial fairness and the courage with which he is steering the ship of State in a time of extraordinary difficulty and danger.

"Our desire to express our unwavering confidence in him as the exponent of our national ideals and of the ideals of higher civilization of the world, and also to assure him of our profound sympathy and prayers for a solution of the grave problems and the performance of the arduous tasks in which he is now engaged."

800 STUDENTS FOR PEACE.

Pennsylvania Undergraduates Indorse Wilson's Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Eight hundred University of Pennsylvania students signed a petition which was sent to President Wilson today urging him to preserve the neutrality of this country in spite of the Lusitania disaster. Similar petitions are being prepared at Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and Columbia Universities.

The Pennsylvania students' petition was circulated by members of the University Peace Society, acting without Faculty suggestion. Undergraduates responded quickly to the request for signatures. It is said at the university that few students favor any move by the Government which may tend toward war.

The text of the paper follows:

To the President of the United States of America:

We, the students of the University of Pennsylvania, do hereby express our confidence in the sagacity and patience of our President, and do declare that we firmly believe that the United States should continue the policy of neutrality as respects European affairs that it has pursued in the past.

We believe that occurrences such as the sinking of the Lusitania, grave as that is, should neither tempt nor force us into war, and that we should pursue peaceful means of settlement rather than attempt warlike reprisals.

In full trust of the high-mindedness of our Executive, we wish to commend our attitude to his attention.

METHODISTS PRAISE WILSON.

Bishops of Southern Church Send an Encouraging Message.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 13.—The College of Bishops of the Southern Methodist Church sent this telegram to President Wilson today:

"The College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, thanks God that our President, on whom rests at this time such great and unusual burdens, is a man of prayer, discretion, courage, patriotism, and ability.

"As chief pastors of some millions of our American people the college assures the President of its sympathy and prayers in his efforts to preserve the peace of our beloved country and to protect the rights and honor of our citizens. At this hour and in all things may the hand of our God and the God of our fathers guide you and all who are associated with you in directing the destiny of Americans."

McCREARY BACKS WILSON.

Kentucky Governor Confident He Is Taking the Right Course.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—Governor James McCreary of Kentucky today expressed complete satisfaction with the course that President Wilson is pursuing in regard to foreign relations, and especially in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania.

The Governor said: "I was on the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate for six years and twelve years in the House, and during that time I made a close study of international law and therefore have taken much interest in the attitude of the President. I have every confidence that his good judgment is equal to the situation. I have no public opinion to express upon the course the President or Congress should pursue, feeling that they should not be embarrassed by advice from those not in a position of responsibility in the Government."

SOUTHERN GOVERNOR'S VIEW.

Brewer of Mississippi Thinks We Have No Ground for Quarrel.

JACKSON, Miss., May 13.—Governor Brewer of Mississippi in a statement here today declared that as Americans had been warned not to take passage on the British steamship Lusitania he could not understand why the United States should quarrel with Germany because Americans lost their lives as as result of the torpedoing of the vessel.

"Americans were given fair warning to stay off," he said. "The passengers knew what to expect and took the risk."

Governor Brewer declared, however, that any action taken by President Wilson would meet with the unanimous approval of the people of Mississippi.

ROCHESTER GERMANS LOYAL.

They Resolve Not to Antagonize the President's Policy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 13.—At the conclusion of a meeting of the German-American Alliance held here last night, President William Otto issued the following statement:

"Although the organization did not take definite action, the sentiment was in favor of unqualified support of President Wilson in whatever action he takes. The German-Americans of this city are neutral in every respect, and none of their societies will take action antagonistic to the policy of the Administration."

BRITAIN WILL INTERN GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

by the Government between naturalized and non-naturalized aliens. Premier Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law both insisted that naturalization, which confers British citizenship, is a fact not to be ignored. There are 8,000 such persons, and in their case no action is to be taken unless they happen to fall under suspicion. A naturalized alien from an enemy country "is to be regarded as innocent until proved guilty." Premier Asquith specifically mentioned cases in which such subjects of the King had given soldiers to the British armies at the front and were mourning the loss of sons who died for England.

Of aliens of enemy countries not naturalized there are 40,000—24,000 men and 16,000 women—of whom 19,000 are interned; all are registered. All such males of military age—17 to 55—are to be interned. All males outside these age limits and all women and children will be repatriated—deported, presumably, to some neutral country like Holland. No fresh legislation will be required.

"In the interests of justice and humanity"—words that evoked a sympathetic cheer—a special court will be constituted, which will allow exceptional treatment in particular cases. During the debate members expressed the hope that the president of this tribunal would be a judge of a high court and said that in view of the large number of appeals likely to be heard several tribunals should sit simultaneously and that alien enemies at present interned should share the right of appeal. Men of military age will be interned without delay, but Lord Robert Cecil suggested that in the case of persons liable to deportation whose appeals are pending some kind of bail might be allowed.

One feature of the discussion was the outspoken censure by the leaders of both parties on the recent mob outrages.

"They are utterly contrary to our instincts," said Mr. Bonar Law, "and I deplore them."

Must Be No Neutrals in England.

At the same time he maintained in a phrase that undoubtedly will be frequently quoted that there must be "no neutrals in Great Britain; everyone who is not for us is against us." This was loudly cheered, as was the declaration that hostile-minded alien enemies are a greater danger "the higher the position they occupy."

A pledge from Mr. Lough drew from the Prime Minister a promise that the cases of British women married to alien enemies would be separately considered. Mr. Holt pointed out that internment would cost the country some millions of pounds sterling a year, to say nothing of the loss of much productive labor. Sir A. B. Markham gave an illustration of this, the fact that, despite the present shortage of labor, a number of British workmen actually went on strike rather than work side by side with an alien twenty years in this country, who had three sons fighting at the front for Great Britain. This incident drew from the Prime Minister a very warm rejoinder. Indeed, the whole of his second speech, which was energetic in both delivery and sentiment, was an emphatic denunciation of the recent outrages. That provocation existed, he admitted, but this, he said, did not excuse the perpetrators of the riots.

"The newspapers put them up to it," cried Will Thorne.

"I hold no brief for the press," retorted the Prime Minister, adding a pointed allusion to the folly of the "vendetta." Mr. Asquith spoke of alien enemies who had given sons for Britain or who in some cases were employed on technical tasks where their labor would be most difficult to replace. He pointed out that Ministers must be elasticity in the new arrangement, which had been adopted with reluctance.

Task of Internment Great.

The task of completing the internment of male enemy aliens of military age will not be light, according to the figures mentioned in the House. It would appear that the measures to be taken will involve almost doubling the number of German and Austrian civilians now under restraint. While 19,000 aliens are now confined in internment camps, of the 40,000 still at liberty presumably 15,000 or 20,000 are of military age, and a large extension of the accommodations now available will be required.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a supplementary question, was unable to state the proportion of Germans and Austrians, respectively, represented in the figures quoted; but inquiry in well-informed quarters indicates that not fewer than four-fifths are Germans. No public statement has yet been made as to the arrangements for internment, but it is probable that a considerable addition will be made to the prisoners on the Isle of Man, where fresh accommodations already are in course of construction. It is likely also that some huts vacated by soldiers drafted to the Continent may be occupied by interned prisoners.

The course taken by the Government is generally approved by the representatives of societies which since the beginning of the war have been relieving distress among enemy aliens. Many of the Germans, it is stated, will go quietly under internment, particularly in view of the occurrences of the last few days, in which many of them lost both their property and their means of subsistence.

Beresford Attacks High Germans.

"We have had enough of kid-glove and featherbed fighting. Now let us take the gloves off and intern a lot of our enemies," said Lord Charles Beresford at a women's meeting in support of the movement for the internment of alien enemies, held in the Mansion House this afternoon. The most dangerous enemies in England, he declared, are wealthy naturalized Germans of a high social position. In the past they have had an immense influence in British affairs. "All these people," continued Lord Charles, "have their appointed place and duty in case we are invaded."

Prince Louis of Battenburg had the good taste to resign, and Lord Charles wanted to know what German Privy Councillors were doing in this country. He did not know why they were made Privy Councillors, but they ought to follow Prince Louis's example and throw up their positions. Naturalization did not change the nature of men, he said; they came over here Germans and they remained Germans.

Lord Charles's special reference was understood to be to Sir Edgar Speyer, who was mentioned by name in a Morning Post editorial.

Sir Henry Dalziel, M. P., said the Chairman of the Building Acts Committee of the London County Council had reported that to the north, south, east and west alien enemies possessed positions with concrete foundations of strategic value with regard to London.

Other speakers included Lady Glanusk, who said she had received a letter from a survivor of the Lusitania, asking her to try to imagine his feelings on recovering consciousness to find himself in a hotel owned by a German.

City Men Threaten "Revolution."

Thousands of city men, undeterred by rain, held a mass meeting today on Tower Hill to urge the Government to take immediate and drastic action against all enemy aliens. They were to have marched to Tower Hill from the Royal Exchange, but the procession was abandoned at the request of the city police.

"Unless the Government do their part," said one of the speakers, "we will take things in hand. You have heard of the French Revolution; we don't want one here."

A striking incident occurred during the meeting. A large contingent of soldiers passed in the cheeriest of moods; they said they were on their way to the front. A cheer was instantly raised and someone called out: "Hats off, gentlemen!" Instantly the city men raised their hats and stood bareheaded while the soldiers passed, singing on their way.

The meeting adopted this resolution:

"Thousands of citizens of London, gathered together at a mass meeting, unanimously protest against any kith and kin of German mutilators, poisoners, and murderers of men, women, and children being any longer allowed to be at large in the British Islands, and, fearing riots, fires, the spread of disease germs, and poisoned water, hereby unanimously demand that the Government take immediate steps to intern or deport all alien enemies, male or female, whatever their nationality, naturalized or otherwise."

This resolution immediately was telegraphed to Premier Asquith.

LONDON RIOTERS HEAVILY SENTENCED

Four Months at Hard Labor for Some—Looting Now Confined to Boys and Women.

LONDON, May 13.—Such anti-German rioting as took place today and tonight was carried on largely by mobs of boys, girls, and women, who were out for fun or bent on looting German shops, while men stood by laughing or encouraging their youthful imitators. The police, strongly reinforced by special constables, were better able to handle the situation today.

At Gravesend this evening a mob visited premises occupied by Germans, or persons bearing German names, wrecking the shops, and throwing their contents into the streets.

Following the wild scenes of yesterday, about 500 active participants in attacks on German shops appeared in the police courts of London today. The Magistrates read severe lectures and imposed heavy penalties in most cases. Some of the more culpable were sentenced to jail terms at hard labor, the sentences ranging from a month to four months. tOhers, chiefly women, were fined.

When men of military age appeared before the Magistrates there were told sharply that the best way to get revenge on the Germans was to enlist. In this connection The Westminster Gazette said today:

"People who hunt aliens and assault their persons and loot their shops are not the people who are going to help us right our wrongs. They are loafers and shirkers who are not going to war and whose violence has no patriotic motive."

No Complaints of Hurts.

It is notable that no complaints have been received of aliens suffering from personal injury. Of the many hundreds who appeared at the American Embassy and Consulate today seeking protection none showed signs of having been engaged in an encounter. They desired compensation for the damage done to their property and assurances that there would be no repetition of the attacks. Under English law the wardens of localities where the shops were wrecked and goods destroyed must pay compensation for the damage done in the riots, so that in many cases the very people who took part in the demonstrations will have to pay their own.

At Southend the authorities took a particularly serious view of the case. Many of the men arrested were prominent citizens, who were angered by the recent Zeeppelin raid. They were remanded for a week and heavy bail was demanded.

Naturalized Germans, Austrians, and Turks were busy today signing declarations repeating their oaths of allegiance to Great Britain. One memorial from men of this class in the City of London has been sent direct to King George. Other memorials have been handed to the Mayors of various cities. In all the memorials the men, besides reaffirming their oath of allegiance, express abhorrence of the German methods of warfare.

In the poor quarters of London and Liverpool, as well as in Manchester, Birkenhead, Glasgow, Southend, and other places that were centres of rioting yesterday, Germans today remained in seclusion; their shops were shuttered, with police on guard.

American Concern Joins Boycott.

The representatives of the large American meat establishment at Smithfield today joined their British confrères in displaying a notice that no business would be transacted with Germans. Some friction had been threatened because the Americans delayed putting out the notice until they received instructions from headquarters.

Anti-German feeling in the Goldthorpe mining district in Yorkshire led to violent scenes last night. Revolvers were fired and four men sustained injuries. The police charged the crowd and had great difficulty to keep the infuriated miners in check.

Rioting in the vicinity of the Custom House grew violent as the day progressed. The mob, mostly boys, women and girls, got out of hand and wrecked and looted property on all sides on the least suspicion that it was owned by Germans. In many cases the women wore especially made aprons capable of carrying their booty, while the boys trundled wheelbarrows, loading them with loot as they progressed. Whole sides of bacon were favorite trophies.

Streams of Germans poured into the American Consulate all day. The Consul General, Robert P. Skinner, was unable to do anything for them except to make an appeal in their behalf to Scotland Yard, which promised to do its utmost to protect them.

Mr. Skinner is taking statements from the Germans a sto the extent of damage sustained in the riots. These statements show heavy losses among shopkepers, one of whom states that he suffered property damage to the extent of $10,000.

More than a score of Germans, among whom were a number of weeping women and children, called at the American Embassy. They were advised to apply to the German branch of the American Embassy at Carlton House Terrace, the former location of the German Embassy. These persons, however, evidently feared to go to this address, for E. G. Lowry of the Embassy Staff, who is in charge of this branch of the work, reported that he had received no complaints.

VICE CONSUL INTERNED.

Austrian Who Served at Vancouver Sent to Detention Camp.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 13.—E. von Ulrich, Vice Consul for Austria-Hungary in Vancouver at the time of the outbreak of war, has been arrested and sent to the internment camp at Nanaimo, where he will be detained until the end of the struggle.

NEW TYPES OF WARSHIPS.

British Vessels Expected to Prove Decisive Factors in Near Future.

GLASGOW, May 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) That the shipyards on the Clyde are turning out several fighting ships of entirely new types which are expected to prove decisive factors both in the North Sea and in the Dardanelles, was revealed in an address made to a meeting of business men here by Captain J. J. Barttelot of the Admiralty Office. In urging the necessity of recruiting several thousand skilled workmen for the shipbuilding works, he said:

"Our main concern up here and on the Clyde is the fleet. These yards are building ships of new types, and great issues depend on their arriving at their stations.

"To get these ships ready there are wanted many more men, especially iron workers. In order to beat the enemy we shall have to pool the whole of our resources of skilled labor and put them on Government work. This will mean a very considerable displacement of labor, but I feel confident, by the readiness with which the representatives of the employers and men have come together, that the efforts will be successful.

"Many firms have already most willingly met my request to divert men from their works to other firms engaged on Government work, and the representatives of the boiler makers and other trades have also given me assistance. But the transference must be done on a larger scale. Transfer of men naturally involved financial loss through inability of firms to carry on contracts; but the Government will arrange suitable compensation in these cases."

NEW FRENCH GAIN; CARENCY TAKEN

Continued from Page 1.

part of the village. The number of cannon and howitzers of large calibre taken was seventeen.

In the Argonne, at Bagatelle, we repulsed two German attacks—one at night, the other in the day. The latter was very violent.

French Masters of La Pretre.

The success reported this morning in the forest of La Pretre has made us masters of the last German organization which had still resisted in that wood. The entire position is now in our hands.

(*Afternoon Report*)—We won brilliant successes Wednesday evening and Wednesday night to the north of Arras.

At Nôtre Dame de Lorette we are masters of the fort, as well as of the chapel.

In the vast quadrilateral of trenches the earthworks which is to the south of the chapel of Nôtre Dame de Lorette we have been subjected to a very violent counter-attack. A ferocious combat which lasted all night long, developed in this quadrilateral. In the morning we were complete masters of the situation, having inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

During Wednesday night we also took by assault all of the village of Carency, as well as the forest to the north of it, Hill 125. The German garrison stationed in this village and in this wood was composed of one battalion of the 106th Regiment of infantry, one battalion of the 136th Regiment of infantry, one battalion of Bavarian chasseurs, and six companies of Pioneers, 300 men to a company. These forces had made of Carency and of Hill 125 in the forest a position of great strength. In spite of the fact that their numbers had been very much reduced by their losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners on previous days, these forces during the entire night put up a desperate resistance to our attack delivered against a maze of trenches, blockhouses, and narrow passages.

Bayoneted Hundreds of Germans.

We broke down this resistance of the enemy, and at break of day we were in complete mastery of the situation. Our troops killed hundreds of Germans at the point of the bayonet. We made 1,050 prisoners, of whom about thirty are officers. Among these latter are a Colonel and the commandant of the battalion of chasseurs.

At the southern exit of Souchez our positions were subjected yesterday to violent attacks on the part of the enemy. Nevertheless, we retained them.

At Neuville our attacks on the village itself and to the north of the village made perceptible progress. To the north of Neuville we took possession of trenches some several hundred yards long, and we occupied the road called the Highway des Carrières, which runs from Neuville to Givenchy. In the village itself we occupied yesterday morning only the southern portion, the enemy still holding the centre and the northern part. An attack delivered late in the afternoon resulted in our occupying house by house all the central portion of this village. The Germans were driven back to the extreme northern part, where we are outflanking them. Our troops in this fighting gave admirable evidence of courage and tenacity.

In the forest of Le Prêtre we occupied yesterday a new line of German trenches.

British Withstand Ypres Assaults.

Following is the British official communication:

The fighting east of Ypres still continues. The Germans today have again subjected our line north of the Menin road to a violent artillery bombardment, which in places destroyed some of our trenches, causing temporary readjustments in the line. The line, however, has since been completely reestablished.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

Germans Ecacuate Two Villages.

It is perhaps to the British admissions in the foregoing report that the German official communication refers in announcing the capture of "another point of vantage" near Ypres. Berlin's account of the day's operations is as follows:

East of Ypres we took another point of vantage from the enemy. In the afternoon strong French attacks on our front from Ablain to Neuville were repulsed with very heavy losses to the enemy. The village of Carency and the western part of Ablain, which are for the greater part included in the territory held by the French as a result of their occupation of our foremost trenches octween Neuville and Carency, were, however, evacuated last night. Unfortunately on this occasion a number of our brave men and much material again were captured.

French attempts to recapture a section of their trenches which we took from them northwest of Berry-au-Bac, in the woods south of Nil-aux-Bols, were without success.

After strong artillery preparations the enemy attacked our positions between the Meuse and the Moselle last night. At Croix des Carmes they succeeded in penetrating a section of our foremost trenches stretching over a width from 150 to 200 metres. After bitter hand-to-hand fighting our positions were again cleared of all Frenchmen. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

Two French blockhouses on the western slope of Hartmannsweilerkopf were destroyed by our fire.

GIVE PITTANCE TO WORKERS.

Shocking Conditions in Workshops for French Soldiers' Wives.

PARIS, May 13.—Conditions which prevail in workrooms opened to enable the wives of soldiers to earn a living, the Petit Parisien says, are deplorable. There are now 600 of these establishments in Paris, half of them subventioned. Many of those which are operated under private auspices are said to be no better than sweatshops. Even in the best managed of those in the subventioned class, women are able to earn an average of only 36 cents a day for eight and one-half hours' work.

In some of the workrooms conducted by sub-contractors for army shirts and other military supplies, the Petit Parisien asserts, women get only 10 cents a day, while many operatives exchange their services for board and lodging.

The National Council of French Women has taken up the question of affording relief.

PRAISE FOR ARRAS VICTORY.

Minister Millerand Congratulates Joffre and His Troops.

PARIS, May 15.—The French Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, today sent a telegram to the French Commander in Chief, General Joffre, congrat

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine" Also a la Carte.

New Arrivals in the City should first find their way to Our Special Grilled Dinner (To Order), With Wine, $1.25

5th Avenue Restaurant ENTRANCE 24th ST.

THOUSANDS JOIN LEGION FOR AMERICAN DEFENSE

Membership More Than Doubled Since Lusitania Was Sunk—None But Trained Men.

The membership of the American Legion has more than doubled since the Lusitania disaster. This was the announcement made at the League headquarters, 10 Bridge Street, yesterday.

The membership is for the most part made up of men who have served in the Navy, Army, Marine Corps, or National Guard, and others who by profession or training are specially fitted for the Government service in the event of a national crisis.

"The office of the Legion," it was said by an officer of the organization," has been flooded for the last few daye with letters and telegrams from all parts of the United States. The Legion has reached the point where it would make a formidable corps in the service of any army, a corps of trained, efficient and seasoned men whose patriotism and valor is unquestionable.

"We have received several telegrams from chambers of commerce and boards of trade in cities of the West and South asking authority to appoint sub-committees for the enrollment of members in their parts of the country."

The membership of the Legion is now nearing the 50,000 mark and there are thousands of applications still to be considered.

FIVE SUBMARINES SENT TO SINK LUSITANIA?

Belief in Holland that Germany Took This Precaution Against Failure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is generally believed that there were five submarines told off to sink the Lusitania in order to make absolutely sure, and thus give the impression that Germany's blockade threats could be executed at will.

TRANSYLVANIA'S TRACK CUTS SUBMARINE ZONE

Course Lies Near Southwest Irish Coast—Due in Liverpool on Sunday.

The agents of the Anchor Line, 22 State Street, said yesterday that the Transylvania, which sailed at 6 P. M. last Friday for Liverpool and Glasgow with 879 passengers, is expected to reach her first port late on Sunday.

The Transylvania steams about 15 knots and will probably pass 20 to 25 miles south of the Irish coast, which is considered the submarine danger zone.

Of her 117 first cabin passengers only seven are citizens of the United States.

Vessels sailing today for the war zone are the SS. Cymric, British, Liverpool, and the SS. Tropea, British, London.

STILL SEARCH GERMAN SHIPS

Inspectors to Examine Liners in Brooklyn Today for Explosives.

The neutrality squad, consisting of 70 Customs Inspectors with four Acting-Deputy Surveyors under the command of Acting-Deputy Surveyor Edward Norwood, went to Hoboken again yesterday to continue their search for explosives on the German steamships.

A number of the inspectors wore overalls for climbing into coal bunkers, bilges and ballast tanks. It is understood that the examination of the German and Austrian steamships laying at the piers in South Brooklyn will commence this morning.

The German steamships anchored off Staten Island will also be inspected.

ONLY MAURETANIA HELD UP.

Cunard Co. Says Sailing Was Cancelled for Lack of Business.

LONDON, May 13.—The Cunard Line announces that the only sailing date they have canceled is that of the Mauretania.

This was canceled, it is added, because there was not a sufficient demand for passenger accommodations to warrant running her.

Seeks J. M. Forman's Will.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday signed an order authorizing the Fifth Avenue Bank to permit Edgar G. Barratt of East Orange, N. J., to open the safe deposit box of Justus Miles Forman, the novelist lost on the Lusitania, in an effort to find the author's will. Mr. Barratt, husband of Katharine Forman Barratt, a niece of the author, recites that he is confident he was named by Mr. Forman as an executor in the will. Mr. Barratt also relates that he has made inquiries through Norman Hapgood at Queenstown and received word that Mr. Forman is not among the survivors.

Vogel's Smart Shoes

Vogel's Oxfords are the strongest and most comfortable shoes made. The foundations of my shoes are hand-made by experts on premises.

Price $5.00.

E. VOGEL,

64 Nassau St., New York

9 BODIES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOUND

Brought Into Queenstown, but a Rough Sea Interrupts the Search.

REWARDS ARE OFFERED

Frohman's Body to be Taken to Liverpool—Vanderbilt Secretary Continues His Efforts.

QUEENSTOWN, May 13.—A tug arrived here at 6:30 o'clock this evening with the bodies of six women, two small boys, and one infant, victims of the Lusitania disaster.

The sea was so rough this afternoon that boats engaged in searching for the dead were forced to seek harbor. It is feared that the stormy weather will result in scattering the bodies.

The hope of recovering many more of the dead was shaken today by the statement of the Cunard Company that there was no foundation for the report that hundreds of bodies had been sighted by a tug.

The Cunard Company today offered a reward of $5 each for the recovery of bodies of Lusitania victims, and the American Consulate supplemented this offer by another of an equal sum for the body of each American found.

Driven by an easterly wind, the bodies today are sweeping around the southern tip of Ireland.

The rewards offered should greatly stimulate the efforts of fishermen who either through superstition or unwillingness to interrupt their fishing have, up to the present, rendered little service.

C. Haddon Chambers, the playwright, arrived in Queenstown today to take to Liverpool the body of Charles Frohman. Thence it will be shipped to the United States on Saturday aboard the steamship New York.

Webb Ware, secretary of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, will remain at Cork so long as there appears to be any hope of recovering Mr. Vanderbilt's body.

All southern Ireland is greatly excited over the outcome of the voyage of the Anchor Line steamer Transylvania, now nearing the war zone.

MEMORIAL IN LIVERPOOL.

Survivors and Relatives of the Dead Attend Services.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Memorial services for victims of the Lusitania were held in St. Peter's Church here today.

Among those in attendance were several survivors of the disaster and a number of relatives of persons who had lost their lives together with the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Chairman Booth, and Directors of the Cunard Steamship Company.

REPORT ON THE INJURED.

Condition of Survivors Who Were Taken to Hospitals.

The Cunard line yesterday gave out the following report on Lusitania survivors who were taken to Queenstown hospitals:

AUGUSTUS SWARTE, discharged; now Queen's Hotel.
ALLEN BARNES, left hospital.
BESSIE BARBOUR, left hospital.
RUTH LOGAN, fit to be discharged.
S. HAMMOND, removed to nursing home; nervous prostration.
MARGARET TUOHY, fit to be discharged.
ROBERT DUNCAN, fit to be discharged.
JANE HOGAN, injured ankle; expects to leave for home tomorrow.
MRS. FERRIER, exposure and shock; probably discharged tomorrow.
MRS. M. S. MORELL, shock; doing well.
MRS. W. CHAPMAN, doing well; fit to travel tomorrow.
WILFRED KENNAWAY, shock and bruises; hospital for some days.
MISS C. F. E. LEIPOLD, proposes travel tomorrow.
ANDREW FOULDS, discharged yesterday.
MATHEW MUIR, discharged today.
D. E. HAYNES, progressing satisfactorily.
MRS. MARY WAKEFIELD, shock, bruises; condition satisfactory.
ALICE MIDLETON, out of danger; progressing favorably.
FRANK HOOK, (boy,) broken thigh; hospital some weeks.
HUBERT LIGHT, discharged.
ANDREW McDERMOTT, contusion left knee; hospital week or so.
WILLAM BEAUCHAMP, loss of fingers; progressing satisfactorily.
ARTHUR SHEPPERSON, discharged.
HUGH McFADDEN, discharged.
F. S. JUDSON, contused legs; condition favorable.
W. STORCK, injured ribs; hospital some days.
MRS. DIXON, contused shoulders; condition satisfactorily.
GEORGE GORDON, injured ribs; progressing satisfactory.
JAMES J. LEARY, fractured ankle; progressing favorably.
JOSEPH MYERS, (crew,) broken leg and ribs, bronchitis; nursing home.

DESCRIPTIONS ARE ASKED.

Should Be Sent to American Consul at Cork at Once.

LONDON, May 13.—Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Cork, has appealed to the embassy here to send out a notice to request the relatives and friends of persons still missing from the Lusitania disaster to cable immediately to the American Consulate at Cork descriptions of these individuals, in order that the work of identification may be expedited.

The list of Americans on the Lusitania as posted at the American Embassy gives Lindon W. Bates, Jr., and Herman A. Myers of New York as missing, and not as survivors, as erroneously published in the United States.

Investigation of the cablegram sent on Wednesday from the American Embassy in London, saying that Lindon W. Bates, Jr., and Herman A. Myers had been saved from the Lusitania proved that the mistake was due to the wording of the message, it was said.

Another mistake, rectified by a cable message to the Cunard office was the addition of the name of Miss Winifred Kellaway, a third-class passenger of Pittsburgh, who is now placed on the list of those in the hospital at Queenstown.

The Cunard offices were closed between 12 and 1 o'clock out of respect for the memorial services for the victims of the Lusitania disaster being held in Liverpool at that hour, English time.

LAUDS BATES AND VANDERBILT

"Died Like Heroes and Americans," Says Congressman Chandler.

A meeting in memory of Linden W. Bates, Jr., who is reported missing in the lists of victims of the sinking of the Lusitania, was held last night by the Claremont Progressive Club at the clubhouse, 550 West 113th Street. Mr. Bates was County Chairman of the Progressive Committee and a member of the club.

Speaking at the meeting, Congressman Walter M. Chandler said that "Bates and Alfred Vanderbilt died like heroes and Americans." Park Commissioner Cabot Ward and Senator William M. Bennett also spoke.

AMERICAN LINE SAILORS DEMAND $20 WAR BONUS

Crew of the St. Louis Refuses to Sign Unless Pay Is Increased.

When the members of the crew of the engine room and deck departments of the American liner St. Louis gathered at the office on the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, they notified Howard Hinsley the ship's purser and the United States Shipping Commissioner, that they would not sign articles unless they received $20 extra for the war risk. Men serving on the American and British liners in the New York and Liverpool trade, have been receiving $5 a round trip as a bonus from Captains down to cabin boys.

The management of the American Line decided that the men were using the sinking of the Lusitania as an excuse for extortionate demands and refused to pay the $20. The quartermasters and seamen finally signed articles but twenty oilers, seventy-five stokers and fifty coal passers stood out for the $20. The present rate of pay for these men, not including the $5 bonus, is $42.50, $40.50 and $39 a month. At the American Line office it was said that the strikers had been told to be at the pier at nine o'clock this morning and it is expected that they will agree to accept the company's wages and sign articles. If not other men will be obtained through the shipping agents to supply their places. The American liners have not carried any contraband since the war started, the agents assert and the risk of their being torpedoed by German submarines is very small.

The St. Louis has booked 300 cabin and 400 third-class passengers for this trip. The agents said that a number of persons were booked yesterday for the Philadelphia, which sails on June 5 from New York and which will inaugurate the restoration of first-class accommodations on the American Line.

At the offices of the International Mercantile Marine yesterday it was said that the sinking of the Lusitania had not had any marked effect in canceling bookings on the steamships departing this week. The White Star steamship Cymric will sail this afternoon for Liverpool with 120 cabin and 300 third-class passengers.

PANAMA FORTS COMPLETED.

Army Officer Says One 16-Inch Gun Remains to be Mounted.

That the fortifications on the Canal Zone have been practically completed at a cost of $13,000,000 was the report brought to New York yesterday by Lieutenant A. A. Acher of the United States Coast Artillery, who arrived on the United Fruit steamship Almirante on leave of absence after being away two and a half years.

"Everything is finished on the fortifications," he said, "except the mounting of the sixteen-inch gun at Balboa to protect the western entrance to the Panama Canal. There is a force of 900 artillerymen on the Zone, which could be easily increased from New Orleans in case of war.

When asked if it was impracticable for the fleet of warships to pass through the canal this Summer, Lieutenant Acher replied that he did not believe there would be any difficulty in getting them through to the Pacific Coast if it was necessary.

The Lieutenant was accompanied by his wife and baby daughter, and will stay with his father-in-law, Major Gen. F. H. Hodges, U. S. A., at Fort Totten.

DR. WHITE FOR READINESS.

Americans Should Promote Peace, but Prepare for War, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 13.—Declaring that the best thing for the young men of Cornell University is military training, Dr. Andrew D. White, first President of Cornell and ex-Ambassador to Germany, went on record at a banquet of the Cornell Cadet Corps today in favor of continuing the present policy of military training at Cornell and other universities. He declared that the passage of the Morrill Land Grant act of 1862, which permitted sixty colleges to adopt military training, was a "noble episode."

Dr. White, who was President of the American delegation to the first Hague Conference, said that he was still a promoter of peace and that, in spite of the fact that international law was being trampled upon by the powers, he hoped and believed that "men will look back upon this present European war with horror and disgust that will make them hate war and desire only peace in the future.

"Nevertheless," he said, "I would have a nation of men who are peaceable, but who are ready for war. We are plunged into relations not only with Europe, but with the Pacific world, and we must be in a position so that we can have peace even if we must fight for it."

To Nurse Russian Wounded.

The Scandinavian-American liner Heilig Olav sailed at 2 P. M. yesterday for Copenhagen with 37 first, 40 second, and 350 third class passengers. Among them was Miss Flora Ribboul of Martinez, Cal., who is going to work as a Red Cross nurse in Russia. Christian Helweg Harsen, Governor of the Danish West Indies, was a passenger with his wife on his way to Denmark for a vacation.

HITS DOUBLE SKIN OF THE LUSITANIA

Belfast Shipbuilder Thinks It Filled with Water, Which Hastened the Sinking.

TESTIFIES IN TITANIC CASE

Captain Turner of Torpedoed Liner Blamed Commander of Titanic for Speeding Through Ice.

A deposition made by Captain William T. Turner of the Lusitania the day before he sailed on the last trip was placed in evidence yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Mayer in connection with the application by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, known as the White Star Line, to limit its liability for damage arising from the Titanic disaster. The date of trial of the suit has not been fixed, and the proceedings yesterday consisted, in addition to the filing of Captain Turner's testimony, in the examination along technical lines of Edward Wilding, a Managing Director of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders, of Belfast, Ireland.

Mr. Wilding was called here as a witness for the White Star Line, and, as he wanted to return to Ireland and the trial had to be postponed on account of the summonses to the interested parties in England having been lost with the Lusitania, his testimony was taken before trial by the consent of all parties.

Captain Turner was examined, as an expert, in the offices of Hunt, Hill & Betts on April 30. He told at length of the bulkheads of the Lusitania, and brought out the fact that the transverse bulkheads extended from 17 to 34 feet above the water line. In addition, there were longitudinal bulkheads and a double skin. He said the decks were watertight, so that they would act as a kind of lid to the compartments formed by the bulkheads and prevent water getting in from above.

Mr. Wilding was inclined to cosider that the distance between the inner and outer skin of the Lusitania might have been the reason for her rapid sinking. The distance was three feet, and he thought that as the water collected between the skins as the liner heeled over it made the list still greater. A double skin he held to be dangerous, unless divide by transverse bulkheads.

When the Olympic was reconstructed after the Titanic disaster the space between the inner and outer skins was made only seven inches, and when the Vaterland was built, about seventeen inches. Questioned about the bulkheads of the Titanic, Mr. Wilding admitted that they did not reach far above the water-line, but he held that no bulkheads would have saved her if six compartments had been filled. Cross-examined on this point, he expressed the opinion that the Olympic, which has its bulkheads carried higher up, would not sink even if six of its compartments did let in water.

Much of Captain Turner's testimony dealt with the navigation of liners through ice-fields.

"In your opinion," he was asked, "was it prudent to steam at twenty knots when ice was reported ahead!"

"Certainly not," Captain Turner replied, "if the ice was anywhere near. It would be foolish to do so."

C. C. Burlingham, counsel for the White Star Line, tried to examine Captain Turner on the construction of liners, but the witness replied that he knew nothing about such work.

"I don't bother about their construction," he said, "as long as they float. If they sink I get out."

Mr. Burlingham suggested that much had been learned concerning ice since the Titanic disaster.

"I don't know where," said the Captain.

"Have you learned nothing by the accident?" persisted the counsel.

"Not the slightest. It will happen again."

The regular hearing of the Titanic suit is expected to begin next month.

GERMAN-AMERICANS PLEDGED TO OLD GLORY

Herman Ridder Says They Can Never Fight Under Any Flag But Stars and Stripes.

In this morning's Staatz-Zeitung, Herman Ridder, in a signed article, after accusing unnamed newspapers of seeking to influence President Wilson by printing news and opinions that may tend toward war, says:

"The German-Americans must suffer in any conflict between the United States and Germany pains of which their fellow-citizens can never know anything. It is rather a time for showing them the greatest degree of consideration. They have fought to uphold the flag in the past and they will do so again, against any enemy whatsoever. They deserve the fruits of past loyalty, until they have forfeited the right to claim them. There has never been but one flag under which the German? American has fought. There never can be but one flag under which he will ever fight. And the flag is the Stars and Stripes."

No War Goods on Carpathia.

The agents of the Cunard Line announced yesterday that there was no truth in the printed report that the Carpathia had loaded war munitions before sailing last Saturday night for Montreal. She was chartered by the British Admiralty, presumably to carry Canadian troops to England, and left this port in ballast.

PUT GUARDS AROUND SPRINGFIELD ARMORY

Fear Attack on Government Arms Plant—Entrance Is Closed Early Each Night.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 13.—Additional guards were stationed about the Springfield Armory grounds today as a precaution against a possible isolated attack upon the arsenal and factory buildings.

The main entrance to the grounds was ordered closed to private citizens at 6:30 o'clock each night. The usual evening closing hour is 11:30 o'clock.

MISS ADDAMS FOR PEACE.

Thinks President Wilson Can Keep Us Out of the Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—Jane Addams, who is here after the Woman's Peace Conference at The Hague, in an interview with a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight, while expressing horror over the sinking of the Lusitania, said she hoped America would find a way of honorably avoiding war. Miss Addams did not hesitate to say she thought America ought to keep out of the fight of nations.

"The thought of the Lusitania is too awful to dwell upon," said Miss Addams. "It strikes too near the heart. But when it comes to saying that America ought to go to war on the Lusitania episode, I don't agree. America ought to be the one great nation to keep clear of the war. When this terrible conflict is over all Europe, indeed, all the world, will look to America to act as the balance in the readjustment of the relations of the nations.

"President Wilson, I believe, by stern, sheer diplomacy, unyielding yet dignified, will be able to avoid a crisis. President Wilson showed what he was able to do in keeping America out of war with Mexico, and I believe America appreciates it. In view of the horrors witnessed in this European war, as an American I want to see my country always adopt an attitude that will make her stand out among the nations as an exemplar of right and justice. At the same time I want to see her true to her own convictions.

"I believe all this can be accomplished if we stay out of the war, while maintaining an unflinching attitude against barbarity. I am a great admirer of Mr. Roosevelt, but I am unable to agree with him that the United States should take sides with the Allies. Colonel Roosevelt would take the bit in his teeth and go in for war. I think we will be able to accomplish infinitely more by staying out. If America is embroiled what nation after the war will advance the work of healing the scars of battle? America certainly could not hope to do it if she stained her own hands in the bloody conflict."

Miss Addams thought for America to enter the war would have the effect of rending asunder the peoples of different nationalities among the 100,000,000 whose sympathies are now divided.

"It would be much like a civil war without the nation's actually being in arms against itself. It will be a sad day for America if it ever happened."

"NEW AID TO ENGLAND."

Cologne Gazette Says We Would Protect Ships by Being on Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13. — The London Times prints the following from the Cologne Gazette:

"By means of the press England is now calling for the help of the big brother across the ocean. America has not only been guilty of shameful violations of neutrality by the one-sided deliveries of goods to the Allies, but now they want to claim that their very presence on British ships constitutes a shield against German undertakings against British shipping.

"Here again they are taking sides. England has since the beginning of the war brought German shipping to a standstill. Germany is now trying to make reprisals with those means that are at her disposal.

"Now come the Americans and want to insist that shipping shall go on undisturbed just to please them, such claims deceive nobody in Germany."

AUTO KILLS LITTLE GIRL.

Driver Carries Mother with Dying Child to the Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 13.—Lillian Minsky, 5 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Minsky of 79 Second Street, Passaic, was injured by an automobile in front of her home tonight and died in the General Hospital a few hours later. She was returning home with her mother when she saw several playmates on the opposite side of the street and ran from the sidewalk to join them, getting in front of the car of Edgar Switok, an undertaker, of 31 Parker Avenue. As Switok swerved his motor toward the sidewalk to avoid her Lillian ran back toward her mother. She was knocked down and a wheel of the auto passed over her chest.

Switok stopped his auto, and, picking up the girl, ran with her to the office of Dr. Charles Machlin at 82 Second Street. There she became unconscious. With Mrs. Minsky holding her daughter in her arms Switok took them both in his motor to the hospital. The child died without regaining consciousness. Switok went to the police station, where he was held without bail on the technical charge of homicide.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Ships Leave Galveston with Large Cargoes of Grain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 13.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Musician, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 12,200 bales of cotton, valued at $589,992, and a transit cargo.

The Andreas, Greek, for Havre, with a cargo of 356,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $537,560.

NAVY PRIEST WARNS NATION TO BE READY

Father Gleason Says Our Sailors Will Do Their Duty, Though Never So Weak in Armament.

NEVER SUCH A 'SULTRY' TIME

Chaplain Appeals for Support for Our Forces at High Mass for the Fleet.

"Whenever the men of the American Navy have been called upon to serve their country they have always brought back home with them peace with honor. I hope this will always be the case," said the Rev. Father Matthem T. Gleason, a Navy Chaplain, in the course of a sermon he delivered to the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning.

The occasion was a solemn high mass for the men of the fleet. In the absence of Mgr. Lavelle, the rector of the cathedral, who was in Buffalo attending the funeral of Bishop Colton, the Rev. Father Martin welcomed the fleet's big Catholic delegation.

The Rev. Father Eugene E. McDonald, U. S. N., Chaplain of the superdreadnought New York, was the celebrant, and was assisted by the Rev. Father Brady, U. S. N., of the superdreadnought Arkansas. The Rev. Father John J. Byrne was Master of Ceremonies and Mgr. Hayes was in the sanctuary. The music was supplied by the cathedral choir.

"We celebrate today," said Father Gleason in his sermon, "the ascension of our Lord into heaven. It is the last act of the great drama of redemption. One fact stands out in this work of redemption, and that is the fact of the courage and loyalty Christ brought to the duty which He took upon Himself. He did His duty to the end.

"We have an important duty to perform to God and to our country. Unless we fulfill our duty to God there will be much lacking in our duty to our country. The real Christian sailor realizes that he is placed here to serve his own soul first and that in doing this he will increase the value of his services as a citizen.

"Whenever the men of our navy have been called upon to serve their country they have brought back peace with honor. I hope this will always be the case. We expect from our fellow-citizens the support which is our due. I regret to say that there are many citizens who dream that we are constantly active to get the country into trouble, to seek a reputation even in the cannon's mouth. There never was a greater misrepresentation. During the twelve years I have been connected with the navy I have never met an officer or a man who wanted to go to war or who was afraid to go to war in a just cause. It is our duty to serve the country as the representatives of the people in Washington may direct.

"I regret to see so many people in the United States who beguile themselves with the thought that the age of war is over. There never was such a sultry time. There never were times in which the balance between peace and war was so delicately adjusted and we so weak in armament and defense. However, if we are sent out in the performance of our duty, the officers and men of our fleet will give a good account of themselves, and let the people afterward count the cost of their own foolishness."

Father Gleason concluded with the admonition that wherever the men of the fleet may go they must remember their duty to God and that if they remember that duty the blessing of God will go with them.

LONE SINGER ANNOYS HOTEL

McAlpin Detective Subdues Stranger Who Warbled "Killarney."

The sound of a raucous voice caroling out "Killarney" floated over the mezzanine baloony at the McAlpin yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, and caused people in the lobby to put their hands over their ears. House Defective Allyn, who heard the sound, immediately detected that a lot of h's were missing from the words, while a lot of others had been thrown in promiscuously. He went up at once.

At the piano in the drawing room sat a thick-set man, wearing a dark coat, gray trousers, low snoes, and a cap, bawling out the song at the top of his voice.

"Just 'avin' a bit of fun," explained the musician. "They robbed me on the bowt of £1,800, and Hi am just about to go down to the Hinternational Bank and draw a thousand more."

"You'd better go back to your hotel and have a little sleep," suggested the detective.

"Blime me 'otel! Hi've got a suite of rooms over there, and Hi've got my wife and a valet, Hi 'ave. And what do you think 'appened last night? They told me Hi was unconventional, because Hi didn't 'ave me evening clothes on. Stopped me from going on the floor to dance, by Jove! Yet my valet, who 'appened to 'ave on his claw'ammer, 'e was dancing like a lord."

Helpless otherwise to break off the conversation, which had proceeded to musical accompaniment, the detective called in five housemen and told them to "move the piano out of the building."

"Blime me, is my voice as bad as that?" demanded the visitor. "Hi was out singing for the sailors on the fleet last night, and am now a little 'oarse. But, I say," he said, as the detective led him gently in the direction of the elevator, "don't you mistike me for a Henglishman. Hi'm, Hirish, Hi am."

GREEK KING HAS PLEURISY.

His Physicians Have Forbidden Him to Attend to State Business.

LONDON, Friday, May 14.—The cold from which King Constantine has been suffering for the past week has turned into pleurisy, says Reuter's Athens correspondent. The King, consequently, will be unable to attend to State business for some time.

The doctors held a consultation concerning his condition Thursday night.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEE AMERICA ON A ROCK ISLAND SCENIC CIRCLE TOUR

To see America in the most satisfying way, make your trip to the Panama Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego on a Rock Island Scenic Circle Tour Ticket—very low fares from New York for round trip. You see Colorado, the Pike's Peak Region, the Rocky Mountains, Royal Gorge, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake, California, BOTH Expositions, the old Spanish Missions, and the enchanting Southwest. Stopovers allowed at any point en route—ample time to see everything of interest.

As for train service, there is nothing that quite equals those famous trains—"Golden State Limited" and "Rocky Mountain Limited." Also the "Californian" and "Colorado-California Express" daily from Chicago and St. Louis. Automatic Block Signals—Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment—Superb Dining Car Service. Both expositions included in one ticket at no extra cost.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 1238 Broadway, New York. Our representatives are travel experts, who will give you full information explain the numerous tours available via Rock Island Lines, prepare itineraries, etc.

Write, phone or drop in for our literature on California and the Expositions. K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island Lines, 1238A Broadway, New York. Phones Madison Square 2350, 2351.

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DUNLAP & Co

REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Straw hats

The standard for comparison

Priced from $3 to Panamas at $100

NEW YORK
170-180 Fifth Avenue
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Agencies in all principal cities

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.
Furs Repaired and Remodeled—Moderate Prices

This Splendid Annual Sale of

Men's Summer Apparel

Provides Your Entire Outfit For Hot Weather at Low Cost

Every sort of Summer clothes a man may want is to be found in this broadly-planned Annual Event.

That's the beauty of it—to be able to pick from a very complete stock and yet save, say, 33⅓%, on everything at the very start of the season.

COOL SUITS, for example, and in particular a stunning collection of

Men's Summer Suits at $16

Every one of which is a $25 grade, or better. We found thirty different patterns without any trouble; many with patch pockets; every ounce of superfluous weight cut out; half, quarter, or eighth lined—some with silk. Exactly right for a man's unalloyed Summer comfort—with good looks and economy thrown in.

OTHER SUMMER SUITS, fine range of styles, at $19.50 and $33.00.

SPRING OVERCOATS, Chesterfield styles, and rough coats for country and motoring wear, at $16, $19.50, $23, and $26.50.

TENNIS TROUSERS, plain white flannel, or with handsome stripes. At $3.75, were $5.

GOLF SUITS, in three fine patterns of homespuns, Norfolk coat, and knickerbockers, at $15.

Also RAINCOATS, MOTOR DUSTERS, FULL DRESS SUITS AND WAISTCOATS, FANCY VESTS, and so on, all at sale prices. Fourth Floor.

Men's Summer Shirts at 75c, 85c, $1.10, $1.25, $3.50

Large, fine lots of percales, madras, and mercerized Shirtings, in handsome patterns, with soft cuffs, at 75c, 85c and $1.25. Usually $1 to $2.

The Sport Shirts at $1.10 are of plain or self-striped white cheviot open at neck, or with turn-over collar—for golf, tennis, etc. Usually $1.50.

Silk Shirts at $3.50 are usual $5 and $6 qualities in beautiful patterns.

$2 and $2.50 Pajamas, $1.35 Suit

Of fine madras and pongee, in woven stripes; also mercerized pongee in plain colors.

Fine Belts at 50c and 65c

Neckwear at 25c and 35c

An important group of 50c or better grades, including fine neckties from our own stock.

50c Suspenders, 35c, 3 for $1

Main Floor.

Men's $2 Straw Hats, 1915 Styles, at $1.35

Here are the new styles for Summer at an actual saving of a third. All sizes, with a good assortment in each. Fourth Floor.

Men's Socks, Special at 15c, 18c, 25c, 35c Pair

Men's Summer Underwear, 35c to $1

At 35c, Athletic Shirts and Drawers; 50c qualities; some "seconds."

At 50c, 75c, and $1, Athletic Union Suits, regularly $1 to $2; including "Gotham"—some "seconds" of "Olus" and other brands. Main Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

554-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Announce—for Friday and Saturday—

A Sale of Dresses

—street, afternoon and dance styles—

at $35—Formerly $55 to $75

Of serge, taffeta and chiffon; light and dark shades—a grouping of remaining styles from various lines.

Street and Afternoon Wraps

Of satin, faille and taffeta—at $45

(Especially priced.)

Special Groups of

Women's and Misses' Suits

at $28 and $35—Formerly $45 to $65

A closing out of broken lines.

Alexander's Shoes

Mahogany Cordovan Oxford—popular with college men. English last with low flanged heel. Style correct to a hair, but not slavishly conventional.

$6

Sixth Avenue, corner Nineteenth St.

Feeling Fit

Because Interwoven Socks *do* fit—tightly 'roundtheankle and easier 'round the foot where the strain comes!

A sock-shape literally knitted in by Interwoven machines.

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TOE & HEEL
Socks

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Annual May White Sale of Housekeeping
Linens
and Bedding
An Event That Brings Extraordinary Savings

This most important sale includes, among hundreds of items—

TABLE LINENS
TABLE CLOTHS
NAPKINS
TOWELS
TOWELINGS
DECORATIVE LINENS
SHEETS
PILLOW CASES
MUSLINS
BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS
COMFORTERS

We call your particular attention to the sale of "UTICA" and "MOHAWK" SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES at greatly reduced prices.

Fine Silk Hosiery
For Women!
79c to $3.98

Purest silk—with silk clockings, and lace insertions.

Others exquisitely embroidered by hand.

Yet others in "two-tone"—plain and contrasting colors, to match any gown or footwear.

And if we should chance *not* to have the precise shade you need, we'll have it specially produced for you without extra charge.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

From Paris—these dainty "Cluny" lace
Scarfs
$2.98 to $9.98

Imported—exquisitely hand-made—and *very* low in price.

The designs are charming, and the eyelet embroidery especially attractive.

Bloomingdales'—Linen Dept.

Bred of The Desert
By
Marcus Horton

"Here at last is a story about a horse worthy to be classed with some of the notable interpretations of dog character and life in fiction. The sympathy and verisimilitude with which it is written ought to bring it warm and quick welcome from all lovers of the horse.—*N. Y. Times.*

$1.30 Net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK, N.Y.

BARNES DISPUTES COLONEL FLATLY

Attacks Adversary's Testimony and Explains His Own Political Philosophy.

DENIES SLUR AT "RIFF-RAFF"

But Asserts That All Parties Need Organization and Demand Leadership.

EXPLAINS RACING FIGHT

And Declares That Colonel, at White House Interview, Practically Ordered Him to Consult Belmont.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 13.—William Barnes went on the witness stand in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial today, and placed Colonel Roosevelt squarely in his own "Ananias Club." Again and again the former Republican State Chairman contradicted the testimony given by Colonel Roosevelt in the first days of the trial, as to what was said in conversations between them when the Colonel was Governor and President, adn denied that other conversations referred to by the Colonel had taken place at all.

Mr. Barnes's testimony did not, however, consist entirely of denials. He brought out new matter in relation to the fight on Governor Hughes's anti-racing legislation in 1908, and said that the President practically ordered him to see August Belmont about it and that Colonel Roosevelt wanted the Percy-Grey law prohibiting race track gambling repealed. Under the guidance of his counsel, William M. Ivins, Mr. Barnes hammered for hours at the Colonel's elaborately prepared defenses. As a final effort to mend the breaches made, Colonel Roosevelt will go on the stand again and do some contradicting on his own part.

In his own way Mr. Barnes is nearly as effective a witness as was the Colonel. He is bigger than the Colonel physically, and he has a dominating personality, although he utterly lacks the Colonel's inimitable manner of emphasizing his remarks by gesticulation and forceful utterance. He has an easy grace on the stand and he has caught the Colonel's trick of talking directly to the jury. The one thing he lacks, however, is the Colonel's ability to hold an audience spellbound.

Mr, Barnes was at his best when, in denying that he had ever told Colonel Roosevelt that the people were not fit to govern themselves, he swung toward the jury and, following the Colonel's example, defied his political philosophy, which was that leaders were necessary to control a political organization, and without them there could be no discipline or order.

Mr. Ivins carried his witness step by step over the ground covered by the Colonel's testimony, and had him categorically deny practically every statement of importance the Colonel had made reflecting upon Mr. Barnes as a boss. In this way the witness denied that he ever had discussed the franchise tax bill with Mr. Roosevelt until after its passage; that he ever had said that Anthony N. Brady and other Democrats had contributed to the Republican campaign fund; that he had talked with the Colonel about the reappointment of L. F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance or urged it, or that he had ever told Major J. J. Dickinson, a newspaper correspondent, that party success, in his mind, was paramount to all other political considerations.

Mr. Barnes's version of what took place at the conference regarding the anti-racing bills was the most sensational testimony of the day. Mr. Ivins introduced it by reading into the record a copy of a telegram that President Roosevelt had sent to Mr. Barnes on March 14, 1908, inviting him to luncheon at the White House. Talking directly to the jury, as the Colonel had so often done, Mr. Barnes in his most impressive manner gave this description of what had taken place:

"I went to Washington," he said, "and saw Secretary Loeb and asked him what the President wanted to see me about. Then I went to the White House and kept the luncheon engagement. Mr. Roosevelt told me that August Belmont had been to see him in relation to the Agnew-Hart bill, which provided for the repeal of the Percy-Grey law against race track betting. He told me that he wanted me to go to New York and see Mr. Belmont; that the legislation should be repealed, as Mr. Belmont should be considered. I demurred, and told the President that Timothy L. Woodruff was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and that he was the proper man to consult if anything of that kind was to be done.

"President Roosevelt then made some reflections on Mr. Woodruff and again requested me to see Mr. Belmont. I consented to do so, although I stated that the matter was sure to be misrepresented, that scandal would result, and that it would unquestionably lead to criticism. I said I would be glad to see Mr. Belmont, however, and I went to New York."

During the recital the Colonel watched Mr. Barnes's every movement. He leaned over and whispered to his counsel that it was in direct contradiction of his letter to Mr. Barnes, in which the Colonel said that he was not going to take sides in the racing matter.

Barnes's Political Philosophy.

The other most striking feature of the session was Mr. Barnes's address to the jury regarding his political theories. Mr. Ivins asked him if he had ever said to Colonel Roosevelt that it was necessary to protect big business, that without leaders or bosses party government was impossible, and that the people were not fit to govern themselves.

"I never said any such thing," replied the witness with deliberation, "but I unquestionably said to Mr. Roosevelt, as I have said to a great many men, that if we were to maintain in this country a system of party government, it was necessary that these parties be organibzed, and that no movement of any character ever came to achievement unless it was organized; that the idea of the people moving en masse without order or discipline was absurd on its face. They do not so move without leadership or order in any political party or any organization known to human data. If they do not move in order, they do not move at all.

"I unquestionably said that no political organization could possibly conduct operations unless financed or conducted by men who gave up their time to it. For ordinary purposes, no political organization which ever existed from the beginning of time, be it Republican, Democratic, Progressive, Labor, Socialist, or Independence League could go ahead unless it was so organized. I never said to Mr. Roosevelt or to any other man that political organizations should give protection. I have said that those who believe in the party of their choice have the right to give to it as they will and to see that the people they elect to office carry out their will. This is the substance of my conversations with Mr. Roosevelt and many other men."

One of the features of the session was the calling by the plaintiff of a dozen witnesses who were members of the Legislature during the fight on the United States Senatorship in 1911. All were Republicans. They were asked if they ever had received orders from Mr. Barnes as to how they were to vote in this contest. Each witness replied that he had received no orders and each was allowed to go without cross-examination.

Next to Mr. Barnes the most important witnesses of the day were Alfred Towsley of Toledo and Newman Erb, President of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company. They corroborated the testimony given yesterday by W. J. Wollman of the J. S. Bache Company that the meeting between Mr. Barnes and William Loeb, Jr., at Mr. Wollman's office occurred after the election of President Wilson in 1912, and not during the Senatorship fight in 1911, as testified to by Mr. Loeb, who said that at this meeting Mr. Barnes said that he couldn't interfere in the Senatorship fight because of an agreement he had with Charles F. Murphy.

Barnes a Frank Witness.

Mr. Barnes was called to the witness stand shortly before the noon hour. He was thoroughly self-possessed and answered Mr. Ivins's questions with apparent frankness and often with a smile. Mr. Ivins brought out that Charles E. Gants was the Business Manager of The Albany Journal during most of the period under discussion, that he was succeeded by John H. Lindsay, who died last November, and that the present Business Manager is Condé Hamlin.

"Are you interested in the politics of your party?" Mr. Ivins wanted to know. The witness replied with a smile that he was, and that he had begun to take an active interest in the Spring of 1889 during the primary elections. In reply to another question Mr. Barnes said that he had been a delegate to every State Convention since that time with the exception of 1892. He said he was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1892 until 1910, and that at various times he had been Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Q.—Were you the leader of the party at that time. A.—I'll have to ask you for a definition of that word.

Q.—Well, were you in control? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—Who was the leader at that time? A.—Senator Platt was called the leader. He was extremely influential.

Q.—Who was Chairman of the State Committee during 1898, 1899, and 1900? A.—Mr. Odell.

Q.—Did you during those three years solicit or receive any contributions for compaign purposes? A.—I did not solicit any. I may have received some checks and passed them over to Mr. Odell.

The witness said that Reuben L. Fox was the active Treasurer, and when he was asked if any checks had passed through his hands to the Treasurer he replied:

"I recollect there was one check for $2,000 from August G. Young of Albany."

Mr. Barnes said that he first met Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay in the Fall of 1898, and he told of meeting him again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel headquarters.

Q.—What were your relations with Lou Payn after Mr. Roosevelt became Governor? A.—They were quite unfriendly.

Q.—Were you on speaking terms? A.—I should say not.

Mr. Ivins produced this line of testimony to show that Mr. Barnes did not ask the Governor to keep Mr. Payn in office as the Colonel testified. Mr. Barnes said that he recalled meeting Mr. Roosevelt on a railroad train and then said that he called upon him at the Executive mansion in Albany after his inauguration to pay his respects, and that he did not meet him at the Capitol until some time thereafter. Colonel Roosevelt testified that he had many conferences with Mr. Barnes at the Capitol during this time. The witness then said that during this period his health was poor and that he was suffering from an attack of nervous prostration.

Denies Roosevelt's Testimony.

The witness told of meeting Colonel Roosevelt again at a dinner party at the Executive Mansion in March, 1899, when a number of women were present. Colonel Roosevelt testified that Mr. Barnes told him at that time that leading Democrats had contributed to the Republican campaign fund and should be protected, and Mr. Ivins asked the witness if any such conversation had taken place. The witness said he could not remember.

Q.—Did you have more than one conversation with Mr. Roosevelt at the Capitol regarding political matters after Jan. 1, 1899, until after the passage of what I will call the Roosevelt Franchise Tax bill? A.—My recollection is, that I never had more than one such conversation with him at the Capitol.

Q.—Did you ever talk with Governor Roosevelt on legislative and executive matters? A.—I should say on two occasions, in regard to appointments and bills.

Q.—What are the facts regarding your conversation with Mr. Roosevelt as to the issues between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Platt? A.—I never knew there were any issues between them; not to my knowledge did I ever discuss anything of the kind with Mr. Roosevelt.

Q.—Did you ever talk with him about Mr. Platt and the organization being antagonistic to Mr. Roosevelt? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know of an antagonism between Mr. Platt, the organization and the defendant? A.—I knew of his relations to the Franchise Tax bill, but I never talked with Mr. Roosevelt about the bill before it was passed.

Mr. Ivins wanted to know again if the Colonel ever had talked with the witness about the issues between the Colonel and Mr. Platt.

"I have already testified," the witness replied, "that I know of no such issues. I can't testify that he did not talk to me."

"Can you testify that you did not talk to him?"

"I can't testify that I kept silent," replied Mr. Barnes. "I was in the position of listener. I had no particular interest in the matter as I was not involved in it in any way."

Barnes Cites Editorial.

The witness said that it was not impossible that he had discussed the Ford Franchise Tax bill with the Governor after its passage. When he was asked if he was opposed to the bill, Mr. Barnes referred Mr. Ivins to an editorial in The Albany Journal on May 16, 1899. This was read to the jury and it showed that Mr. Barnes had criticised it.

"Did you ever have a discussion with Mr. Roosevelt prior to the passage of the bill in which you talked about the effect upon campaign contributions, the taxing of franchises would have?" Mr. Ivins asked.

The witness thought for a moment and replied that he did not.

"Did you ever, at any place or time or under any circumstances discuss with Mr. Roosevelt the matter of political contributions by both parties and particularly by Mr. Brady and Mr. Pruyn and the effect the franchise bill would have upon such contributions?" Mr. Ivins asked.

"I talked to Mr. Robsevelt about both Mr. Brady and Mr. Pruyn," the witness replied. "I said that Mr. Brady had been a very liberal contributor to the Democratic party in Albany County, especially in 1898 when Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Van Wyck were opponents and I said that Mr. Brady's activities were largely responsible for the loss of Albany County. To my knowledge Mr. Brady did not contribute one dollar to the Republican Party."

This was in direct contradiction to Mr. Roosevelt's testimony that Mr. Barnes had told him that representatives of the big Democratic interests had contributed to the Republican party and would do so no more if such legislation as the franchise bill was passed.

Disputes the Colonel.

Mr. Ivins then read more of the Colonel's testimony in which he said that Mr. Barnes urged him not to sign the bill but to follow Senator Platt's advice in the matter, and he asked the witness if he had ever asked the Governor not to sign the bill.

"Of course not," replied Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Ivins took up the statement of Colonel Roosevelt that Mr. Barnes had urged him to reappoint L. F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance because he represented big financial interests, and he asked the witness if he ever urged Mr. Payn's reappointment.

"Not that I can recall," said Mr. Barnes.

Pressed further on this point, Mr. Barnes continued:

"I did not favor the reappointment of Mr. Payn; I had no idea that Mr. Roosevelt would reappoint him. The first time I talked with Mr. Roosevelt about it was when he asked me when his term expired. There never was any question about the matter, so far as I was concerned."

The Colonel had made much out of the Payn incident, and asserted positively that Barnes and Platt had opposed Payn's removal. Mr. Ivins kept harping on the subject.

"Did you ever say to Mr. Roosevelt," he asked, "that Mr. Payn should be reappointed because of his connection with financial institutions?"

"No, I did not," was the flat denial.

Mr. Ivins next took up the alleged conversation between the Colonel and Mr. Barnes in which, according to the Colonel, Mr. Barnes asserted that bosses were necessary and the people were not fit to govern themselves. It was then that Mr. Barnes made his declaration of political principles. When he had finished Mr. Ivins put the question to the witness as to whether he had ever referred to the voters as "riff-raff," as Mr. Roosevelt had testified. Mr. Barnes looked disgusted.

"I can't recall ever saying anything of the kind. I don't know what 'riff-raff' is. If you will look up the dictionary—"

Mr. Bowers, who seemed satisfied to let Mr. Barnes talk as much as he pleased, interposed one of his few objections, and Mr. Barnes's statement was cut short.

Mr. Ivins then started on another tack, and wanted to know who succeeded Benjamin B. Odell as leader of the party in the State after 1906.

Mr. Barnes said that he would have to have the meaning defined before he could answer.

Q.—Well, who was Chairman of the State Committee? A.—Timothy L. Woodruff.

Q.—As distinguished from a Chairman who is a leader? A.—The question of leadership is determined at a State Convention. The person whose will prevails there, the man with the most persuasive force, is accepted as the leader.

Q.—Well, who was the head of the convention in 1906. A.—Mr. Roosevelt was.

Q.—Who was the head of the convention in 1908? A.—Same answer.

Q.—In 1910? A.—Same answer.

Mr. Barnes's cross-examination was suspended at this point to allow Alexander McDonald, Fred Abern, Edward A. Ebbetts, Harry B. Haynes, and Thomas L. Smith, all members of the Legislature in 1911, to testify as to whether Mr. Barnes had tried to influence their votes. All denied that Mr. Barnes had tried to influence them in any way. Then Mr. Barnes was recalled and Mr. Ivins took up the incident of the plaintiff's visit to Washington at the request of President Roosevelt in 1908. He showed Mr. Barnes a telegram and the witness identified it as the one he had received from Mr. Loeb on March 14, 1908. It was as follows:

The President wants to know if you will lunch with him on Monday at 1:30 o'clock. Please wire reply.

Mr. Barnes then told of his visit to the White House and how the President insisted that he call upon Mr. Belmont in regard to the Agnew-Hart bill.

Mr. Ivins wanted to know what the witness had ever done in regard to the bill, but Mr. Bowers objected. Mr. Ivins then said that he wanted to prove that Mr. Barnes did not influence Senator Grattan to change his vote on the bill and vote against it, but that Senator Grattan acted because his constituents were against it and wanted him to oppose it. Justice Andrews said he would like the witness to show that he did not influence Senator Grattan, and Mr. Ivins then put in evidence a copy of an editorial which appeared in The Albany Journal the day after the defeat of the bill, in which the writer, who was presumed to be Mr. Barnes, had attacked Governor Hughes for using what he termed bulldozing methods. Mr. Barnes said he could not remember writing it. Mr. Ivins took up the testimony of Major J. J. Dickinson, the Albany correspondent, who had an interview with Mr. Barnes on April 14, 1908, in which Mr. Barnes was quoted as saying that party success was paramount in his mind to all other political considerations, and that he, Mr. Barnes, had no illusions as to politics. Mr. Barnes also was quoted as saying that he told Governor Hughes that if the Governor's attitude regarding the race track legislation was a matter of conscience and not of votes, "there was no common ground on which we could stand."

What Barnes Told Hughes.

Mr. Ivins asked the witness if he remembered being present at a dinner with Governor Hughes, and Mr. Barnes replied:

"I was toastmaster at that dinner and Governor Hughes sat next to me. During the evening I told the Gocernor that I thought he was making a mistake in regard to the proposed race track bill. He replied, 'I disagree with you.' I then said that I feared his action would cost the Republican Party 25,000 votes at the coming Presidential election, meaning that it meant two votes for every one we lost. He then said:

"'My conscience would never be clear if the iniquitious law remained on the statute books.' I told him that I thought we were discussing votes, and that if it was a matter of conscience it was no affair of mine."

"Did you say," asked Mr. Ivins, "that there is no common ground on which we can stand?"

"Absolutely not," replied Mr. Barnes. "I said no such a thing."

Mr. Ivins next took up the conference which Mr. aBrnes, Mr. Hinman, Mr. Parsons, and others had with Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay in 1908 regarding the renomination of Governor Hughes. He asked Mr. Barnes what he had said to Colonel Roosevelt at that interview and the witness replied:

"I protested against the renomination of Governor Hughes, and told Mr. Roosevelt that I had objections to it. Mr. Roosevelt said he did not wish to make his friends cut their throats again. No agreement was reached at the conference and I went away. I recall that Mr. Roosevelt said to me that of course I would continue my opposition to Governor Hughes at the convention, or words to that effect, and I replied that of course I would."

Q.—Well, did you oppose Governor Hughes? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you have a candidate of your own? A.—I seconded the nomination of Mr. Wadsworth.

Q.—Did you move to make the nomination of Mr. Hughes unanimous? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you work to elect him? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you go into every polling place?

Mr. Bowers objected before the court could rule Mr. Barnes said he did not. There was a general laugh at the answer, in which Colonel Roosevelt and the court joined, and as adjournment time had come, Mr. Barnes left the stand in high good humor.

At the morning session Mr. Ivins called Senators Walters of Syracuse, George T. Argetsinger of Rochester, and Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman. They all testified to the suggestion made by Mr. Barnes that, inasmuch as it would be impossible to elect Chauncey M. Depew for Senator during the Senatorial fight in the Legislature in 1911, the Republicans should unite with the ndependent Democrats on some other man, preferably Thomas Mott Osborne.

"Barnes told me," said Mr. Hinman, "that Mr. Osborne would be the worst man for Tammany to swallow, and his election would keep up the breach in the Democratic Party."

At the close of the session Mr. Ivins said he hoped to finish with Mr. Barnes tomorrow and that he would complete his case either tomorrow night or Monday morning. He expects to call several more witnesses. Mr. Bowers said he also expected to call several witnesses. Among them will be Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Loeb. Both lawyers said they expected the case would reach the jury by next Tuesday night.

GERMAN AIR DRAWS FINE.

Playing "Die Wacht am Rhein" Costs $3 in Tombs Court.

For playing "Die Wacht am Rhein" on a mouth organ and thereby causing a crowd to collect on Park Row at Ann Street, Frank McCarthy, 22 years old, no home, was fined $3 by Magistrate Handy in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon.

He did not have the money and went to jail for three days.

Polish Soprano Here from Spain.

Mme. Louise Onszkiewicz, a Polish soprano, arrived last night on the Spanish steamship Manuel Calvo to spend two months with friends because she was prevented from returning to her home, Lemberg, Galicia, which is in the possessoin of the Russians. The singer said her husband was serving in the Austrian army and she had not heard from him or her little son for seven months. On April 20 Mme. Onszkiewicz said that she sang before the King and Queen of Spain at Madrid by Royal presented her with an autographed photograph.

STATE BOARD HEARS OF CHILDREN TIED UP

Begins Inquiry Into Charities Department and Randall's Island.

NO SUGAR FOR CEREALS

Commissioner Kingsbury's Subordinates Tell of Abuses Under Mrs. Dunphy's Management.

The hearing by the State Board of Charities on conditions in the Department of Charities, and particularly at the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, whose Superintendent, Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, was suspended by Commissioner Kingsbury on March 6 last, began yesterday afternoon at the Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

This is the investigation which Commissioner Kingsbury termed "the last gasp of a dying and discredited machine," with the suggestion that the State Board itself was a more suitable subject for investigation. Letters read at yesterday's hearing by Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board, showed that the board had assured Commissioner Kingsbury that the inquiry would be constructive in its nature, and that Mr. Kingsbury had assured its members of his co-operation.

The committee which began the investigation yesterday consisted of William Rhinelander Stewart, Dr. J. Richard Kevin, and Dr. Stephen Smith of New York and Horace McGuire of Rochester. Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermaier appeared as counsel for the board, and Joseph P. Cotton, Special Assistant Corporation Counsel, for the Department of Charities.

The first witness was Henry C. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Charities, who said that in the seventeen months of his tenure of office he had made twenty or thirty visits to the island. He admitted, however, that probably not more than eight of these had taken place before Mrs. Dunphy's removal early last March.

"It would be highly desirable," he said, "to visit every one of the department's institutions every day, but I have not had time to visit any institution sufficiently. The amount of supervision necessary depends on the competence of the persen in charge."

Mr. Wright said that while he had heard complaints of harshness, he had seen no brutal treatment or severe punishment, and only one case of a child tied up without the orders of a physician.

"I didn't report it," he said, "for I didn't consider it a flagrant instance. But such things rarely occur when an administrative officer is making a visit."

He said the helpers received from $180 to $540 a year besides their board and lodging, and that for the larger sum it was possible to get competent men.

"Sometimes," he said, "you can get satisfactory helpers at $10 a month. But since we got a larger appropriation we have worked to cut down the number of employes and increase the pay. Lack of funds was a great hindrance under the old conditions."

The number of beds, he admitted, was not at all adequate to the number of the patients, but he could not recall the exact figures. In the main, he said, the buildings lacked proper means of egress in case of fire or emergency. He said work was now going on to remedy these conditions.

"With regard to food," Mr. Wright continued, "we heard complaint that large quantities of meats were sent to the nurses' home three times a day. We ordered the amount reduced. Little attention was given to what the children would or would not eat. The children in many cases refused to eat their cereals; it was found that this was because the allowance of sugar had not been ordered, and an order was given to correct this.

"The reception building to receive incoming patients and hold them for a detention period in view of possible incubation of diseases was not properly managed. Though patients were assigned to separate detention rooms they all had a common dining room, and caretakers who had charge of the food supply were domiciled with patients. The patients ran about more or less freely." Mr. Wright said he had no personal knowledge of any case of disease spread in this way.

Howard B. Dinwiddie, General Inspector of the Department of Charities, who, after complaints had reached the Commissioner, conducted the investigations which resulted in Mrs. Dunphy's suspension, said he had seen twelve or more cases of inmates who were tied to chairs or beds without the physician's order. He said that he personally had seen no brutal punishment. The hearing was adjourned till Monday at 3 o'clock.

B. R. T. GETS JOSEPH P. DAY.

Real Estate Man Will Handle Advertising in Company's Cars.

Advertising signs were removed from the cars and stations of the B. R. T. on May 1, when it failed to reach an agreement with the Intercity Car Advertising Company as to a renewal of the advertising contract, but yesterday the railroad company announced that it had practically completed arrangements to handle the advertising, vending, and news privileges on its lines through its own representatives.

Joseph P. Day, the real estate man, has been appointed managing director of the business, and he will have as his chief assistant Stanley E. Gunnison, who for ten years was connected with the advertising house of Ward & Gow.

BOY SAVES DROWNING CHILD

Four-Year-Old Drifting to Sea in Boat Jumped Overboard.

Edwin Brown, the four-year-old son of Mrs. Louise Brown, of 30 Bay Side Place, Rockowoy, finding a rowboat moored to the bank of Jamaica Bay behind his house yesterday afternoon, jumped into the boat and pushed off, intending to play it was a battleship. A strong tide setting out to sea caught the boat, and Edwin jumped over the side when he realized he was drifting away. Not being able to swim, he sank several times.

From the shore Charles Hart, 11 years ol, saw Edwin's danger, and swam out to the boy, rescuing him just in time. Edwin was taken to the Rockaway Hospital, where he soon recovered.

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SAFETY FIRST CAMPAIGN.

D. P. Kingsley, in Accepting Presidency, Outlines Plans.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has accepted the presidency of the Safety First Federation of America, and under the by-laws of the organization automatically becomes a member of the Executive Committee as well as the Board of Directors for the full term of three years.

In accepting the presidency of the national body, Mr. Kingsley said:

"The Safety First Federation of America represents primarily an effort to achieve uniformity of action in the field of public safety through the power of a wider public opinion. The work of the federation will be wholly educational, but that is the only efficient method we have in this country in the achievement of reform. Laws and ordinances are easily obtained when an educated public opinion demands it.

"Everybody, for example, needs to be educated as to what they should and should not do on the streets, especially in the larger cities. Street traffic has been revolutionized in twenty years. The old way of crossing the street will no longer do. It is dangerous. A dog no longer runs against or under an automobile, as he did when they first appeared. He has changed his whole attitude toward street traffic. The average man has not changed; he still goes wandering across the street as he did when the traffic was wholly made up of horse-drawn vehicles. On the other hand, the traffic, as against the pedestrian, has grown aggressive and careless.

"Safety first in street traffic regulation is only one of our objects. We look to the greatest development in the direction of co-operation with the existing machinery, which is to be found throughout the country in the local safety first organizations or public safety committees of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, automobile clubs and kindred bodies interested in public welfare, which necessity and urgent demand or corrective measures have already created. My full sympathy with the object of safety first has been enlisted, and in accepting the presidency of the Safety First Federation of America, it is my hope and desire to further the work that means true economy—conservation of life and property."

'RIPPER' CRY ANGERS CROWD

Man Who Stabbed Girl Beaten Before Police Rescue Him.

Jacob Ruggs, 50 years old, of 235 East Nineteenth Street, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Levy in the Yorkville Court yesterday after Lewis Levine of 537 East Twelfth Street and Mrs. Sadie Alexander of 332 East Eighteenth Street had testified that for the last two weeks Ruggs had annoyed little girls in Stuyvesant Park. Levine said he heard Ruggs ask others in the park whether there were any developments in the ripper murder cases.

The cry of "Ripper" was raised when Thomas Di Stefano, 27 years old, a tile layer of 51 Meserole Street, Williamsburg, fled after stabbing Anna Arcardi, 19 years old, of 27 Union Avenue, in front of St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday, and before Policeman Schmitt of the Stagg Street Station arrived a crowd had caught Di Stefano and beaten him almost senseless. The girl was not badly hurt. Di Stefano was held for the Grand Jury.

Magistrate House discharged Gertrude Fetzer, 18, a domestic in the home of Mrs. Mildred Schoeller at 961 Simpson Street, the Bronx, yesterday, after the girl had explained that the reason she wrote a note to Mrs. Schoeller warning her that a ripper would "get" her children was that she wainted the woman to let her receive calls from a young man friend whose presence would serve as a protection to the house.

BOY STUDENT MISSING.

Overwork Made High School Pupil Melancholy.

Isidore Becker, son of Samuel Becker of 1393 Stebbins Avenue, The Bronx, has been missing from his home since May 5. He is seventeen years old and a student at the Townsend Harris High School. eH is suffering from melancholia, brought on by overwork, his father says.

Two months ago his father took him from the school and sent him out on a farm. When he came back his health seemed to have improved. He left his home on May 5 for a walk, and did not return. He is five feet, eight inches tall, weighs 125 pounds, has blonde hair, fair complexion and brown eyes. eHwas dressed in a dark gray-green suit, and wore a gray-green plaid cap, blue striped white shirt, dark blue tie and laced shoes.

Comes Here to Get New Feet.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red Cross Line steamship Stephano from St. Johns was Thomas Dawson, a survivor of the arctic sealing fleet that was overwhelmed in the blizzard of March, 1914, and who came here to get a pair of artificial feet. He said he lost a large portion of both feet during his exposure for seventy-two hours in the blizzard, in which seventy-five of his shipmates perished.

CITY BREVITIES.

There was a fifteen-minute delay in the Hudson tubes yesterday when the third rail protection boards in the west-bound downtown tubes, between Cortlandt and the Pennsylvania Station, became loosened and knocked off some of the power shoes on the cars.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise will deliver a serman next Sunday morning at the Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, on "The Case of Leo Frant—A Last Appeal."

Prof. Morris R. Cohen of the department of philosophy of the College of the City of New York will deliver a lecture this evening on "The Philosopher's Vie of the Ideal Republic" at the Thomas Davidson School, 307 Henry Street.

Isidore Herry of 134 East Seventeenth Street umped in front of a north-bound express train in the Grand Central Station late yesterday afternoon, and, although the front car passed over him, he may survive. Berry was held a prisoner in the Flower Hospital charged with attempted suicide.

John Ringelman, a music teacher, 55 years old, who was once prosperous, killed himself yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas in the kitchen of his flat, at 3,601 Third Avenue, the Bronx.

A man who visited the small dry goods store of Mrs. Sarah Wolf, 517 East 138th Street, the Bronx, yesterday, hit the woman on the head with an iron pipe as she bent to get some cheesecloth. She screamed and he ran. Abraham Wolf, husband of the woman, said his neighborhood was infested with cocaine "fiends," one of him he thought made the attack.

NORDICA'S GEMS APPRAISED.

Many Curios Among Jewels Worth $250,000 Owned by the Diva.

Late yesterday afternoon in a private room at the safe deposit vaults of the Fidelity Trust Company, Newark, N. J., more than $250,000 worth of the jewels of the late Madame Nordica were appraised by State Senator Henry E. Ackerson, the temporary administrator of her estate, appointed in place of Secretary of State Crater, who died a few weeks ago.

Among the ornaments was one valued at $75,000, and there were many whose value ran from $15,000 to $20,000. Among the curios were a multitude of medals and insignias presented to the diva by nearly all the crowned heads of Europe.

George W. Young, Madame Nordica's husband was not present. In addition to Senator Ackerson, and the representatives of the safe deposit and bonding company, there were present Albert G. Thorne and Walter W. Westall of New York, counsel for Mme. Nordica's sisters; Messrs. Lindabury, Depue & Faulks, Mr. Young's counsel, and William Hamilton Osborne, proctor in New Jersey for Mrs. Castillo and other sisters of Mme. Nordica, who are contesting the prior will filed in New Jersey by Mr. Young. A commission was recently issued to Thursday Island, in Australasia, to take testimony to determine the validity of the will of 1914, executed by Madame Nordica a few months before her death.

MAID SAVES PAINTER IN FALL

Held Him as Scaffold Slipped—Companion Badly Hurt.

A painter's scaffold, rigged at the level of the eighth floor of the studio apartment building, 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, slipped from the holding tackle yesterday afternoon, dropping to a perpendicular pasition. One of the two painters on it, an unidentified man about 32 years old, was precipitated to the sidewalk, suffering a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. He was removed to Polyclinic Hospital by Dr. Morris.

The second painter, Philip Rabinowitz, 32 years old, of 520 East 157th Street, was rescued by Elizabeth Burke, a maid employed in the apartment of Frederick H. Howell, on the seventh floor. She caught Rabinowitz as he was losing his grip on a rope and dragged him bodily through a window.

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CHINA CALLS ACTION OF JAPAN DRASTIC

Ultimatum Uncalled For, Republic Contends in "Frank, Plain Statement" to World.

GAVE HEED TO ALL DEMANDS

Although It Was Palpable That Japan Sought Concessions for Which No Return Was Proposed.

PEKING, May 13.—The Chinese Government has issued "a frank and plain statement" connected with "the drastic action of Japan" in presenting its ultimatum on May 7. Contending that China aimed at the consolidation of the friendship existing between China and Japan and was particularly solicitous for the preservation of peace in the Far East, the statement says:

"Unexpectedly, on Jan. 18, Japan adopted the unusual course of presenting a list of twenty-one momentous demands arranged in five groups. The first four groups were each introduced by a preamble, but there was no explanation of the fifth group. Respecting the character of the demands in this group, however, no difference was indicated in the document between them and those embodied in the preceding groups.

"Although there was no cause for such a démarche, the Chinese Government, in deference to the wishes of the Japanese Government, immediately agreed to open negotiations on those articles which it was possible for China to consider. Despite the palpableness of the whole of the demands being intended to extend the rights and interests of Japan without securing a quid pro quo of any kind for China, China approached the pending conference in a spirit of the utmost friendliness and with the determination to deal with all questions frankly and sincerely."

The document complains of the questions raised by Japan as to the formation and procedure of the conferences and of Japan's refusal to agree to sign the minutes of the conferences and the suspensions of meetings, "obviously with the object of compelling compliance with the views of the Japanese Minister."

Even when Japan dispatched large bodies of troops to Shantung Province and Manchuria, with the ostensible purpose of relieving the garrisons, it is pointed out, China, although the action caused indignation and alarm on the part of the Chinese people, exerted its influence to prevent a rupture of the negotiations.

"Throughout the conferences," says the statement, "the Chinese Government steadfastly strove to arrive at an amicable settlement and made every concession possible. Of the twenty-one demands submitted, China agreed to fifteen, some in principle, some textually, six of them being initialed by both parties."

The statement sets out at great length the demands to which China agreed. At the first conference she accepted in principle the demand that she assent to the transfer of German rights in Shantung to Japan, but wished to add a clause that the matter should be left to a discussion of all the parties interested at a peace conference, and that Japan should agree to restore the leased property to China. This, it is contended, was not a demand on Japan but a reiteration of Japan's statement made in an ultimatum to Germany last August.

Other demands agreed to by China were that she should not cede or lease to any third power any territory inland or land on the sea border of Shantung; that Japan should have preference, provided Germany abandoned her privilege of supplying capital for the construction of a railway from Che-foo or Lungkow to connect with the Kiao-Chau-Chinanfu Railway, in the event of China deciding to build that railway with foreign capital; that China should open certain important cities in Shantung as trade marts under regulations approved by Japan, although these privileges were additional to any enjoyed by Germany, and, in the opinion of China, acceptance was not essential to the preservation of peace in the Far East. Later, China agreed to the extension of the leases of the Dairen-Port Arthur-South Manchurian Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway.

MISS WILSON ON BOSSES.

Social Centres One Way to Defeat Them, She Says.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 13. — Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, condemned the college sorority today as an influence against work, and as a cause of division into hard and fast classes. She declared that it should be done away with. "It should give way to the social centre," she told her interviewer.

Music, she said, was to be her life profession. Continuing, she said:

"Outside of music there is another large interest that I find quite absorbing. That is social centre work. Now, don't mistake my meaning. Social centre work (with the emphasis on the centre) is not social settlement work.

"In Rochester, where Professor Ward of the University of Wyoming gave the social centre its first significance, the people used to meet and talk and have concerts until—" here Miss Wilson broke off to weigh her words.

"Until," she resumed, "the boss up there, Aldridge, I think his name is, interfered. You know they just got rid of the members of the Board of Education there that favored the social centre idea. And now they have—concerts again.

"There is only one way to prevent such a thing. That is for the people to take the matter out of the hands of the Board of Education and fight until they have social centres provided for by law.

"It is not one class lifting another, it is not class division to give one class an opportunity to feel it is helping another. It is common effort, common interest, common work for the common good."

"And do you know," she continued, "the politicians are afraid of social centres? Now here are they trying to help them, and of course there is Rochester to show."

Engaged Pair at Ellis Island.

Alejandro Trouik, 21 years old, and Eugenia Lifchitz, 18 years old, who arrived last night from Barcelona on the Spanish liner Manuel Calvo, were ordered sent to Ellis Island for further examination by the Immigration Inspector. Trouik, who had $40 in cash, said his father was a well-to-do farmer in Sevastopol, Russia, and that he and the girl came to New York to get married and live because the bride-to-be has brothers living at 1,885 Fifth Avenue. Word was sent last night to the address.

1,000
Genuine I. X. L. Barlow
POCKET KNIVES
at the unheard of price of
10c Each.
Made in Sheffield, England, since 1694 by G. Wostenholm & Sons—guaranteed against everything but abuse. This opportunity given only twice a year—simply to acquaint you with the quality of steel in our cutlery.
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Established 1819.
Cutlery—Kodaks—Everything Photographic.
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and 171-173 William St.

MARCONI INJUNCTION HOLDS

Court of Appeals Protects Wireless Monopoly During Patent Fight.

Judges Lacombe, Ward and Rogers, sitting in the Circuit Court of Appeals, handed down a decision yesterday affirming the order of Judge Hough granting a preliminary injunction to restrain the de Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Standard Oil Company of New York and Lee de Forest from infringing the fundamental Marconi and Lodge patents, relating to wireless telegraphy.

It had been urged by the defendants that it was unfair that they should be restrained from the use of the de Forest system, pending the determination of the patent action brought by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, on the ground that the Marconi people had recently raised the price it charged steamship companies for the use of its system to $100 a month for each vessel.

In granting the injunction, however, Judge Hough stated that the expense of operation and litigation to which the Marconi company had been put had been so enormous in the past, that it had so far received no fair return for its invention. In so doing he upheld the contention of the Marconi people that it was only fair that in reckoning the rental they charged to steamship companies for the use of their apparatus the cost of the establishment and maintenance of shore stations should be taken into account.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in affirming the ruling of Judge Hough also denied the motions to vacate or modify the injunction.

FOR WIRELESS TO BELMAR.

Marconi Company Plans Service from Here to Jersey Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 13.—Randolph Miller, Edwin Taylor, and Frank E. Hoyer, all of Asbury Park, were appointed today by Justice Kalisch of the Supreme Court as Condemnation Commissioners to fix the price of land wanted in Belmar, N. J., by the Marconi Telegraph Cable Company for the establishment of a wireless station.

Application for the Commissioners was made by John L. Grigg, President of the Marconi Company. The company's main station is at New Brunswick, and the Justice was told that it was desired to establish wireless communication between Belmar and New York.

H. T. MARTIN INCOMPETENT.

Jury Finds He Is Unfit to Manage His Financial Affairs.

A Sheriff's Jury yesterday found that Howard Townsend Martin, brother of the late Bradley Martin, was incompetent to care for himself or his property. On the application of Mr. Martin's son, Townsend, and his nephew, Bradley, a commission was created by the Supreme Court to conduct the inquiry. The Commissioners were William F. Claire, Dr. John H. Girdner, and John P. Leo.

Among the witnesses were three physicians, who had examined Mr. Martin, and Bertram Cruger of the Metropolitan Trust Company, a life-long friend of the patient.

Dr. James F. Nagle of 16 West Fifty-fourth Street testified that the patient had kidney trouble and heart disease, and because he was mentally diseased he was excitable and confused, but not at all violent.

Dr. Samuel Getty of Yonkers testified that when he asked Mr. Martin where he was he could not tell, but thought he was somewhere abroad. Dr. William G. Schoonover, also of Yonkers, said Mr. Martin talked of the recent deaths in his family and seemed to think that he was in Paris.

Mr. Cruger testified that he had paid all of Mr. Martin's bills and that his estate, consisting entirely of personalty, amounted to $214,804.92. He inherited $75,000 by the will of his brother, Frederick Townsend Martin.

Mr. Martin is in a sanitarium at Riverdale.

BYRON DOUGLAS IN JAIL.

Actor's Wife Alleges He Owes Her $8,229 in Alimony.

Byron Douglas, the actor, was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail late yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs in a proceeding begun by his wife, Marie Booth Douglas, who says he owes her back alimony amounting to $8,229. Mrs. Douglas, who is a niece of the late Edwin Booth, got a separation in 1904, with alimony of $20 a week. She says that he paid her only $450 and then refused to continue the payments.

Mrs. Douglas described herself in her application to Supreme Court Justice Weeks, who issued the arrest order, as being without means of support, and said that because of her poverty it was necessary for her to spend some time in the charity ward of t hospital. She says her husband earns $300 a week and that he is connected with a moving-picture concern. She said his home was in Maine, and that he intended leaving this State. Bail was fixed at $9,000.

Fast Driving Widow Fined $100.

Mrs. Bessie M. Follansbee, 24 years old, a widow, of 160 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, was fined $100 as a third offender against the speed ordinances yesterday when arraigned in Morrisania Court before Magistrate House. She was charged with running an automobile at thirty-five miles an hour on upper Broadway.

YAQUIS IN MEXICO KILL AMERICANS

Attack a Colony in Sonora, Leaving Two or Three Dead and Many Wounded.

LOOTING AND MURDER GO ON

Villa-Zapata Government Expresses Sympathy for Americans Lost on Lusitania.

NOGALES, Mexico, May 13.—Yaqui Indians attacking a colony of sixty-five Americans, including women and children, near Esperanza, south of Guaymas, have killed three and wounded several others, according to information received today by Frederick Simpich, American Consul here. The battle continues.

The Americans reported killed are John Wilson, W. A. Fay, and William Stocker. J. J. Donovan is missing and is believed to have been killed.

José Maytorena, Villista Governor of Sonora, has ordered a detachment of 500 troops to entrain at Guaymas and proceed to the aid of the Americans. The railroad, however, is only partially repaired and is in poor condition.

Refugees from the interior report conditions in Sonora to be little short of appalling. The Yaquis and lawless elements of all sorts have taken to pillaging and to murder, they say. The Indians are reported to be butchering men, women, and children indiscriminately.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Two Americans were killed by Yaqui Indians in the vicinity of Esperanza, State of Sonora, Mexico, according to a telegram received late this afternoon by the State Department from Consul Hotstetter at Hermosillo. The message gave no particulars beyond saying that 500 Yaquis had taken the valley around Esperanza, and that two Americans were reported killed and a number wounded.

The State Department today received a telegram from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, stating that the Acting Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Villa-Zapata Convention Government had called upon him and delivered a note in which he asks that there be conveyed to the Secretary of State, in order that he may inform President Wilson, an expression of condolence on the part of the convention to the American people and the United States Government for the loss of American lives on account of the disaster to the Lusitania. It is further stated that "the news of this regrettable happening has caused profound pain to the convention Government and its people."

Secretary Bryan expressed appreciation for the message.

REPORT OBREGON REPULSE.

Villa Men Say Fighting Has Been Renewed Near Leon.

EL PASO, May 13.—Fighting has begun between the Villa and Obregon forces east and west of Leon, State of Guanajuato, according to a message today from Villa's headquarters at Leon.

It was stated Obregon was repulsed to the east, losing 200 killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Carranza agency today received a telegram from Vera Cruz denying that any large engagement had been fought between the Obregon and Villa forces since April 15, when Villa's army was defeated at Celaya. The message said:

"Since April 15, when General Obregon defeated all Villista forces, he has not had any real battle with them. In all the small fights General Obregon has been engaged in recently the Villistas have been completely defeated, and in one of the skirmishes the Villista General Frayre was killed. It is entirely confirmed that reactionaries were driven from the Panuco region, our forces capturing from them many arms, ammunition and supplies. First Chief Carranza went out of town today to see the tests of the new Constitutionalist artillery."

The Carranza agency here received an earlier cablegram from General Carranza which read:

"You can deny report that our troops have suffered defeats inasmuch as no encounters have taken place. Panuco in our possession after twelve hours' fighting, our troops capturing large number of arms and prisoners of the Villista army. Our troops are in the outskirts of Monterey. The whole territory of Tepic is in our control after many defeats inflicted on reactionaries."

Another cablegram from Vera Cruz to the Carranza agency read:

"Rioting between Zapatista Generals and attack on Gonzalez Garza in his residence in Mexico City are confirmed. By order of Emiliano Zapata the forces in the city are withdrawing to the Ajusco Mountains, leaving the city practically without garrison. Constitutionalist forces have begun their campaign to clear the way between Apam and Pachuca without any difficulty because Zapatistas are lacking in ammunition. Aristocratic reactionaries of Mexico City continue to assist Zapata, but the great majority of the citizens desire the return of the revolutionists to the city."

STARVATION NEAR IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

Americans Report Dangerous Conditions — Daily Fights Between the Factions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 13.—Real starvation in Mexico City within two weeks is now predicted. A party of Americans arrived yesterday after a five days' trip. They attempted to leave the city four times, but were stopped by Zapatistas, who refused to allow anyone to leave or enter the city. They succeeded in passing the lines at night in express wagons, paying 200 pesos apiece.

Starvation is near in Mexico City, they said. Tortillas are selling for 10 cents each; no flour is to be had; the water supply is running low owing to the misuse of the machinery, and there is much disease, smallpox and typhoid. Hundreds daily storm the Zapatista headquarters seeking passes to leave the city.

Upon their arrival at the Constitutionalists' lines at Ometusco they say they were treated well, soldiers offering food in exchange for cigarettes. Passes were given to Vera Cruz. They say unless General Carranza takes Mexico City soon riots will begin. Merchants are refusing to take Villa banknotes. Daily fights are reported between Zapatistas and forces of Gonzales Garza.

General Carranza is sending fifty-five school teachers to Boston to study modern teaching. Before leaving on the Monterey he advised them also to study the civil life of the greatest democratic republic in order to make Mexico the same free country.

SQUND LINER IN COLLISION.

The Georgia Badly Damaged as Result of Accident in Fog.

SAUNDERSTOWN, R. I., May 13.—The Joy Line passenger steamer Georgia, from New York to Providence, and the lumber-laden three-masted schooner William L. Elkins, St. John, N. B., for New York, were in collision eight miles southeast of Watch Hill during a thick fog early today. Both vessels suffered considerable damage, but no person was hurt.

The steamer had a big hole stove in her starboard bow above the guards and abreast of her pilothouse, and her bulwarks were smashed. The schooner lost her headgear, and portions of her stanchions and bulwarks were carried away. She was towed here by the Georgia which later proceeded to Providence.

HUERTA'S BIG FAMILY ARRIVES FROM SPAIN

Former Dictator's Wife, Children, Tutors, and Servants Comprise Party of Thirty.

HAD MORE THAN 100 TRUNKS

Senora Huerta Feared Immigration Officials Might Detain Her—Go to Forest Hills Today.

The family of General Victoriano Huerta, which included his wife, children, tutors, governesses, and servants, making a party of thirty persons, arrived last night from Barcelona on the Spanish steamship Manuel Calvo, with more than 100 trunks. They were met at the pier by the General with five automobiles to convey them to the Hotel Ansonia.

During the voyage Señorra Huerta expressed her fears to some of the passengers that the immigration officials at Quarantine were very severe in their dealings with aliens arriving in the United States, but after her arrival she said they had been most kind to her and her children.

General Huerta said that his family would only remain one night at the Hotel Ansonia, and would go today to the home he had established for them at Forest Hills, L. I.

The welfare of the party during the voyage was intrusted to Fernando Gil, the Mexican adviser of General Huerta, who spoke excellent English, and was the only one in the party who did. The women of the family were all dressed in black, according to Spanish custom. After Señora Emilia Aguila de Huerta, whose age on the manifest was given at 53, had answered the questions of the immigration and customs officials, Mr. Gil presented the rest of the party, who almost filled the main saloon.

Their names were Ramona Huerta, Teresita Huerta, and Ursula Huerta. The first two unmarried and the latter a widowed sister of the General, who brought sons, a tutor for each of the sisters; then Captain Luis Fuentes and his wife, 23 years old, a daughter of the Huertas; then Elena Huerta de Quiroz, 19, and her husband, a civil engineer. Elisa Huerta de Colon, 32 years old, and her husband, Dagoberto, and Eva and Celia, the youngest daughters, aged 11 and 9 years, respectively, children of Huerta. Jorge, the eldest son of the General, came with his wife, Berta, and their four children, and with Mr. Gil came his wife and their two children.

While the examination of the party was going on Senora Huerta walked down the gangplank to the pier, where she was greeted affectionately by the General who wore a soft brown hat with overcoat to match. After the baggage had been passed the party left the pier for the Hotel Ansonia with General Huerta and his wife in the leading automobile, and Mr. Gil bringing up the rear.

EX-WIFE SUES F. C. DALE.

Asks $150,000 to Support Herself and Child in Affluence.

Francis Colgate Dale was sued yesterday in the Supreme Court by his divorced wife, Lillian P. Dale, who wants him to pay her $150,000, which she says would provide for herself and her son in the manner in which they have been accustomed to live, and would, therefore, only mean the keeping of an agreement her husband made with her when she sued him for a divorce. The Dales were married on Jan. 1, 1900, and they have one child, a son, Francis Colgate Dale, Jr., 5 years old.

Mrs. Dale says that in September, 1910, "for sufficient and just cause," she entirely separated from her husband, and has never lived with him since. On Dec. 24, 1913, she went to Washoe County, Nevada, and obtained a divorce on the ground that her husband had failed to provide the necessaries of life for herself and her son. Before taking this step, in June, 1913, she says, she made an agreement with Mr. Dale providing that in the divorce action she would not ask for alimony, and that because of this Mr. Dale promised that she "should be supported in affluence for the rest of her life, in keeping with her standing and social position."

For some time after she had obtained her divorce, Mrs. Dale says, her husband contributed some money for her support, but he has given her nothing since March 1 last. She says she was born on July 12, 1889, that she can reasonably expect to live for some years, and therefore the amount of damages she has sustained through the failure of the defendant to keep his agreement is reasonably estimated at the amount sued for.

Mr. Dale is the son of the late Chalmers Dale, who was a broker, and who left his estate in trust for his son. Mrs. Dale says that this trust fund yields from $30,000 to $40,000 a year. The defendant was educated at Leipsic and Berlin. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District in 1912, but Peter J. Dooling beat him nearly three to one.

Mr. Dale aroused considerable enthusiasm during the campaign by promising, if he were elected, to give his salary to his needy constituents.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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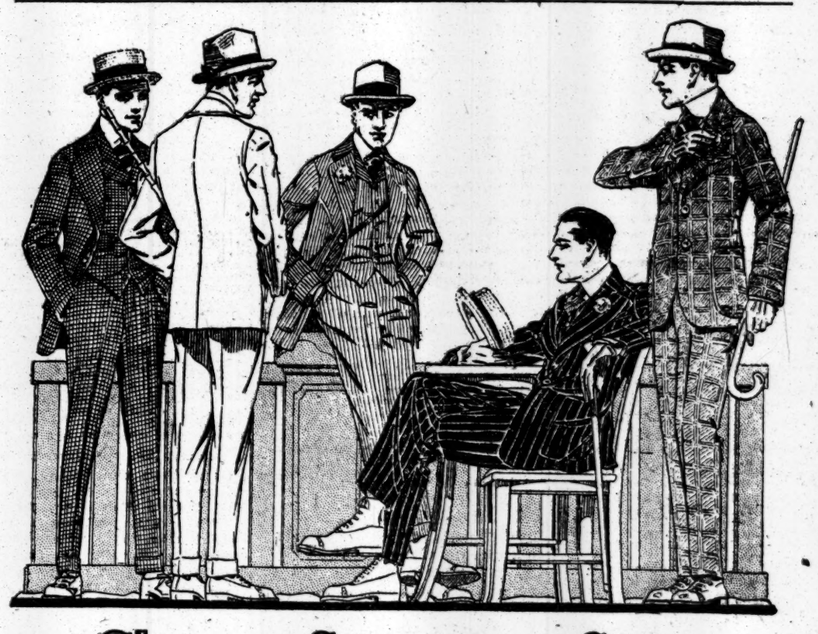

Classy Summer Suits for Dressy Men

$16.75

Suits Which Would Sell at $19.75, $22.50 & $24.75

IT is not often that an opportunity comes at the opening of a season to obtain high class Suits at a Price like this. But such an opportunity is here at Macy's, and if you are an early visitor to the Store tomorrow you will have the pick of several hundred Suits, the quality of which will be a revelation to you.

The Fabrics include: Glen Urquhart Plaids, Pencil Stripes, Tartan Checks, Overplaids, Homespuns, Plain Blue and Cambridge Grey, Herringbone Weaves, Pin Checks and Silk Mixtures.

Some of the garments full-lined, others half-lined and some quarter-lined, skeleton body. Many of the Coats are Mohair-lined and some are silk finished with silk sleeve lining.

These Suits are the product of several of the best-known manufacturing concerns in this country

All the new style features are reflected in the Suits—the English soft-roll Sacks with long rolling lapels; one- or two-button effects; narrow shoulders and semi-form fitting for the young men, and more conservative styles with stationary roll for the older men—comfortable yet stylish garments.

Youths' Suits with Long Trousers, $12.75
Ages 14 to 19.

We have a Special Department devoted to clothing for boys who have reached the long-trousers age. Correct styles and fabrics, of course, for nothing less will satisfy young America. English models with patch pockets—nobby Summer Suits.

Others at **$9.75**—An Excellent Value.

Knitted Overcoats, Feather Weight, $12.75
Were $14.75 to $18.50.

This is one of the most useful garments ever designed. Ideal for wear at the seashore or in the mountains, and just the thing to keep away the chill while motoring. May be packed in your grip, for the fabric will not wrinkle.

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And the Small Hip

In this pleasing combination of figure lines rests the charm of the new silhouette.

The waist is slightly curved at the sides, but *without* increasing the size of the hips.

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Among the many styles is just the one for you, that will give you the effect you are after, and at the price you wish to pay. All corsets, from $3 to $25, are fitted by the same expert cosetieres at The Redfern Corset Shop.

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Between 42nd and 43rd Streets

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Today, FRIDAY

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Regularly $1.50 each
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Voile, seed pattern with stripe, lace trim.
Voile in fancy weave, tailleur model.
Batiste with silk finish; black and white.
Organdy embroidered tucked back, lace trim.
Friday **95c** Special

480 Blouses
Regularly $3.00
Marquisette with organdy panels;
Striped Tub Silks, long sleeves;
Voile, embroidered and lace trimmed;
Organdy, hemstitched and embroidered front and yokes;
Voile, embroidered fronts;
2.00

Reduced 35 to 50 per cent.

200 Blouses
Regularly $3.95
French Voile, with colored Ratine stripe;
Fancy Weave Voile, hemstitched, embroidered collar;
Batiste, tucked model, frilled;
Dimity, with hand embroidered, hemstitched collar;
Marquisette, embroidered fronts and hemstitching;
3.00

250 Odd Waists and Blouses
Averaging ½ Price
A large variety of Waists and Blouses left over from previous recent sales, numerous attractive models and fashionable materials.
Previous Sale Prices $4.50 to $15.00
Now **2.95** to **8.95**

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Fine Wash Fabrics
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That Were formerly $1.00 and $1.50 yard
A variety of unusually smart high grade fabrics, weaves that embrace effective Pompadour and Boutonniere designs on white and fashionable colored grounds.
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Novelty Ratines
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Chiefly mixtures in a pretty snowflake pattern, comprising pale blue, lavender, tan and grey combined with white; 41 inch.
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For the House, Garden or Beach.
All sizes to 46 bust measure
at **1.50** Dresses of striped Ginghams, Percales, Chambrays and Percale, dainty colorings, contrasting collars and cuffs.
at **1.85** Dresses of striped Ginghams, with Pique collar, cuffs and belt. Cotton Ramie, with organdy collar and cuffs; hemstitched.
at **2.25** Dresses of Gingham and Tissue; several choice models, organdy collar and cuffs. White Cordeline contrasting collar and cuffs.
at **3.00** Dresses of white Pique, two smart models suitable for sports, also shepherd checks with Pique collar and cuffs; hemstitched.

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Men's Half Hose
2,000 pairs—all sizes | Saving of one-third
Imported Silk Lisle
Fine highly lustrous silk finished lisle, full fashioned to keep shape and appearance after washing. All sizes.
WHITE FOR TENNIS—With black clocks.
PLAIN TAN SHAPES—With self clocks.
DARK NAVY BLUE— With blue clocks.
PLAIN BLACK— With self clocks.
Regularly 50c pair **35c** pair
3 pairs for $1.00; 6 pairs for $1.85

Women's Silk Hose
33 to 50% under Regular price | About 2,000 pairs
PURE THREAD SILK—Extra quality, medium weight, strongly reinforced cotton soles and tops; black and white. **78c** pair
3 pairs for $2.30; 6 pairs for $4.50
PURE THREAD SILK—Desirable weight for present wear, stonrgly reinforced heels and toes; double silk garter tops; black only; 9, 9½, 10, 10½. **95c** pair
3 pairs for $2.75; 6 pairs for $5.40
PURE THREAD SILK—Openwork or embroidered insteps; black only. **1.25** pair
3 pairs for $3.65; 6 pairs for $7.25

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No longer any need to pay exorbitant prices for made-to-order garments. We can fit you from our large and complete stock of

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Suits	19.85 to 59.75
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Waists	2.95 to 21.50
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Bathing Suits	3.95 to 16.75

especially designed to give stout figures (to 56 size) slender lines, individuality and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman. Having workrooms on premises, we not only offer you *low prices* but advantages such as duplicating to measure, with fittings, changing details and trimmings.

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The New York Times
Times Square, New York

SPEAKERS CAUTIOUS AT FLEET RECEPTION

Shadow of Lusitania Affects Oratory at Union League's Welcome to Officers.

THREE MORE VISITING DAYS

Host of School Children Inspects Sea Fighters—Enlisted Men Enjoy Sports at the Garden.

The officers of the Atlantic Fleet were tendered a reception by the members of the Union League, in the clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street last night. The outside walls of the clubhouse were brilliantly illuminated with strings of electric lights, while from the cornices blinked green and red ship lights. American flags were everywhere, big ones and little ones, and in the midst of the many that waved, or were attached to the Fifth Avenue side of the house, there fluttered a four-starred pennant in honor of Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the fleet.

The interior decorations were elaborate, and at the head of the grand stairway the full uniformed band of the Seventh Regiment played. The scene was a brilliant one, the navy and army officers being in full dress uniform. On few previous occasions has there ever been so much gold lace and braid seen at a reception in New York.

The speeches which preceded the supper were all impromptu and all brief. Those who spoke were Admiral Fletcher, Colonel E. A. Glenn, U. S. A., Chief of Staff on Governors Island; President Charles E. Rushmore of the club, Samuel W. Fairchild, and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. The speeches were not made public, but it was explained that, owing to the serious situation resulting from the Lusitania disaster, the speakers were all very careful not to say anything sensational. Every one realized, it was said, that the time was one when the people should stand back of the President, and let him do the talking.

As each guest arrived he was met by a member of the Reception Committee, at the head of which was Mr. Fairchild.

Those on the Reception Committee.

The other members of the committee were:

Gen. Horace Porter, Robert C. Morris, M. C. Addoms, Jr., John W. Aitken, Stephen Baker, Albert O. Beebe, William W. Barbour, George P. Benjamin, William E. Benjamin, Richard Billings, Harrison K. Bird, John V. Black, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., James O. Bloss, Bertram H. Borden, William G. Bosworth, W. R. Brinckerhoff, Herbert P. Brown, Hugh N. Camp, Guy E. Carleton, Charles W. Carpenter, Herbert S. Carpenter, Lauren Carroll, Henry R. Carse, George T. Wilson, Walter E. Frew, Robert A. Carter, John K. Gilley, Henry Clews, George D. Cochran, John V. Cockcroft, C. R. Corning, Frederick Coykendall, William C. Davis, Henry P. Davison, William C. Demorest, C. M. Depew, Jr., Stewart Denning, Thomas Dimond, Bayard Dominick, William B. Dowd, James W. Ellsworth, Joseph H. Emery, Wilson P. Foss, Maceno G. Foster, Charles A. Fowler, Henry C. Frick, Robert M. Gallaway, G. W. McGarrah, Henry C. Quinby, Alexander Gilbert, Edwin Gould, Franklin L. Gunther, James A. Hawes, William Y. Hawley, Henry W. Hayden, Warren M. Healey, Job E. Hedges, John W. Herbert, Myron T. Herrick, Edward Holbrook, Henry L. Horton, Thomas H. Hubbard, Walter C. Hubbard, Francis S. Hutchins, Benjamin T. B. Hyde, Edward H. Johnson, J. de P. Junkin, Jr., Albert S. Kenny, Charles E. Knoblauch, George F. Kunz, Charles H. Lane, James W. Lane, A. W. von Lilienthal, C. W. Littlefield, John H. Lynch, Emory S. Lyon, T. F. Manville, Francis R. Masters, John S. Mathews, Reuben L. Maynard, Edwin B. Meeks, Arthur L. Merriman, Andrew Mills, Frank L. Montague, Frank A. Munsey, William D. Murphy, Edward C. O'Brien, J. Seaver Page, Augustus G. Paine, Benjamin Parr, Charles C. Paulding, Charles E. Peck, Ruel W. Poor, William H. Porter, Seward Prosser, William H. Remick, W. L. Rich, Jr., James A. Robinson, Elihu Root, Jr., Charles E. Rushmore, Charles H. Sabin, Henry A. Schenck, Charles H. Sherrill, David B. Simpson, William Skinner, George P. Slade, Robert A. C. Smith, Henry Spadone, Henry L. Sprague, J. Bentley Squier, John R. Stanton, Edward E. Stowell, Robert C. Swayze, Edward N. Tailer, Giles B. Taintor, George H. Taylor, John Thomson, Gilbert G. Thorne, F. H. von Stade, R. S. Wallace, Charles E. Warren, Thomas L. Watson, L. Westerfelt, James N. Wheelan, Albert H. Wiggin, James Wilkinson, William R. Willcox, William F. Wilmoth, Henry A. Wise, John A. Wyeth.

Governor Whitman was to have been on the reception committee, but his duties in Albany made it impossible for him to come to New York. Cornelius Vanderbilt, another member of the committee, did not attend because of the death of his brother Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt in the Lusitania.

Navy and Army Officers Present.

The navy and army officers present included, in addition to Admiral Fletcher, Rear Admirals Henry T. Mayo, Clifford M. Boush, Walter McLean, and De Witt, the battleship division commanders; Captain H. McL. P. Huse, Chief of Staff of the Fleet; Captain William S. Sims, commanding the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla; Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., the Commander of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla; Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. sher, Commandant of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn; Captain Hilary P. Jones of the dreadnought Florida, Captain Albert Gleaves of the dreadnought Utah, Captain Albert W. Grant of the superdreadnought Texas, Captain George F. Cooper of the battleship Louisiana, Naval Constructor Robert Stocker, the builder of the new superdreadnought Arizona soon to be launched at the Navy Yard; Captain Herbert O. Dunn of the fleet flagship, the superdreadnought Wyoming, Captain Thomas S. Rodgers of the superdreadnought New York, Captain J. P. McKean of the dreadnought North Dakota, Captain Robert L. Russell of the dreadnought South Carolina, Commander Leigh C. Palmer of the destroyer McDougal, Colonel William A. Simpson, U. S. A.; Captain Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.; Captain Gordon Johnston, U. S. A.; Major William McK. Saltzmen, U. S. A.; Major Albert E. Truby, U. S. A., Medical Director L. M. Spratling, U. S. N.; Pay Director Cheatham, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Aubrey Fitch, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Chester L. Hand, U. S. N.; Colonel Charles R. Noyes, U. S. A.; Colonel S. B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and Colonel Daniel Appleton, N. G., N. Y.

Visiting Days Drawing to a Close.

Three more days are left during the afternoons of which the public will be permitted to visit the warships now in the Hudson. On Monday, the day the President will review the fleet as it swings at anchor, no visitors will be permitted to board any of the ships, and neither will pleasure or excursion craft be allowed to cruise among the ships while the Mayflower, from which the President will review the fleet, is circling the fighting craft.

Yesterday was another big day for the ships, and it seemed that all of the people who were kept from visiting the ships on Wednesday, as a result of the rain, boarded the ships yesterday afternoon. All afternoon there were long lines of waiting people at all the naval and public boat landings, and it required from two to half a dozen policemen at each landing to keep everybody from trying to get on the same battleship-bound craft at the same time.

Among yesterday's visitors to the battleships were many school children, who had the time of their lives scampering about the gun decks and climbing to the tops of the big turrets from which the fourteen-inch and twelve-inch guns protrude. There were also some older pupils, who inspected the ships from stem to stern and speculated on what could be expected of the big fighters in the event this country gets into trouble in the future. They all agreed the Atlantic Fleet would do its part and do it well, no matter which way the pendulum swung.

Two more destroyers, the Balch and the Benham, steamed into the Hudson yesterday and took up their anchorages on the Jersey side.

If the weather is favorable, the police anticipate that the biggest crowds ever seen on Riverside Drive and the river shores will gather tomorrow night, and the two succeeding nights to view the illuminated fleet and enjoy the fireworks and special events that will be interpolated into the program tomorrow and Monday nights. Police Commissioner Woods has ordered a full force of reserves to reinforce the regular men assigned to fleet duty, and every precaution has been taken for the safeguarding of the enormous crowds expected.

Band stands have been erected all along the Drive, and in each one of them a brass band will play during the spectacle tomorrow night. The concerts will be repeated on Monday night during fleet races and the water carnival.

On Tuesday morning the fleet will proceed to sea, being reviewed by the President as it passes out.

The Board of Estimate granted yesterday the $10,000 which the Board of Aldermen had suggested should be set apart for the entertainment of the fleet. It will be spent as follows: Five hundred dollars for the construction of a grand stand for the land review, $500 for band concerts, $2,500 for fireworks, and the rest for incidental expenses.

Navy League With Fleet Today.

Today will be Navy League Day with the fleet. United States Government tugs will convey members of the league to and from the warships, and the officers of the fleet will receive the visitors. Six thousand members of the league and their wives are expected to make the trip. Parties will be taken from the Seventy-ninth and Ninety-seventh Street wharves, and regular trips back and forth between the ships and the shore will be made between the hours of 2:30 and 5 P. M.

Among the league members expected to take part in the trips of inspection are Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Colonel and Mrs. R. M. Thompson, General Horace Porter and guests, George C. Boldt, George C. Boldt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, Allison V. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Otto M. Bannard, Bernard M. Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick, Mr. and Mrs. William Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Maunsey Depew Rogers, and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Judge and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davison.

5,000 TARS AT THE GARDEN.

Uncle Sam's Fighting Men Enjoy Vaudeville and Boxing Bouts.

Five thousand jolly tars left their ships last night and cast anchor in Madison Square Garden where an entertainment was tendered the enlisted men of the Atlantic fleet.

The old arena has been the scene of many impressive sights, but it is doubtful if ever before it had held so many men from the United States Navy or a more appreciative and enthusiastic audience. The doors were open at 7 o'clock and in a few minutes the sailors began to arrive in batches of tko and three, and then they started to come in squads of twenty or thirty. As they entered the Garden from Madison Avenue, each man was handed some cigars and a package of cigarettes. They took any seats they liked except in the boxes immediately surrounding the arena, which were reserved for invited civilians. Three bands furnished the music, as soon as one stopped the other started up, so that there was not a moment that there was not something doing.

A specially prepared program of nautical songs afforded the men an opportunity to join in the choruses, which they did lustily. Just before the entertainment started one of the orchestras started up "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." This brought forth vociferous applause, and every sailor in the Garden stood up and sang the refrain.

Joe Humphries opened the proceedings with a speech of welcome which brought down the house. The first part of the program was a number of high-class vaudeville turns, all of which were enthusiastically received. This was followed by numerous boxing bouts by ring celebrities of the past and present. Each event was refereed by some noted person in the sporting world. The exhibitions were all three-round affairs, with eight-ounce gloves.

The first bout was between Young Weinert and Jack Saxby of Newark, and was refereed by Frank S. O'Neill, Chairman of the New York State Boxing Commission.

The funniest show of the evening was between "Kid" Griffo and Joe Bernstein, both old-time lightweights, who are now in vaudeville. It was a most realistic fight. The men pummelled each other all over the ring, and soon had the crowd yelling. In the second round Bernstein's nose started to bleed, from an attachment he had in his glove, and his face was soon smeared with "gore." In the third round Griffo was groggy. A short left to the jaw and he went down for the count. He was assisted to his corner by his second and refused to shake hands with his opponent. Half way down the aisle to their dressing room the men again started to fight, and the Sergeants at Arms, of whom there were about 100 from the different ships, rushed over to separate them. They were finally torn apart, smiled at each other, and went down the aisle arm and arm, after almost causing a small riot among the spectators.

The fighter who received the greatest reception was Terry McGovern, who refereed the bout between Sailor Fitz and Battling Levinsky. Cheer after cheer went up for the former champion and he had a hard job to refrain from making a speech.

Among the other boxers to show were Jack Britton, Mat Wells of England, Sailor Maddon, Benny Leonard, and Joe Jannette.

CONFER OVER WAR GAME.

Naval Officers at Newport Discuss 'Campaign' Against Fletcher's Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 13.—Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty arrived here today in the scout cruiser Chester, followed by the minelayer San Francisco and the destroyers Cummings, Benham, and Balch, representing the enemy, or attacking fleet, in the coming war game, for a conference with Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, regarding the campaign against the Atlantic fleet under Admiral Frank E. Fletcher. Admiral Knight will be the umpire of the game, using as his flagship the cruiser Brooklyn, now in the harbor coaling from the collier Jupiter, which arrived today.

The fleet gave a touch of warlike reality to these waters today, with salutes, visits, and the presence of Rear Admirals Knight, Beatty, Winslow, Cowie, and Stanford.

It is reported that the ships of the fleet will dock at their home yards next month, later making their base on Narragansett Bay, to remain until October, carrying on extensive drills and manoeuvres ashore and afloat.

Tomorrow afternoon Admiral Beatty will sail away with his fleet, hoping to "capture or destroy" Admiral Fletcher's fleet. Admiral Beatty has Lieutenant C. Thompson on his staff, and takes Lieutenant Commander Harry E. Yarnell of the Naval War College, who represents Admiral Fletcher. Admiral Knight will have with him as a member of his staff on the Brooklyn Lieutenant Commander William S. Pye of the Naval War College as assistant umpire, with Lieutenants William D. Puleston and Gaston D. Johnstone, attending the college course. Captain William S. Sims, commander of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla, has been assigned to the Brooklyn, representing Admiral Fletcher, and on the former's staff will be Lieutenant Commander Franck Taylor Evans, executive officer of the Training Station.

EDISON FITS OUT SUBMARINES.

Making Cells and Storage Batteries for Two of the Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 13.—The Edison Storage Battery Works here is busy making cells for the United States submarine E-2, which is being refitted, its lead batteries having been unsatisfactory. It is also constructing storage batteries for the submarine L-8, the first government-built submarine, which will be christened by Mrs. John Eyre Sloan, daughter of Thomas A. Edison.

It has been a long time since the Edison works have been so busy. Trade in all departments is reported good. All the buildings gutted by fire on Dec. 9 have been rebuilt and are being occupied.

BURNS LETTER BRINGS $405.

Documents in John Boyd Thacher Collection Are Sold.

A letter of Robert Burns, dated Elisland, Dec. 20, 1789, and addressed to Provost Marshall, incorporating an academical poem, was knocked down to George D. Smith for $405 at the sale yesterday in the Anderson Galleries of Part V. of the collection of the late John Boyd Thacher of Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Smith obtained for $325 a letter of Sir Francis Bacon, dated July 2, 1613, and addressed to King James 1. He also gave $230 for a document signed "Fr. Bacon" and "Lo. Tresorer of ye Excheq'r" and dated Whitehall, Nov. 26, 1616. The paper is signed also by Sir William Knollys, Sir Fulke Greville and others.

Mr. Smith obtained for $22 a letter written on July 20, 1705, by Joseph Addison. James F. Drake bought for $19 a letter of Sir Jeffrey Amherst, dated New York, April 4, 1759, and addressed to Colonel John Bradstreet. Mr. Drake also paid $9 for a letter of Sophie Arnould, the famous wit and actress, dated Paris, Feb. 2, 1800.

A document signed by Johann Sebastian Bach, the great composer, brought $33. Mr. Smith gave $32 for a letter of John Baskerville, printer of the "Baskerville Bible," addressed to Robert Dodsley, poet and dramatist, and $12 for a document signed by Richard Baxter, the great English nonconformist. A music manuscript marked "No. 9," and authenticated as written by Beethoven, by A. Schindler, went for $62.50.

A letter of William Blake, the prophetic painter and author, was knocked down for $37 to Mr. Smith, who obtained for $16 a document signed by Thomas Blood, who waylaid and captured the Duke of Ormond and attempted to steal the crown jewels. He also paid $115 for an autograph letter signed by Lucrezia Borgia, Ferrara, Oct. 14, 1515, and $62 for a letter of James Boswell, Johnson's biographer, written to his daughter.

The total was $2,500. The sale will be continued today.

ITALY'S POPULATION GROWS

Deaths and Illiteracy Decrease While Savings Increase.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 25.—National statistics have just been issued which are now of unusual interest because of Italy's international situation. The first thought roused by a contemplation of these statistics is that Italy does not suffer, as does France, from a diminution of population.

According to the last census (1911) the population of the Kingdom surpassed 36,500,000, so that with less emigration lately and less mortality the figures have probably risen now to about 40,000,000. Between 1901 and 1911 the medium augmentation of the population was 6.5 per cent. in the thousand, in the whole Kingdom, the greatest increase being in the north, the lowest in the Abruzzi, with 0.7 per cent., now further lowered by the great earthquake, while of the big cities Naples holds the palm.

In Italy, as in other countries, more males are born than females, but as the census shows a predominance of the latter there must be more mortality among boys than girls. In 1901 there was a proportion of 1,011 women to 1,000 men, while in 1911 the proposition had risen to 1,036. The marriage statistics remain about the same since 1872, 7.50 in every thousand inhabitants in that year, 7.56 in 1908, and 7.88 in 1911. The birth rate has somewhat decreased, as it is now 32.4, while forty years ago it was 39.3. To compensate for this the death rate is less. In 1872 30.8 per cent. of the people died, while in 1912 only 18.2.

It is interesting to know that the greater number of deaths among children does not take place in the poorer districts. Lombardy, centre of industry and Socialism, holds the record for numbers; the lowest number is in Sardinia, savage and rude.

Crime in Italy is on the decrease. The number of murders since 1908 has steadily gone down, the largest number being in Campania and Sicily and the lowest in the Veneto. The palm in suicides goes to Liguria, sixteen in every 100,000, and also to the Abruzzi, among the richest provinces of the country. The savings of the people are increasing yearly as wages improve and safe depositories are provided for them, so that at the end of 1912 there were 6,826,000,000 lire.

Illiteracy is also decreasing, so that from 69 per cent. in 1872 it has gone down to 48 per cent. in 1901 and to 37.6 in 1911. The north is practically free from it, only 11 per cent., while the proportions are greater in the south. But with it all progress is being made in every direction, and Italy may well look hopefully forward to the future.

Sale of Bibles Increases Despite War

A large increase in the sale of Bibles during the past year was reported at the annual meeting of the American Bible Society. The report shows an increase of over a million, in spite of the fact that large parts of the earth were cut off from communication because of war. The society announced its intention of establishing a Bible distribution point at Panama within the coming year.

Hurt Her Feelings Again.

"I've hurt my wife's feelings again," said Mr. Meekton.

"By something you said?"

"No. I didn't say a word. But I got mixed up in my recollection of which parts of her speech called for laughter and which called for applause."—Washington Star.

Worse Than Jealousy.

It isn't always the green-eyed monster that causes family rows. Sometimes a man marries a woman who has a habit of eating crackers in bed.—Victoria (Texas) Advocate.

Miss Hazel Plays the Fiddle.

During the afternoon the ladies were delighted with the rendition of a violin number by Miss Hazel McPherson, "Mediation for Thais."—Grand Rapids Herald.

Good Thing to Know.

The best way to obtain the greatest amount of nourishment from eggs is to eat them.—Canebrake (Ala.) Herald.

Unseemly Delay.

No agent has been around yet soliciting orders for a History of the Great European War. "Why," asks Charles M. Harger, "this delay?"—Kansas City Star.

Defect in the Phonograph.

The chief trouble with a phonograph is that some of the records never get broken.—Mound City (Kans.) Republican.

Idle Curiosity.

If the smallest hole appears after six months' wear, we will make another absolutely free.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FLAG INCIDENT STIRS PEACE COURT DINNER

Dr. John W. Hill Denounces Americans Who Retain the Hyphen in Times Like These.

MEN NAMED TO DRAW PLAN

Speakers Foresee End of Wars and the World on the Basis of a Universal Republic.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—Delegates of the World Court Congress burst into applause this afternoon when Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York, in an impromptu speech, pointed dramatically to a huge American flag above his head and shouted:

"Any English-American, German-American, French-American or other hyphenated American who does not support that flag in the present situation is unworthy of the citizenship he owns."

An orchestra in an alcove began to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience rose and sang the hymn, and many wept.

Dr. Hill's declaration was not made at a regular session of the Congress, but at a dinner given by the business men of Cleveland to the delegates. The Congress had forbidden comment on the war situation.

To Formulate World Court Plan.

John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Congress, today announced a commission of delegates to draw up a definite plan for a world court of justice. Its members are James Brown Scott, Washington jurist; Theodore Marburg, Baltimore, former Minister to Belgium; Henry Lane Wilson, ex-Ambassador to Mexico; Bainbridge Colby, New York, attorney; Judge D. C. Woodmanze, Cincinnati; Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York. Mr. Hammond, by the ruling of the Congress, also is a member of the commission.

Henry Lane Wilson, Judge D. D. Woodmanze, and Williams Dudley Foulke were the principal speakers at to-night's session. Mr. Wilson gave his attention to the limitations and possibilities of a world court.

"The court must be a tribunal of spontaneous appeal," he said, "and behind every decree should lie the powers of the united amatory nations in the form of an irresistible police power, or of an international ban, which is a more terrible weapon than fleets and armies.

"A world court should be international in its attributes. The unhappy consequences following the interference of this Government in Mexico should serve as a warning. It frequently happens that governments, from policy, caution, or timidity, turn deaf ears to the just complaints of their nationals abroad. Shall such nationals have no recourse? Here lies an undoubted sphere for a world court."

World Republic Drawing Nearer.

Mr. Foulke declared that "the development of our national Constitution and judiciary foreshadows in its general features the development of some coming federation of the United States of Europe or the world."

He pointed out the gradual union of mankind in first small and then large units through family, clan, tribe, city, and nation, and finally the empire or great federated republic. "Next," he said, "will come the world empire or world federation.

"It was at the outbreak of this war that the world found a number of great powers in alliance. It is at its conclusion that we may hope for a league of the powerful nations which will have for its purpose the maintenance of a permanent peace."

"If a court such as we propose had existed a year ago," said Judge Woodmanze, "Austria never would have made the demand she did on Serbia. Austria's normal rights in the matter would have been quickly determined. Today she and other nations would not be in the throes of war, and Austria herself would not be faced with the possibility of extinction as a nation."

Henry Clews Praises Wilson.

Henry Clews, the principal speaker at this morning's session, praised President Wilson's effort in behalf of peace.

"While yielding to none in my lifelong devotion to the principles of the Republican Party," he said, "due credit must be given to the present Administration for its accomplishments for the cause of peace, President Wilson has done noble work."

Mr. Clews said he believed that universal peace, through the application of an international court of justice, would ultimately prevail. Of the present war, Mr. Clews said:

"After all is said as to the causes of the war, the fact remains that militarism was its predominating motive, and back of that was the personal ambition of certain rulers and their immediate followers."

The address of Emerson McMillin, New York banker and capitalist, dealt with a tentative plan for the formation of the proposed world court, based upon the population and commerce of the nations.

Mr. McMillin predicted that in less than a generation after the inauguration of the international court, international law will assume a stability to which it has not hitherto attained. "And in the court we propose," he said, "the sovereignty of every nation will be recognized. The smallest nation will stand on a footing level with that of the greatest."

"The European war has raised the demand for an international court to a worldwide propaganda, organized and unorganized," said Danys P. Myers, Boston, a member of the Board of Directors of the World Peace Foundation, in an address following Mr. McMillin's. "If that world cry can be resisted by Governments, the judgment of many people is sadly at fault.

"I cannot believe that the court of arbitral justice, as now proposed, can fail. The world knows now, as it never knew before, its need for international justice."

Invitation to the Nations.

Two resolutions were presented to the congress this morning. One recommended to the Congress of the United States a joint resolution inviting the nations to join in establishing The Hague a court of nations and for an international army and navy.

The other provides that the next Hague conference be urged to provide a penalty for the infraction of its conventions, or for a refusal to submit disputes to arbitration that a commercial embargo shall be declared against the offending nation.

Tomorrow will be the last day of the congress. The final meeting will be held in the evening and John Mitchell will be the principal speaker.

TEN DAYS IN OPEN BOAT.

Seven Men with Capt. Nuss Died of Exposure and Starvation.

Captain A. Nuss, who commanded the American bark Matanzas, which foundered on her voyage from Newport News to Cadiz in April, arrived yesterday from South America on the Brazilian steamship Rio Janeiro and went to his home in Mystic, Conn.

According to the story told by the Captain, he left the bark in the long boat, with nine of the crew, and drifted about on the open sea for ten days before they were picked up by a steamship bound for Brazel. By that time only himself and two of the seamen were left alive in the boat. The remaining seven had died from exposure and want of food and water. Five days after they had left the Matanzas four of the men died and the other three died on the ninth day. The two seamen who were landed with him at Rio Janeiro are now in the hospital and doing well.

The Matanzas, which sailed from Newport News on March 11, was a wooden vessel of 929 tons register, owned by Pendleton Brothers of 130 Pearl Street, and was built at Bath, Me., in 1889. She was 196 feet 3 inches long, 37 feet 4 inches beam, aind 17 feet 5 inches depth of hold.

PRINCETON WINS SAGE GIFT.

$500,000 Now Pledged to Build Dining Halls.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—Princeton's new dining halls, which will cost $500,000, have been assured according to an announcement made by President Hibben today through gifts from Mrs. Russell Sage of $250,000, and smaller subscriptions from other persons. The terms of Mrs. Sage's gift demanded that her donation should be equalled by July 1 of this year by other subscriptions.

Work on the new buildings, which will complete the Sage group on the university campus, will be begun before the end of this month. The new dining halls will be partly finished by next March and will be used at once for the two lower classes. The work will be completed finally by Sept. 1, 1916.

JAPANESE SHIP THREATENED

Captain and British Consul Complain in Tacoma of Explosion Plot.

TACOMA, Wash., May 13.—Threats have been made that the Japanese steamer Kaifuka Maru, loading war supplies here for Vladivostok, would be blown up either her pier in Tocamo or before she was three days out, according to British Vice Consul Agassiz and Captain Kuwabara, who complained to the Federal authorities today.

Captain Kuwabara declined to reveal the source of his information or to say whom he suspected.

"I have heard of such a plot," said the British Vice Consul. "If we run it down action will be taken in the United States Courts."

Baby and Altar Escape Flames.

Fire in the bedroom of Mrs. Mary Deluca's apartment on the second floor of 60 Sullivan Street yesterday burned the mantlepiece alongside of which was an improvised altar, burned a hole in the floor, but did not touch the statue of the Virgin Mary or the crib of 19 months' old Albert Deluca, asleep directly above the flames.

Precocity.

Precocity may be defined as a form of premature mental development that is instanced when a child 5 years old has learned that the drumstick is not the best part of a turkey gobbler.—Houston Post.

How to Make Fat Ones.

Anna Carlson's advice: "If you want a baby girl to grow into a big, buxom woman, just name her Dot, Fairy, or Dolly."—Kansas City Star.

Doing Fairly Well.

Mrs. William Evans had the misfortune to fall in her home last Friday. She is recovering from the effects, but it pretty well jarred up.—Hamilton (N. Y.) Republican.

Where Death Never Calls.

"Is Loneville a healthy place?"

"Healthy? Why, they'll have to kill the population on Judgment Day."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Outrageously Funny.

"I'll never again invite that professional humorist to dinner," exclaimed Mrs. Newlyriche. "Why, he made our English butler laugh."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Christian Assemblage.

George Christian and family and William Christian and family attended the Christian reunion at Grandma Christian's in Otterbein all day Thursday.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

Practical Pa.

Suitor—Your daughter, Sir, is willing to trust me; why can't you?

Her Father—She doesn't care how much a thing costs, and I do.—Boston Transcript.

Her First Pie.

Mrs. McBride—Oh, John, don't cut your pie with a knife.

McBride—Huh! You ought to be thankful that I don't call for a can-opener.—Boston Transcript.

Easy Money.

Mr. Meekly—Our neighbor's son is always thrashing my boy. What shall I do about it?

Lawyer—Teach him how to fight. Ten dollars, please.—Boston Transcript.

Sure Winners.

A St. Louis millionaire has married the trained nurse who attended No. 1 in her last illness. Betting on a trained nurse is just like taking candy away from a baby.—Houston Post.

Wonderful Man!

The man who can pass a dog fight without stopping to rubber possesses a brand of dignity seldom seen outside of a lunatic asylum.—Forest (Ga.) News.

Before Gunga's Day.

Amateur parlor entertainers could not have been quite so bad in the old days, before they had Gunga Dhin to recite.—Ohio State Journal.

Literary Note.

"There is hack work and hack work," said the literary man. "Think of what I get for mine and what the hackman gets."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Young Logician.

Sunday School Teacher—William, what must we do before we can expect forgiveness of sins?

William—Sin.—Judge.

Health Note.

One of Dr. Crumbine's Board of Health Bulletins is this: "A light overcoat is better than a heavy cold."—Kansas City Star.

ICELAND SHIP'S CREW TOASTED AT DINNER

Last Previous Arrival of a Native-Owned Craft Was About the Year 1000.

GULLFOSS AFTER SUPPLIES

Speakers Remind Diners That Columbus Was Told About the New Land by the Monks of Iceland.

Sixty natives of Iceland gave a dinner last night at Peck's restaurant, 140 Fulton Street to Captain Peterson and the crew of the Gullfoss, the first ship owned by Icelanders to arrive in this country in about 900 years.

Last September the Hermod, which is not owned in Iceland, came to this country for foodstuffs for the 90,000 inhabitants of Iceland, whose usual supply of flour and other commodities from England and Norway and Denmark was cut off by the war. The Gullfoss will take back a cargo of about 900 tons, chiefly of flour. The Gullfoss is the fist ship of the Icelandic Steamship Company, a newly formed national organization in which nearly every family in Iceland is a shareholder.

The diners were reminded last night by Captain F. W. Hvoslef, agent for the Gullfoss, and by other speakers that it was Iceland which had originally given America a place on the map of the world.

"The discovery of Vinland the Good by Lief Ericsson, son of Eric the Red," he said, "is about the year 1,000 is so well authenticated as to be no longer a matter of mere tradition. There is a chain of evidence to prove that Columbus passed a Winter in Iceland before his memorable voyage to the West Indies and that the monks in Iceland gave Columbus the first information about that wonderful land to the west named Vinland the Good.

"Let us remember that the Icelander Thorvald Ericsson was the first white man and Christian who was buried in American soil, that Thorfinn founded the first European colony in the Western Hemisphere, and that the infant Snorri was the child of European blood to open his eyes in the New World."

Henry Goddard Leach, Secretary of the Scandinavian-American Foundation, said that in spite of its population of only 90,000, Iceland possessed more than 100 genuine poets. Einar Jonsson, an Icelander, he said, was one of the greatest living sculptors and the dramatist, Sigurjonson, one of the greatest living dramatists. Sigurjonson's play "Bjergeryvind," he said, would soon be produced in this country, probably at the Little Theatre.

Other speakers were Olaf Olafson, Chairman; Captain Peterson of the Gullfoss, Vice-Consul Hans Rye of Denmark, T. H. Bjornson, and S. T. Olafson. A poem in Icelandic composed for the occasion by J. Johansen was read and Icelandic songs were sung by Einar Hjaltasted.

FOUR ART RECEPTIONS.

Patronesses to Receive at School of Applied Design for Women.

At the New York School of Applied Design for Women on May 20, 21, 22, and 24, an informal reception will be held each afternoon from 4:30 to 6, when the following patronesses and patrons of the school will receive:

May 20, Mrs. Harry A. Day, Miss J. Irwin Martin, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Miss Lillie Lawlor, Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, Mrs. Ernest C. Peixotto, Mrs. A. Stewart Walker, Mrs. Samuel D. Bradford.

May 21, Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle, Mrs. Carr Cook, Mrs. Arthur M. Waitt, Miss Anne Hoyt, Mrs. F. S. McGrath, Mrs. Edward P. Sperry, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mr. Philip Hiss, Mr. Frank Tilford.

May 22, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. J. A. Flannery, Mrs. Frank J. Sprague, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Miss Myra B. Martin.

May 24, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. George G. Mason, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Arthur M. Sherwood, Mrs. Her

SMITH PAVES WAY FOR MINIMUM WAGE

Offers Constitutional Amendment to Authorize Legislation for Women and Children.

FOR FLEXIBLE LABOR LAW

Commission Proposed with Power to Relax Statute Provisions—Plan for County Home Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—Power would be vested in the Legislature to enact a minimum wage law affecting women and children under an amendment to the Constitution proposed at the session of the Constitutional Convention today by Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic leader of the lower house. The State Factory Commission, of which Mr. Smith was Vice Chairman, in the course of an investigation of labor conditions in this State, reached the conclusion that a minimum wage should be established. The plan roused much opposition and the constitutionality of the proposal was challenged.

Two other amendments affecting labor were presented by Mr. Smith. One gives the Legislature authority to vest in any commission or administrative agency the power to modify provisions of the labor law to meet emergencies. Another would give the Legislature power to prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

"My minimum wage amendment is offered for the purpose of giving the Legislature full power to enact a minimum wage law for women and minors," said Mr. Smith. "The constitutionality of a minimum wage law even for women and minors has been challenged in this and other States. Whether it is advisable to enact such a law is a matter concerning which there may well be a difference of opinion, but it is clear that the Legislature should have the power to deal as it considers advisable with a subject which is of such vital importance to the State. The investigations of the Factory Commission showed that thousands of women were receiving less than a sum sufficient to maintain them in health and decent comfort and that this condition was inimical to the health and morals of the women workers and to the welfare of the State generally.

"The second proposed amendment gives the Legislature power to authorize a commission, board, or other administrative agency to make rules and regulations; to vary, modify, or supplement the provisions of the labor law and kindred statutes to meet different conditions so that safety for employes may be secured and substantial justice done to all concerned. The investigations of the Factory Commission showed how unfair it was to have a rigid, inflexible labor law.

"It has often been urged that it would be an unlawful delegation of the Legislature's power to give a board power to vary the provisions of a statute, when, under special circumstances, they were unnecessary or would involve hardship if enforced to the letter. This amendment is offered for the purpose of meeting such constitutional objection.

"The third amendment gives the Legislature power in its discretion to prohibit manufacturing in tenements in whole or in part. The Jacobs case, decided some years ago, held that it was unconstitutional for the Legislature to prohibit the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses. Since that time it has always been contended that the Legislature had no power to prohibit manufacturing in tenements, regardless of the evil and insanitary conditions under which such manufacturing might be carried on.

"The Factory Commission in its investigations showed that manufacturing in tenements destroyed home life, bred disease, enlisted the services of children of a tender age, and decreased wages to a starvation point. I am not prepared to say that all manufacturing in tenements should be abolished, but I do maintain that the Legislature should have power to deal with this important problem as occasion may arise."

Another labor amendment introduced by Joseph Rosch, a Republican delegate from Sullivan County, makes lockouts, strikes, and all forms of industrial differences subject to statutory regulation and provides for the creation of councils of conciliation and boards of arbitration to settle industrial differences.

Courtland Nicoll, Republican delegate from New York, proposed an amendment under which Judges of the Court of Appeals would be appointed by the Governor.

Civil actions in the Supreme Court would be tried before one Justice or three Justices instead of before a jury, unless either party to the case demands a jury trial within ten days after issue is joined under an amendment presented by Arthur J. Baldwin, Democrat of New York.

Home rule for counties is provided in an amendment introduced by Henry R. Barrett, Republican, of Westchester. The amendment limits the right of the Legislature to enact laws affecting counties to statues general in their application and would give so-called Governing Boards of counties the right to repeal all present laws affecting only their respective counties. The amendment also makes it mandatory for the Legislature to enact not later than May 1, 1917, a law providing for three alternative forms of county Government. In a city which includes two or more counties it is provided that the powers of the County Governing Boards may devolve upon the City Government.

Senator George A. Blauvelt, a Democratic delegate representing the Richmond-Rockland District, presented an amendment which would lighten the burdens of taxpayers by providing that the surplus in the Sinking Funds of the State, which now exceeds $20,000,000, may be appropriated by the Legislature for the same purpose for which the debt was created.

FATHER CHIDWIC PLEADS.

Urges Constitutional Amendment for Spanish War Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—The Rev. John D. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the Maine when she was sunk in the harbor of Havana, offered the opening prayer in the Constitutional Convention today. He invoked the Divine guidance for the President to the end that the decision he should reach in the present crisis should rebound to the glory of God and the United States. Father Chidwick appeared later in the day before the Civil Service Committee of the convention to advocate an amendment introduced by William M. K. Olcott which gives veterans of the Spanish war the same preference in the civil service of the State which veterans of the civil war now enjoy.

"The way to keep the fires of patriotism alive and strong," said Father Chidwick, "is by sanctioning and approving the acts these men performed. Some one has called the Spanish war veterans 'an aggregation of adventurers.' No one had the hardihood to call them adventurers when they went out valiantly to do their full duty to the flag, without a thought of gain and not counting the loss."

Lemuel Eli Quigg appeared in opposition to the amendment.

"These men are getting a pension," he said. "Well, any one who winks at war can get a pension these days. There is no reason why a man who merely does his duty should have a preference. Going to war is part of the duty of every American citizen. Under the present pension system our veterans are amply rewarded, at least so it seems to me."

Speaking of the civil service system in general, Mr. Quigg said:

"Frankly, I am a spoilsman. I would like the law fixed so that appointments could be made from the competitive list, but in such a way that the Governor or a department head need not name any man not of his own party if he should not wish to.

"I do not believe the people are prepared to go back to the old spoils system, however. I have introduced an amendment providing that all appointments and promotions shall be made after competitive examination. My plan provides for no preference, no exemption. The present constitution provides that competitive examinations shall be held 'as far as practicable,' and that makes the present merit system a contemptible fraud. I say it again: Sincerely, I am a spoilsman."

JUDGE DIKE IS REBUKED.

Criticised by Justice Benedict for Cross-Examining a Defendant.

In granting a certificate of reasonable doubt yesterday to Leo Friedman, recently convicted of petit larceny before County Judge Norman S. Dike and a jury in Brooklyn, Supreme Court Justice Benedecit criticised the trial Judge for interfering in the cross-examination of the defendant.

Friedman was tried on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain from the home of Walter E. Seeman. The identification of the defendant by Henrietta McGurk was held to be faulty by the attorney for Friedman, and Judge Dike, according to Justice Benedict, interrupted the cross-examination by the District Attorney, "and took it upon himself to cross-examine the defendant further, in an apparent endeavor to bring out clearly the fact that the defendant was testifying falsely, or, at least, that the story which he told lacked probability. The worst criminal has the right to a fair and impartial trial by unprejudiced triers," continued Justice Benedict, "and he cannot have such a trial if the Judge presiding does not hold the scales of justice at a true balance, nor if he abdicates his high function as a Judge and becomes the prosecutor as well."

Friedman was released in $750 bail on the certificate of reasonable doubt, pending an appeal.

SEES HUSBAND STABBED.

Mrs. Martin Lane Says Assailants Had Demanded Money.

The screams of a woman brought Policeman Gaffney running to Pelham Parkway and Eastchester Road, the Bronx, last evening, and he found Mrs. Margaret Lane bending over her young husband, Martin, who lay on the ground stabbed in the stomach and back. The young woman was hysterical, but she told the policeman two well-dressed men had stopped her and her husband as they were on their way to their home, 232 McDonald Street, and demanded money. Lane had refused to give them any and they had attacked him, knocking him down and then stabbing him while Mrs. Lane stood by screaming. They had run before Gaffney arrived.

The policeman telephoned for Dr. Oguri from Fordham Hospital and for the reserves of the Westchester Station, who came under command of Lieutenant Robinson and searched the neighborhood. The men escaped, however. Dr. Oguri treated Mrs. Lane, who was hysterical, and took her home in the ambulance, continuing then to the hospital with her husband. He said Lane's wounds were severe, but his chances of recovery were good.

CITY SENDS ONLY 6 TO FAIR.

Mayor and Committee to Aid New York Day at San Francisco.

The municipal party which was to travel to San Francisco by special train to take part in the New York Day on May 26 at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has dwindled down to a committee of five. Mayor Mitchel will be there, and it was intended there should be with him not only a committee of five, consisting of President McAneny, Borough President Pounds, Alderman Frank Dowling, Alderman Frank E. Stenevenson, and Albert E. Hull of the Finance Department, but a subcommittee of city officials with City Chamberlain Bruere as Chairman.

The subcommittee, however, has failed to materialize. Controller Prendergast took the stand that there was no reason why the city should send any of the officials except the committee of five, and it then turned out that none of those named for the subcommittee could go except Bridge Commissioner Kracke. He has now withdrawn. Mr. McAneny must serve as Acting Mayor in Mr. Mitchel's absence, and his place on the committee will be taken by Alderman Henry H. Curran.

Auto Truck Hits Load of Dynamite.

An automobile truck owned by the Sterling Trucking Company of 518-520 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, bumped into a horse-drawn vehicle carrying 1,000 pounds of dynamite at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue yesterday. The automobile truck, driven by William Harper, of 1,726 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, struck the dynamite wagon, owned by Charles H. Ditmar, of Baychester N. Y., a glancing blow. Harper turned his vehicle aside, and in doing so smashed a wheel of a limousine owned by G. D. Dickey of 27 East Eighty-seventh Street. The dynamite wagon was not damaged.

GOV. WHITMAN FINDS MORE WAYS TO SAVE

Slashes at Department Appropriations—Total Eliminations Now $1,411,765.

TWO ITEMS PUZZLE HIM

Proposed Expenditures for Removal of Grade Crossings Hang in the Balance Because of Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—Governor Whitman today, in his scrutiny of financial bills, eliminated appropriations aggregating $89,682 for the Banking and Insurance Departments, the office of the Secretary of State, and the up-State Public Service Commission. The Governor has worked four days over the bills and has eliminated items aggregating $1,411,765.

When the Governor stopped work tonight an appropriation of $552,000 for the removal of grade crossings in the territory over which the up-State Public Service Commission exercises supervision, and another of $200,000 for similar work in New York City were in the balance. The Governor indicated that he would like to cut out both of these items and let the commissions worry along with a reappropriation of $325,000 remaining from sums set aside for grade crossing work by previous Legislatures.

Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman of the up-State Public Service Commission, urged the Governor to let the $500,000 appropriation for the up-State work remain.

"It is more essential that grade crossings be eliminated up-State than in New York City," said Mr. Van Santvoord. "There is a grade crossing in Bronxville which we must take care of. It is a hub from which a number of roads with heavy traffic radiate. There have been many people killed and injured at that spot in recent years. The very day I went down to inspect it a woman was killed."

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the First District Public Service Commission, protested against any discrimination at the expense of New York City.

"In this very bill," he said, "there has been set aside for up-State $700,000 against $200,000 for New York City. This amount will no more than pay for grade crossings which have been cut out at Far Rockaway and Main Street, Flushing. On Atlantic Avenue there are twenty-four grade crossings in a six-mile stretch, all of which should be done away with. Fifteen people are killed and twenty-five injured annually in New York City as a result of grade crossings. It would take $30,000,000 to eliminate all the grade crossings in the city. Of this amount 25 per cent. should be supplied by the State. And yet all that New York City has received in eighteen years is $509,000, while over $1,000,000 has been allotted to other sections of the State." Governor Whitman said he would defer final action in the matter.

Here is a table showing the reductions ordered by the Governor today:

Banking Department	$9,380
Insurance Department	57,802
Secretary of State	12,000
Public Service Commission, Second District	10,500
Total for the day	$89,682
Total for previous days	1,322,083
Grand total for four days	$1,411,765

Superintendent of Banks Eugene L. Richards told the Governor that he had kept his appropriation $10,000 below last year's, although he had many additional employes. The items cut from the budget of this department were to pay the cost of printing lists of unclaimed savings banks deposits and copies of the revised banking laws.

When the Insurance Department was taken up, one of the first items to catch the Governor's eye was $750 appropriated for the expenses of First Deputy Henry D. Appleton, including a trip to California. That was cut out. Another item was for additional employes—$3,928.

"Zip! it comes out," said the Governor, drawing his blue pencil through the line.

An item of $5,000 for traveling expenses for the Superintendent and appropriations aggregating $10,000 for new employes also were cut out in rapid succession. A printing item of $25,000 also was exterminated.

Appropriations for the Prison Department, the State Engineer's Department, and the Departments of Education and Public Works will be scrutinized tomorrow.

Israel T. Deyo of Broome and Ray B. Smith of Onondaga, both Republicans, offered amendments in the Constitutional Convention today which would permit the Governor to decrease a direct tax rate after the adjournment of the Legislature if decreases in the appropriation bills should justify such action. Without this timely expedient, Governor Whitman this year will be unable to cut down the direct tax without reconvening the Legislature, despite the prospect that by his present scrutiny of the financial bills he may reduce the total amount of appropriations enough to justify a reduction in the direct tax rate.

TRACED THROUGH WOMAN.

Fugitive Long Sought by New York Police Arrested in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 13.—Sought by thepolice of New York, Frank H. Thompson, who is said to have been an associate of Charles Gondorf, a convicted wiretapper, was arrested today in Ventnor, a fashionable suburb of this city, where he had settled as a member of the exclusive Summer colony. After the police search had led from coast to coast the prisoner was finally found through his friendship for Miss K. Bradley, a Chicago girl. After his trail had grown cold and the police efforts to locate him had lessened it was through Miss Bradley that they finally got on the trail again.

Thompson was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Police Inspector Faurot of New York charging him with grand larceny. Beyond the brief record of the New York Detective Bureau little was known of the offense for which Thompson was wanted. Holz Furtner, of 342 West 122d Street, New York, charges that he was swindled out of a large sum of money by three men. The trio conducted a bogus "Stock Exchange" where, it is alleged, Furtner lost his money. Thompson is alleged to have been one of these men.

The arraignment before a local Magistrate was kept as quiet as possible. The evidence presented simply identified Thompson as "Walter Moore," wanted for grand larceny. The prisoner wanted to waive extradition. He was held in bond, however, for extradition papers and will be returned to New York tomorrow.

BOOKSELLERS CHEER FLAG.

Wave of Patriotism Sweeps Over Guests at Annual Dinner.

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Booksellers Association closed last night with a dinner at the Hotel Astor, which 700 members attended. The remarks of two of the speakers who talked about the war were followed with intense interest and the diners responded enthusiastically when patriotic airs were played by the orchestra.

John J. Wood, President of the association, was toastmaster, and he first introduced Professor Edwin J. Clapp of New York University. Professor Clapp said he had been told not to speak about the war, but was going to put such instructions aside.

"It looks like fate," he said. "There were no economic causes behind the war, but there was an intricate system of alliances between the countries, and when the conflagration started it spread all over Europe."

Another point that Professor Clapp made was that Germany could not be "starved out." That country, he said, had found the most ingenious ways to provide substitutes for the articles which were cut off. Dr. Hendrik Willem van Loon gave a stirring account of the siege of Antwerp and pictured the horrors of the battlefield.

These officers were elected yesterday afternoon: President, J. H. Wood; First Vice President, W. S. Lewis; Treasurer, Eugene L. Herr; Secretary, L. A. Keating.

VAN RIPER GETS NEW TRIAL.

Vanoscope Suit Which Resulted in Big Verdict to be Reheard.

Judge Hunt handed down late last evening in the Federal District Court a decision granting Louis C. Van Riper a new trial of the suit which was brought against him by William J. Robertson, and resulted recently in a verdict against Mr. Van Riper for $100,000.

Mr. Robertson was claiming from Mr. Van Riper compensation for an alleged breach of contract to sell the patent rights of the Vanoscope Company, of which Mr. Van Riper is President. The trial lasted for two weeks, and among the exhibits placed was an alleged prospectus of the Vanoscope Company. In this it was stated that the company had sold its patent rights in England for $670,000, and counsel for Mr. Van Riper maintained that this should not have been submitted to the jury and had resulted in the jurors conceiving an inflated idea of the value of the patent rights. Judge Hunt has upheld this contention.

Nebraska's Band at Concert.

The band of the United States battleship Nebraska will take part next Sunday afternoon in the concert given under the auspices of the city at Hunter College in aid of those left destitute by the loss of the liner Lusitania. Captain George W. Logan and the other officers of the ship will also attend. The singers who will appear are Miss Rose Bryant, Miss Marie Stoddard, and James Stanley, and Maurice Koffman will be violinist.

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A man-in-a-hurry has three pennies. He drops them on a news-stand and buys EVERY WEEK. Crack! His pennies split into crisp fractions. See how they add up.

Who was Marie Dupont?

THOUSANDS of reader-detectives are on her trail! Roger Gavock, back to New York after twenty years' absence, accidentally jostles her on Fifth Avenue. She replies to his apology in French—their eyes meet—whereat she claims herself unable to utter another French word.

They part. Gavock is certain they have met before.

That evening!

Gavock relates the curious incident to Guy Amarinth, son of an old friend.

Not knowing her identity, the young man declares she conceals French associations because of fearful shame. Amarinth tells of the adorable girl he hopes to marry. He leaves the room. On his desk Gavock sees her picture.

It is Marie Dupont!

Gavock, stunned, accompanies them to the dance.

In the coming installment you ask yourself: Why should Marie Dupont's dance electrify even her closest friends? What devil-born recklessness makes her consent to run out and marry Amarinth during the intermission?

Do you connect it with the terror-stricken face of the orchestra leader? With the unaccountable consternation that swept the whole room? Untangle this mystery and value your thrills at . . . . . .

Heart Cure at Banning Farms

A NEW short story of a fellow who phoned for the undertaker every time he had a pain in his right toe. He went to Banning Farms. Bump! He collided with "4 strange doctors." Bump! Bump! By Meredith Nicholson—master of surprises. Figure this story at

Made in America Babies

JUDGING from their looks these Twilight Sleep Babies are a very happy armful. The picture was taken at the Exhibit of the Twilight Sleep Association. The short article tells of mothers up on the second day and going about on the fourth. This for

A Bedroom in Your Auto

HERE'S a new way of dodging hotels when off on a trip. In a twinkling you can convert your motor car into a country-road Pullman and have a crib for the kiddie in the bargain. This information costs you only . .

Grinning Under Fire

AN American ambulance worker has been side-stepping artillery fire since September. Arthur Gleason word-paints for *EVERY WEEK* the "reddest" courage the world has ever seen. Put this thrill page at . . . . . .

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YOU'VE often wondered where the movies get their crowds. Read how the "mob broker" delivered 1500 Italians at a New York street corner on a few hours' notice. Learn about this fine young business, for . . . . . .

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PLUNGES FROM SHIP TO REJOIN FRIENDS

Walsh Jumps Into the Sound When Strain of Parting Proves Too Strong.

BUT HE SWIMS ASHORE

And After a Night in Jail Can Haunt Once More His Beloved Gas Tanks.

When the Tennessee of the Bay State Line pulled out of her pier, 19 East River, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bound for Boston, there wasn't a happier man on board than Michael Walsh, 29 years old, of 343 East Forty-seventh Street. Walsh, who is a teamster, is better known among the drivers and stevedores of the riverfront as "Paddy the Irish"—in fact so much better known that few of them had a very clear idea just what his other name was. It didn't matter anyway.

Walsh was just as happy as a teamster might be who was leaving New York behind him at the end of a busy season and was off for the Maine woods where the lumbering is good and a fine summer job awaited him. He stayed happy all the way up the river until the coal and wood yards and the dear old gas tanks of the waterfront where he had lived and teamstered swung into view. At the sight of them Walsh's eyes dimmed and passengers on the Tennessee's hurricane deck saw him whip out a big red handkerchief and rub them hard.

Ther was a delegation of Walsh's waterfront friends down at the pier at the foot of Fifty-third Street, and it was easy to make out their faces as he watched them waving good-by. As Walsh waved back the other passengers could see that he was crying like a child.

Then suddenly the waving stopped, and they saw Walsh seize the rail, vault over it and plunge headlong into the river. A moment later a yell of delight came from the shore as Walsh's head bobbed up in the wake of the steamer and he began to swim. The tide was running strong and he was carried upstream at a great rate. So also was the Tennessee, whose Captain had stopped the engines at the first cry of "man overboard."

The boat had drifted up to Seventy-seventh Street by the time Walsh, swimming lustily, had got near enough to the Manhattan shore to be hauled out by two men on the pier at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street. There Policeman Coffey took charge of him and held him until the Tennessee's Captain returned, saw that the man wasn't drowned, and then with a scornful blast turned the ship about and resumed the trip to Boston.

Walsh's friends cheered him as he was marched dripping through the streets to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where, for want of a better reason, he was charged with attempted suicide and locked for the night. Lieut. Rayner said he thought Walsh ought to be thoroughly dry by morning.

OTTO F. FLEISCHMANN DIES.

His Brother Raoul Gives Blood in Vain to Save Suicide.

Otto F. Fleischman of 4 West Seventy-seventh Street, who shot himself on Wednesday in the Holland House, where he had registered as Louis J. Bernhardt, died yesterday afternoon in Bellevue Hospital. His brother, Raoul H. Fleischmann, gave more than a pint of his blood in order to prolong the wounded man's life, but the patient failed to rally after the blood transfusion.

When Mr. Fleischmann reached the hospital he was placed at once upon the operating table. The X-rays were used to locate the bullet, but Dr. John Douglas found the patient was too weak from loss of blood to allow the bullet to be removed. It was early yesterday morning that blood transfusion was decided upon.

With Mr. Fleischmann when he died were Charles R. and Raoul H. Fleischmann, his brothers, his sister and Dr. Douglas. Immediately after Mr. Fleischmann's death his relatives left in an automobile.

Mr. Fleischmann was 33 years old and unmarried. He was the President of the Fleischmann Vehicle Company, of 818 East Eightieth Street. We was a son of the late Louis Fleischmann, who founded the Fleischmann Bakery and for years maintained a bread line at Broadway and Eleventh Street.

COBB TO TAKE LONG REST.

Writer Defers Trip to War Zone Pending Convalescence.

Irvin S. Cobb, war correspondent of The Saturday Evening Post, will be unable to return to the battle front in June, as he had planned. His physicians say it will be several months before he will be sufficiently recovered from his illness to undertake the journey. While Mr. Cobb has improved steadily since an operation at the Polyclinic Hospital on May 1 for abdominal trouble, the shock and pain have sapped his strength. He is not able to sit up in bed.

Mr. Cobb asked yesterday that the published report that he had been near death in the past few days be denied. He is confident he is fast improving and expects to leave the Polyclinic within the next ten days. At Mr. Cobb's home in the Hendrick Hudson apartments, Riverside Drive and 110th Street, it was said last night that as soon as he could be moved he would be taken there for several weeks and thence to the country for convalescence. He is making plans for another trip to the war zone as soon as he recovers his strength. It is expected this will be not before August or September.

DRUG SELLERS TO PRISON.

Graupner Stored a Case Holding $20,000 Worth of Narcotics.

A large case, containing from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of drugs, among which were 60,000 heroin tablets and several thousand ounces of cocaine in powdered and crystal form, was pproduced yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge A. N. Hand, when Edward W. Graupner, a druggist of 700 Second Avenue, pleaded guilty to selling smoking opium illegally to Chinamen. The case had been seized at the Manhattan Storage Warehouse, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content said, where Graupner posed as Joseph A. Baron, a dealer in antiques. He stored the drugs as a lot of curios.

He was arrested on April 15 by Customs Inspector Collins and the drug squad of Lieutenant Scherb. Mr. Content believes that Graupner has been for years connected directly or indirectly with every important deal in prohibited drugs in this city, and he was arrested before on Feb. 24 in connection with this trade.

He was then taken before Magistrate Nolan and charged with a violation of the Public Health act on the strength of his possession of 85 bottles of morphine, 145 bottles of heroin, 16 large bottles of cocaine, 168 ounces of crude gum opium, 54 ounces of powdered opium, and 70 ounces of graanular opium. He pleaded guilty in Special Sessions and sentence was deferred on him there to admit of his arraignment in the Federal Court.

Mr. Content told Judge Hand that Graupner had sold one Chinaman as much opium as the ordinary physician would prescribe for a family in two and a half years, and the Judge then sentenced him to three years in Atlanta Penitentiary.

Abraham Lewis, alias Abraham Harris or Fat Abie, of 1,468 Fifth Avenue received a similar sentence after he had pleaded guilty to the possession of six bottles of heroin and six of cocaine, as well as an opium smoking layout. He had been arrested twice previously, but when he was before the District Court the last time sentence was suspended on account of the evidence he had given to the Government against Alexander de Maio, who was tried for the murder of Leo Hobson, who was slain in a Harlem hallway over a quarrel with the opium ring.

Hom Kee Fong, alias Lee Hong or Lee Gong, who was arrested by Customs Inspectors Lewis, Collins, and Kyte, also pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Hand to concealing smoking opium. He was sentenced to one year and one day in Atlanta Penitentiary.

FRANK AND SASS ARE HELD.

Accused of Hiding Diamonds Worth $40,000 to Avoid Creditors.

Max Frank and Max Sass of the bankrupt firm of Frank & Sass of 45 John Street were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton and held in $3,500 bail each on the charge of having caused the disappearance of about $40,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels from their assets.

The men went into bankruptcy on May 5 and their assets were said to be only $750. Assistant District Attorney McDonald, who made the complaint, said that when a number of creditors called on Frank & Sass the latter said they had $7,000 worth of diamonds in a safe, and that if the creditors did not accept their offer of settlement they would sell these gems and use the proceeds to fight prosecution. A detective was employed by the creditors, and is prepared to testify, it is alleged, that he followed Frank next day and saw him remove the diamonds from a safe deposit vault at 170 Broadway.

$25,000 FOR WILLARD.

Billy Gibson Offers Champion Ten-Round Bout with Coffey.

Billy Gibson, manager of Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant yesterday offered Champion Jess Willard $25,000 and an interest in the motion pictures if the latter will agree to box Coffey in New York City on July 4. Gibson says patrons of boxing agree that Coffey is entitled to a match with the present champion. In his challenge Gibson says:

"I have talked this matter over with Jack Curley, one of the Willard syndicate and he informs me that Willard is signed up with a Wild West Show. There seems to be no reason why Willard should not meet Jim Coffey here, say on July 4.

"I am prepared to offer the champion $25,0000 flat and part of the motion picture profits. No boxer has ever received this amount of money for a ten-round no-decision contest in any part of this country before.

"I am ready to post a certified check and will guarantee to hold this great match in New York City. Jim Coffey is being challenged by almost every middleweight and light heavyweight and some welterweights.

"Coffey's one ambition is to bring the championship back to the Irish race, and it is my belief that the public all over the country believe the Roscommon Giant has an even chance with the present champion."

Matt Wells Here for Work.

Matt Wells, the former English lightweight champion, arrived here Wednesday on the Saxonia, looking for matches with the leading men of his weight in this country. Wells could get plenty of fighting in France and Belgium, but because of defective hearing he was refused by both the British army and navy. When he was not permitted to fight for his country the British boxer rendered aid to his country in another form. He gave boxing instructions to more than 10,000 naval militia recruits in Crystal Palace, London, and two-thirds of these men are now fighting in the Dardanelles.

The former English title-holder wants another match with Freddie Welsh, the world's lightweight champion, for the Lansdale belt, and if the match is made it will take place in London as soon as conditions will permit. He will box here for the present at 140 pounds, but will soon be down to what the British regard as the lightweight limit—135 pounds at 2 o'clock.

According to Wells, Lord Kitchener is ready to send 3,000,000 men across the Channel, trained to the minute. Englishmen look upon this month, he said, as the beginning of the war, though they realize that many thousands of their countrymen have already been sacrificed.

Amateur Boxers Exonerated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Arthur Kaufman of Brooklyn, N. Y., national amateur champion middleweight boxer; Matty Herbert, Arthur Nack, and H. Spangler of New York, and Arthur Sheridan of Boston, all boxers who appeared here last week at the Panama-Pacific Exposition amateur boxing championship tournament, were exonerated last night of charges of professionalism upon which they were summoned to appear before officials of the Pacific Amateur Association of the American Athletic Union. An unofficial charge had been made that the five men had made a demand for money for their appearance at a club boxing exhimition here. At the investigation it developed that the boxers had been requested to remain until Friday night to participate in a boxing tournament and that they had only asked for expense money for the extra time they would have to remain here. The boxers retain their amateur standing.

ON THE GOLF LINKS—LAWN TENNIS—ROWING—ATHLETICS—BOXING

GOLF MEDALIST PUT OUT OF MATCH PLAY

Edward P. Rogers Wins Oakland Test Round, Then Beaten by H. K. Kerr.

Edward P. Rogers of Baltusrol won the medal in the qualifying round of the Oakland Golf Club's invitation tournament yesterday with a score of 76, then met with speedy elimination in the first round of match play at the hands of Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich. The margin was 5 up and 4 to play.

The club announced in its program that the qualification and first match rounds would be played on the first day, so as to clear the links for a thirty-six-hole final on Saturday. With an entry list of about 150, there were those who could not see how it could be done. Of course 150 entries do not mean that many starters, and there were close to a hundred ready to tee off. By the time 11 o'clock had rolled around eighty-eight had gone, and no more were permitted to tee up. In this manner room was made for the first round matches. Four sixteens were provided for, meaning that only sixty-four players could qualify.

Scores were generally high in view of the recent rains and the fact that the Oakland links showed the effects of care during the Winter. Only three out of the whole field were able to get less than 80. These were Rogers with 76, W. W. Hoffman of the National Links with 78, and Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton with 79. Pyne beat Hoffman in the match play by a 4 and 3 margin.

Philip V. G. Carter, the metropolitan junior champion, was drawn against Lieutenant W. K. Dunn, the champion of the home club, and the youngster was returned the winner by a 4 and 3 margin. Carter went around in 74, equaling the course record of 74 made last week by Francis Ouimet, the national amateur champion. Carter had 80 in the testing round. The summary:

First Sixteen—E. P. Rogers, Baltusrol, 76; W. W. Hoffman, National, 78; Percy R. Pyne, 2nd, Princeton, 79; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, 80; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 80; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 80; Roy D. Webb, Englewood, 80; Dr. T. Haight, Wykagyl, 82; Lieutenant W. K. Dunn, Oaklond, 82; Frederick Snare, Havana, 82; Louis J. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 83; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, 83; T. W. Cadwalader, Jr., Philadelphia, 83; Frederick M. Kerr, Maidstone, 83; W. S. Brown, Oakland, 83; P. S. Maclaughlin, Scarsdale, 84.

Second Sixteen—James R. Hyde, South Shore, 85; Alex. Holmes, Wee Burn, 85; Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, 86; R. H. Boyd, Flushing, 86; Charles H. Hart, Dunwoodie, 86; S. B. Thorne, Oakland, 86; Grantland Rice, Englewood, 87; H. C. Berner, Nassau, 87; Theodore Cassebeer, Oakland, 87; J. C. Parrish, Jr., National, 87; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 87; William L. Hicks, Nassau, 88; V. C. Thorne, Brooklawn, 88; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, 88; R. G. Twyeffort, Bridgehampton, 89; R. A. Balfe, South Shore, 89.

Third Sixteen—E. F. Oates, Flushing, 89; Morrel P. Lewis, Flushing, 90; A. Cowperthwaite, Ivy City Golf, 90; Jay Rider, Oakland, 90; J. H. O'Connell, Yountakah, 90; P. A. Proal, Deal, 91; Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, 91; A. Daley, Wykagyl, 91; O. C. Pickhard, St. Andrew's, 92; J. G. Graham, Oakland, 92; G. Carhart, Green-acres, 92; S. G. Wylie, Rumson, 92; E. A. G. Wylie, Rumson, 92; A. B. Gilkes, Wykagyl, 92; Clarence Martin, Baltusrol, 93; Samuel Allison, Midland, 93.

Fourth Sixteen—R. Scott, Oakland, 94; D. Moorehouse, Midland, 94; W. J. Hyde, South Shore, 94; David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, 94; C. C. Pearson, Jr., Greenwich, 95; John H. Higson, Canoe Brook, 95; F. J. Fuller, Massapequa, 96; Colonel Hearn, Chevy Chase, 96; Grant Campbell, Great Neck, 96; Charles Cooper, Oakland, 96; Dr. Leeming Walker, Sleepy Hollow, 97; J. Stanley Griffin, Deal, 97; W. J. Barr, New York, 97; F. F. Pruyn, Saratoga, 98; W. H. Smith, Oakland, 98.

First Sixteen—First round: Pyne beat Hoffman, 4 and 3; Carter beat Dunn, 4 and 3; Kerr beat Rogers, 5 and 4; Gwyer beat Snare, 1 up; Topping beat Case, 3 and 3; Maclaughlin beat Haight, 4 and 3; Webb beat Kerr, 3 and 2; Marston beat Brown, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen—First round: Herreshoff beat Cassebeer, 3 and 1; Berner beat Twyefort, 1 up; Hyde beat Boyd, 4 and 3; White beat Rice, 6 and 5; Thorne beat Hart, 7 and 6; Parrish beat Holmes, 4 and 3; Balfe beat Carpenter, 2 and 1; Thorne beat Hicks, 2 up.

Third Sixteen—First round: Martin beat Pickhard, 2 and 1; Oates beat Collier, 1 up (19 holes); Allison beat O'Connell, 2 and 1; E. A. G. Wylie beat Daley, 3 and 1; Ridder beat Graham, 5 and 4; Carhart beat Gilkes, 4 and 3; Cowperthwaite beat Proal, 2 and 1; Lewis beat S. G. Wylie, 3 and 1.

Fourth Sixteen—First round: Higson beat Barr, 7 and 6; Wagstaff beat Griffin, 7 and 5; Smith beat Pruyn, 5 and 4; Campbell beat Kerwin, 1 up; Hyde beat Fuller, 4 and 3; Cooper beat Pearson, Jr., 1 up; Walker beat Moorehouse, 3 and 2; Scott beat Hearn, 1 up.

WOMEN REACH FINALS.

Englewood to Play Tuxedo for Metropolitan Team Title.

As the result of the semi-final round for the women's team championship of the metropolitan district yesterday, Englewood will play Tuxedo in the decisive test for the title next Tuesday. The course is a matter for future determination, but Mrs. Lawrence Swift, President of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, said last night that it was the desire of the officials to play the match on a links that would be entirely neutral.

Englewood earned the right to enter the final by defeating a quartet of the Nassau Country Club at Nassau, 6 points to 3. The home combination was without the services of Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, and her place was taken by Mrs. L. W. Noel.

Originally scheduled at Glen Ridge, a last-minute change sent the contest between Glen Ridge and Tuxedo to the links in the Ramapo Mountains, and the home players had no difficulty in defeating the visitors 9 points to 1. The summary:

ENGLEWOOD.		NASSAU.	
Mrs. J. S. Irving	3	Mrs. A. C. Sumner	0
Miss Elsa Pickhardt	1	Mrs. D. G. Geddes	0
Miss Louise F. Krug	0	Mrs. C. D. Smithers	3
Miss G. Pickhardt	2	Mrs. L. W. Noel	0
Total	6	Total	3

GLEN RIDGE.		TUXEDO.	
Mrs. E. C. Koempfl	0	Mrs. Auchincloss	3
Mrs. R. L. Johnston	1	Miss H. Alexander	0
Mrs. E. F. Mitchell	0	Mrs. J. E. Davis	3
Miss Johnstone	0	Miss J. Alexander	3
Total	1	Total	9

TRIPLE TIE FOR MEDAL.

Ouimet, Guilford, and Chick Each Make a 79 at Brookline.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 13.—A triple tie for medal honors resulted in the qualifying round of the annual open Amateur Tournament of the Country Club today. Francis Ouimet, national amateur champion, Jesse Guilford, former New Hampshire title holder, and W. C. Chick, one time intercollegiate champion, each returned cards of 79. The score and the pairings for match play tomorrow follow:

S. K. Sterne, Tatnok, (80,) vs. G. H. Lyall, Bellevue, (88;) H. P. Farrington, Woodland, (88,) vs. Francis Ouimet, Woodland, (79;) M. F. O'Connell, Alpine, (88,) vs. Jesse Guilford, Bellevue, (79;) W. P. Seelye, Brooklawn, (82,) vs. H. Pushee, Weston, (83;) T. M. Claffin, Country Club, (84,) vs. C. A. Bass, Portsmouth, (90;) J. N. Amory, Essex, (83,) vs. W. G. Chick, Country Club, (79;) P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, (82,) vs. J. H. Sullivan, Woodland, (82;) B. W. Estabrook, Country Club, (87,) vs. H. H. Wilder, Country Club, (84.)

Advertisers on Dunwoodie Links.

The first tournament of the season of the Metropolitan Advertising Golf Association was held yesterday over the links of the Dunwoodie Country Club, and the variety was such that it kept the participants busy all day long.

Early in the day the best ball scores of four men were counted, one-sixteenth of the total handicap being allowed. The combination composed of Zachariah T. Miller, H. V. Gaines, S. J. Ross, and Louis A. Hamilton, with a score of 80—2—87, won the first prize, while the second award went to a quartet comprising F. B. Ryan, B. A. Skelton, R. B. Stuart, and J. S. McGuire, with a card of 76—0—76.

Later in the day four-ball foursomes were in order, and the winners proved to be C. D. Wilcox and E. B. Raines, with 77—3—74, second prize going to Z. T. Miller and H. V. Gaines, with 79—5—79. W. Eugene Conklyn and Gaines tied for the green award, with 82 each, and on the third hole of the play-off Conklyn won the cup by making a 3.

There was a triple tie for the three best net individual prizes of the day, as follows: P. S. Hart, 94—22—72; Harry D. Cashman, 90—18—72; H. E. Porter, 102—30—72. On the play-off they finished in the order named. Colonel H. C. Trowbell offered a prize for those who have taken part in the tournaments at Pinehurst, and it was won by H. D. Cashman, with 90—18—72.

Investigate Clabby-Chip Bout.

The Jimmy Clabby-George Chip fiasco at the St. Nicholas Rink on Wednesday night will be subjected to the scrutiny of the State Athletic Commission. A special meeting will be held for the purpose, and it is believed there will be a number of complainants against the boxers. Charges of "fake" have been openly made against the men, and a speedy hearing of the commission has been demanded.

Walthour Still in the Game.

Bobby Walthour, the oldest bicycle rider in the game today, will start his twenty-second year as professional at the Sheepshead Bay course this season. Walthour has requested Manager Chapman to start him in the International Derby, the twenty-five-mile motor-paced event, to be run the opening night, May 22. The riders for the race will be chosen tomorrow, and as Walthour is a favorite with the fans and is ready to race, he will surely be picked as one of the starters.

REACH FINALS IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Miss Bjurstedt May Capture Singles and Doubles Metropolitan Title.

Heavy courts and a strong wind made fast playing difficult in the tennis tournament for the metropolitan championship in women's singles and doubles yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills. Compared with the previous day of the tournament the play was somewhat slow and at times uncertain, but in spite of these disadvantages both of these events reached the final stages, and it is expected they will be completed, together with the mixed doubles, before nightfall.

The singles title round will be played by Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national indoor champion, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach. The contest between Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Marshall McLean was the feature of the day's play. The champion was not in as good form as in her earlier matches, especially when she triumphed over Miss Anne Sheafe of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston. She drove the ball repeatedly into the net and outside the court. Miss Bjurstedt won the first set with little apparent effort, and after obtaining a lead of 5—2 in the second set let up in her playing. By steady play Mrs. McLean play Mrs. McLean broke through her opponent's service and brought the sets even. The title holder settled down to business in the third set and won easily.

In the upper half of the singles semi-finals Mrs. Barger-Wallach overwhelmed Mrs. R. A. Pope at 6—1, 6—2. The contest was a disappointing one, as it was expected to be close. Mrs. Pope was unable to find her stroke and was erratic in her driving, while her opponent was not slow to take advantage of the weak spots in Mrs. Pope's play.

With Mrs. A. G. Miles as a partner Mrs. McLean made a much better showing in the second match of the doubles semi-finals. Miss Miriam Bladgen and Miss E. C. Lindley, who occupied the opposite side of the court, made a plucky fight to reach the final round, but in spite of their excellent combination play they fell below their previous standard and lost, 6—4, 7—5. It was the experience of Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Miles that carried them through, although the second set went to deuce for a decision. The winners will play Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin for the title.

Harold H. Hackett made his first appearance this season in competition. With Miss Sheafe as his partner he reached the semi-final round in the mixed doubles, defeating in succession Miss H. Punnett and F. Wilde and Miss Crale Cassel and E. S. Moore. On form the pair should oppose Miss Bjurstedt and Frederick C. Inman in the title round. E. H. Whitney was Miss Bjurstedt's original partner, but developed an abscess on his foot and withdrew from the tournament. Mr. Inman was substituted. Miss Bjurstedt and Inman won from Miss Gertrude Della Torre and J. S. Brown, 6—2, 7—5. The summary:

Metropolitan Championship—Women's singles, semi-final round: Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope, 6-1, 6-2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean, 6-1, 7-9, 6-2.

Metropolitan Championship—Women's doubles, semi-final round: Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. A. G. Miles defeated Miss Miriam Bladgen and Miss E. C. Lindley, 6-4, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles—First round: Mr. and Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan defeated Mr. and Mrs. Robert LeRoy by default; Miss Currie and Mr. Schenzel defeated Miss Barbara Taylor and Norman Johnson, 7-5, 8-6; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick C. Inman defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and J. S. Brown, 6-2, 7-5; Miss Clare Cassel and E. S. Moore defeated Miss Theodore Cassebeer and E. W. Pegsiee by default; Miss Anne Sheafe and Harold H. Hackett defeated Miss H. Punnett and F. Wilde, 6-0, 6-0.

Second round—Mr. and Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan defeated Mrs. E. E. Inuth and C. F. Boone by default; Miss Anne Sheafe and Harold H. Hackett defeated Miss Clare Cassel and E. S. Moore, 6-2, 7-5.

Kingsley Unbeaten at Tennis.

Kingsley School tennis team of Essex Falls, N. J., defeated Bloomfield High yesterday by the score of 4 to 1. The victors captured the doubles and three of the four sets of singles. This makes Kingsley's fourth successive victory. In the doubles, Field and Tremaine (Kingsley) defeated Feltner and Higgins (Bloomfield), 6—1, 6—0. The singles matches resulted as follows: Tremaine (Kingsley) defeated Seibert (Bloomfield,) 6—1, 6—0. Frost (Kingsley) defeated Ward (Bloomfield,) 7—5, 6—4. Demarest (Bloomfield) defeated Treudfit (Kingsley,) 6—2, 6—4.

DIONNE WINS HARD MATCH.

Former West Side Captain Defeats Baggs in Bronx Tennis Tourney.

G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, furnished the surprise ysterday at the Bronx men's singles tennis championship tournament on the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club courts when he defeated Frederick C. Baggs two out of three sets, at 6—2, 4—6, 8—6. The match was started on Tuesday afternoon, when each player secured a set, with the third 7-all. It was decided to throw out the unfinished set and play the third from the start. In view of the court work of Baggs, he was expected to capture the final set, but Dionne, who is the master of all the tricks of the tennis court, kept his opponent racing all over the court, and in the end won after deuce had been called several times.

King Smith and Wylie C. Grant engaged in one of the most interesting contests of the tournament. After forty-nine games had been played Smith was returned the winner, at 6—4, 14—16, 6—3.

Steinkampf and Hartmann surprised Tobey and Ward in the first round of the doubes, and after losing the first set, rallied and won the next two and the match, at 5—7, 6—3, 6—8. The summary:

Bronx Championship, Men's Singles.—Third Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated F. C. Baggs, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6.

Fifth Round—Vanderbilt Ward defeated A. M. Lovibond, 6—4, 6—3; King Smith defeated Wylie C. Grant, 6—4, 14—16, 6—3.

Championship Doubles—First Round—Steinkampf and Hartmann defeated Tobey and Ward, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; Robinson and Robinson defeated R. L. Baggs and Lovibond by default.

Second Round—Oshman and Reittag defeated Fox and Mandlestann by default; Ostendorf and Dr. Rosenbaum defeated Behan and Blumenschein, 6—3, 4—4; Frederick C. Baggs and Voshell defeated Clarkson and Walker, 6—3, 6—3; Peasbee and Watrous defeated Raymond and Oliver by default; Grant and Phillips defeated Nolan and Brinkerhoff by default; Reimer and Steinacher defeated Robinson and Robinson, 6—1, 6—4; Grant and Phillips defeated Peaslee and Watrous, 6—4, 6—4; Ostendorf and Dr. Rosenbaum defeated Oshman and Reittag, 6—3, 6—3.

Princeton Tennis Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—Princeton's tennis team defeated the University of Pittsburgh today, the Tigers taking all six matches. Captain Church found McElroy, the Pittsburgh Captain, who was expected to give Church a close match, unexpectedly easy, and won 6-3, 6-1. The best play of the afternoon was in the doubles between Church and Kidder and McElroy and Gaut. The Princeton pair won after three close sets, losing the first and only winning the second by the narrowest of margin. The summaries:

Singles—Church (Princeton) defeated McElroy (Pittsburgh), 6-3; 6-1; Kidder (Princeton) defeated Gaut (Pittsburgh), 6-0, 2-6, 6-4; Vandeventer (Princeton) defeated Ebe (Pittsburgh), 6-3, 8-6; Cooper (Princeton) defeated Haines (Pittsburgh), 6-3, 6-3.

Doubles—Church and Kidder (Princeton) defeated McElroy and Gaut (Pittsburgh), 7-9, 9-7, 6-3; Vandeventer and Cooper (Princeton) defeated Ebe and Haines (Pittsburgh), 10-8, 6-4.

Easy Victory for Holbrook.

The brilliant playing of W. B. May, Jr., runner-up in the recent interscholastic tennis tournament at Columbia Oval was largely responsible for the victory of Holbrook School over Hackley School yesterday at Tarrytown, N. Y. May defeated Mapes of Hackley, 6-0, 6-2, and with Nollman as a partner won from Parker and Osborn, 6—2, 6—0. These two victories gave Holbrook three points and enabled the Holbrook team to win the match 4 to 1. The summary:

Singles—May, Holbrook, defeated Mapes, Hackley, 6—0, 6—2; Osborn, Hackley, defeated Nollman, Holbrook, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; Seeley, Holbrook, defeated Parker, Hackley, 7—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Doubles—May and Nollman, Holbrook, defeated Parker and Osborn, Hackley, 6—2, 6—0; Seeley and Simmonds, Holbrook, defeated Mapes and Haine, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Stuyvesant Downs Commerce.

Stuyvesant High School, last year's champions in the Public Schools Athletic League tennis tournament, yesterday added another tennis victory to its list at Notiek courts, Riverside Drive and 119th Street, defeating High School of Commerce 4 to 1 in the annual match. The contests were close, but somewhat drawn out, owing to the strong wind. The summary:

Singles.—Blumenthal, Stuyvesant, defeated Judson, Commerce, 7—5, 6—1; Barrett, Stuyvesant, defeated Weinstein, Commerce, 7—5, 7—5.

Doubles.—Gillespie and Jacobi, Sutyvesant, defeated Simpson and Klinkowstein, Commerce, 6—8, 8—2, 6—1.

Lacrosse Tie at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 13.—The Navy and Carlisle lacrosse teams played to a standstill here this afternoon, the final score being 1 to 1.

Harvard Wins Lacrosse Game.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 13.—Harvard defeated Hobart at lacrosse today, 8 to 2.

CORNELL CREWS OFF FOR PRINCETON

Courtney Will Have New Outfit in Race with Yale and Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 13.—The Cornell 'Varsity and freshmen crews left here tonight for Princeton to row against Yale and Princeton on Saturday in a regatta on Lake Carnegie. They were cheered by hundreds of students who formed a parade line on the campus and marched through the city to the station. Short speeches expressing the determination of the crew to uphold Cornell's rowing traditions were made by Commodore Elms, O'Brien and Welles, the three 'Varsity veterans remaining in the crew squad, but Coach Courtney did not attend. He did not accompany the crews to Princeton. The demonstration tonight was one of the most unusual in the annals of rowing at Cornell.

While the 'Varsity crew has been slow this Spring due to bad weather and a late start, it is believed that in the last week the men have improved and the chances for their success Saturday are much brighter than they were two weeks ago. The 'Varsity will probably be as good as the average Cornell eight when it rows Yale and Princeton.

The final shifts in the boat have produced a number of changes. Andrus, the stroke oar, is a relatively new man. He has only been in that position a few days. He stroked the junior eight at Poughkeepsie last year. With the exception of Welles and O'Brien the men have never rowed together in a 'Varsity crew before. The Cornell crew averages 174 pounds. The make-up of the two eights follows:

'Varsity—Bow, Terriberry; 2, Cushing; 3, Welles; 4, Collyer; 5, Moir; 6, Stahl; 7, O'Brien; stroke, Andrus; coxswain, McCandless. Substitutes—Elms, Worn.

Freshman—Bow, Collings; 2, Fuller; 3, Wykes; 4, Nelms; 5, Kirkland; 6, Coe; 7, Brower; stroke, Handwerger; coxswain, Collins.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—Guy Nickalls and his Yale oarsmen arrived in Princeton this afternoon to start preparations for the triangular regatta between the Ells, Princeton, and Cornell on Saturday. Yale took an easy row on Lake Carnegie late in the afternoon, Nickalls refusing to let his men do any sprinting. It was almost impossible to get any idea of the Elis' ability from their work, but the eight rowed smoothly and with evidence of a good deal of power in the boat.

Princeton's work was also of the lightest kind. The Tigers, in fact, have had no hard rowing since Tuesday, when they returned from a vacation at Atlantic City. Dr. Spaeth is well satisfied with the condition of the men and is taking no chances at overtraining. In spite of the victory over Columbia and Pennsylvania, however, there is nothing like overconfidence in the Tiger camp. The general impression here is that the Cornell crew has been underrated and that they will come up to all the requirements of the Courtney standard in Saturday's race. Cornell will arrive early tomorrow morning and will go out on Lake Carnegie in both the morning and the afternoon. Yale also will have two rows, while Princeton's preparations will be confined to the usual afternoon practice.

The eights will row as follows:

University—Coe, bow; Bennitt, 2; Low, 3; Sheldon, 4; Sturtevant, 5; Meyer, 6; Wiman, 7; Morse, stroke; McLane, coxswain; Gillilan, substitute.

Freshmen—English, bow; James, 2; Rockefeller, 3; Lovejoy, 4; Converse, 5; Coleman, 6; Coombe, 7; Lawrence, stroke; Lashar, coxswain; Seward and Lathrop, substitutes.

Daly in Winning Form.

Maurice Daly, the veteran cue expert, closed his series of matches at 18.2 balk-line last night at his academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, with a victory over William Gershell, former Class B champion, by the score of 200 to 104. Daly was in splendid form and made the high run of the game, 106. He averaged 18 2-11. Gershell's best individual efforts were 31 and 26, with an average of 9 5-11. The Spring handicap tournament at 18.2 will start on Monday with the following players: J. Ferd Poggenburg, Julius Klinger, W. Gershell, and Hal Coleman. Poggenburg will play 250 points to 200 for the other three players.

PLAN MOTOR BOAT RACES.

New Long Island Association Expects to Hold Gold Challenge Event.

Tentative plans have been made by the newly formed Long Island Motor Boat Association, which, if carried through, promise a season of unusual activity for the motor craft about New York. Representatives of the nine clubs of the new organization met yesterday at the Cornell University Club and discussed their plans. Nothing definite was decided upon, but the tentative arrangements were drawn up and committees appointed to see that they are consummated.

H. W. Loweree, Secretary of the Long Island Association, will apply this week to the American Power Boat Association to have his organization recognized as a section of the controlling motor boat body, and this request is expected to be granted immediately. In the event that it is, the new association will have charge of the Gold Challenge Cup races, which will be held on Manhasset Bay, Long Island, from July 31 to Aug. 3. A large entry is expected for this series.

H. O. Stone of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, who acted as Chairman in place of Thomas B. Taylor yesterday, was authorized to nivestigate the possibilities of conducting a long ocean race, to supersede the annual Philadelphia or New York-to-Bermuda race, which has been abandoned this year. It is thought that a race can be contested from New York to Portland, Me., a considerably shorter trip than Bermuda, but holding out all the alluring prospects of the southern journey. It is about 400 miles from here to Portland via the route proposed, and about 600 to Bermuda.

Thomas Fleming Day was named a committee of one to arrange for a race from Boston to New York. He is to confer with a Hub organization, probably the Boston Yacht Club, regarding the arrangements to be made from that end. This race, if arranged, will take place a short time before the Gold Cup races.

The Long Island Association will also hold under its auspices the annual competitions of the National Engine Manufacturers' Association. These will take place off Port Washington, L. I., on Manhasset Bay.

A special meeting of the association will be held on May 24, when reports on various proposed races will be received and acted upon.

There are eight members of the Long Island Association, as follows: The New Rochelle Y. C., Port Washington Y. C., Knickerbocker Y. C., Stamford Y. C., Huguenot Y. C., New York A. C., Harlem Y. C., and Motor Boat Club of America. There are twenty-three clubs located in the territory between Hell Gate and New London, Conn., which are eligible for admission to the association. It is expected that a majority of them will join before another month. The association was formed only five weeks ago.

Big Day for Pawling Athletes.

The athletes of Pawling School overwhelmed the Columbia freshmen in their dual track meet, held on the former's grounds at Pawling, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, and won by the score of 68 points to 20. The program consisted of eleven events, and in nine of these the Pawling School captured first and second places. The Columbia freshmen won two events, the 100-yard run and the 120-yard high hurdles event, and finished second in two others, the 440-yard event and the twelve-pound shot put. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by De Cernea, Pawling; Owen, Pawling, second.

220-Yard Dash—Won by De Cernea, Pawling; Owen, Pawling, second.

440-Yard Run—Won by De Cernea, Pawling; Zychlinski, Columbia, second.

880-Yard Run—Won by Huelsenbeck, Columbia; Lyle, Pawling, second.

One-Mile Run—Won by Putnam, Pawling; Cobb, Pawling, second.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by White, Columbia; Wainwright, Pawling, second.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Albright, Pawling; Garvan, Pawling, second.

High Jump—Won by Robeson, Pawling; Vanderbilt, Pawling, second.

Broad Jump—Won by Robeson, Pawling; Gargan, Pawling, second.

Twelve-Pound Shot Put—Won by De Cernea, Pawling; Columb

GIANTS, YANKEES, DODGERS AND BROOKFEDS VICTORS IN BASEBALL—COLUMBIA LOSES

GIANTS PUNCTURE AMES'S DELIVERY

Pol Perritt Registers His First Victory as Member of McGraw's Staff.

The Giants seem to have passed over the period of shakiness which has kept them in the cellar and have resumed something like a normal gait. They have now won two days in succession, which makes them appear more lifelike. Yesterday's carnival was won by a score of 4 to 3 at the expense of Leon Ames, a former resident of this village. Since he has resided in Cincinnati Ames has become a better pitcher than when he was with the Giants, but he received an unusually hard drubbing at the hands of his former associates yesterday.

The occasion was also noteworthy because it marked the beginning of Pol Perritt's successful pitching career. Pol has been laid up in a Philadelphia health garage because he lost several teeth in a collision over there with a ball player's head. His work yesterday was high-class and reminded the fans of his box work last season with the Cardinals. He held the "Reds" to six hits and he pitched himself out of a difficulty in the ninth, when the Reds threatened to rally on him and tie the score.

Heinie Groh took a great liking to Pol's pitching and unloaded a couple of smacking big two-base hits. Not since the palmy days when Handsome Harold McCormick used to rip off pinch hits by the half dozen has the Polo Grounds seen as good a pinch hitter as Count Von Kolnitz has shown himself to be within the last few days. He has appeared as a pinch hitter on three occasions, and twice he has banged out two-base hits and the other time he singled. Yesterday he started a rally in the ninth, and after Wagner had walked Von Kolnitz, batting for Herzog, drove him to third with a double to left. Von Kolnitz is a lawyer, but he doesn't work at it.

He has some wisdom, the Count has, because from the way things are going nowadays law and baseball are going along with the arms around each other's necks. Von Kolnitz is always on hand ready to slap on an injunction or a writ of habeas corpus when the occasion demands.

Manager Charley Herzog was back in the game at short, although his spiked left wrist is by no means all right. Both infields yesterday did some neat fielding, which was both rapid and accurate.

The band played "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," much to the joy of the sailors who are still at large.

The Giants began to annex the game in the second inning, when Fletcher doubled to right field and went to third when Davey Robertson was tossed out at first. Brainerd was the author of a single to centre, which sent Fletcher home. Cincinnati tied the score in the fourth, when Groh doubled and scored on Twombly's single. In the fifth the Reds went out in front. Herzog singled and was safe at second when Perritt failed to make a force-out play on Mollwitz's roller. Then Tom Clarke hit into a double play.

Red Ames was safe on Fletcher's foozle and Herzog scored on the mishap. Perritt became alarmingly wild at this stage of the game. Wee Tom Leach ran the back and sent him to the carpet. Willing hands rushed to Wee Tom's assistance and he came up smiling. Then Perritt hit Heinie Groh in the back of the neck and he dropped as if he had been shot. Groh was duly assisted to his base smiling. Killifer ended the inning when he skied to Murray.

The Giants grabbed the game for keeps in their half of the same inning. After Chief Meyers had singled, "Fink" Jack Murray pushed him along with a bounding double. Perritt struck out and Burns ambled. Larry Doyle succumbed at first and Hans Lobert cracked out a single to centre, which pushed Murray and Burns home.

Cincinnati caused a flurry in the ninth. Wagner got a pass and went around to third on Von Kolnitz's pinch two-bagger. As Perritt and Brainerd were retiring Mollwitz, Wagner scored. Clarke then pushed a roller to Lobert, who threw Von Kolnitz out at the plate.

Manager George Wiltse of Jersey City went to the Polo Grounds in disguise yesterday, and when nobody was looking he trapped Pitcher Art Fromme. Immediately the Giants chances grew brighter. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Groh, 3b.	2	1	2	0	2
Tw'bly, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Wingo, ss.	1	0	0	2	3
Killif'r, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
Grif'h, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, 2b.	3	1	0	3	5
H'zog, ss.	3	1	1	4	1
Moll'z, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Clark, c.	4	0	0	4	3
Ames, p.	4	0	0	0	2
†Von K'z.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Deon	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	3	6	24	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	2	6
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	2	0	4
Fle't, ss.	4	1	2	3	5
Rob'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Brai'd, 1b.	3	0	2	9	1
Meyers, c.	3	1	1	9	0
Perritt, p.	3	0	0	1	0
Total.	31	4	11	27	16

*Batted for Twombly in eighth inning.
†Batted for Herzog in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ames in ninth inning.
Error—Fletcher.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	*	—4

Two-base hits—Wingo, Fletcher, Groh. (2,) Murray, Von Kolnitz. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Double plays—Lobert, Doyle, and Brainerd; Groh, Wagner, and Mollwitz; Doyle, Fletcher, and Brainerd. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; New York, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Perritt, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, Leach and Groh. Struck out—By Ames, 4; by Perritt, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

Pirates Show Wonderful Defense.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Harmon got wonderful support today, and Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia, 3 to 1. Wagner, who accepted fourteen chances, and Johnston figured in three double plays. Carey made two wonderful running catches, and Viox and Gerber also handled drives which looked good for hits. The visitors scored all their runs in the second inning, on singles, two passes, and a double steal. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	11	2
Baird, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
H'man, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
W'gner, ss.	3	1	0	6	8
Viox, 2b.	4	0	2	1	4
Gerber, 3b.	2	1	1	0	1
Schang, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Harmon, p.	3	1	0	0	2
Total.	28	3	7	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	0	5
E'croft, ss.	3	0	1	7	2
Becker, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
C'vath, rf.	3	1	1	1	1
Whit'd, 1b.	4	0	1	12	3
Nich'ls, 2b.	4	0	3	3	3
Paskert, cf.	4	0	0	1	1
Burns, c.	3	0	2	2	2
Adams, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Demaree, p.	2	0	1	1	3
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Dugey	0	0	0	0	0
†Welser	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	7	27	20

*Ran for Burns in eighth inning.
†Batted for Demaree in eighth inning.
Errors—Johnston.

Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Gerber, Harmon. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hit—Gerber. Double plays—Wagner to John ston; Johnston, Wagner to Johnston. 2. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 3; off Demaree, 4. Hits—Off Demaree, 7 in 8 innings; off Mayer, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Harmon, 1; by Demaree, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty three minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

At Middletown, Conn.—Dartmouth, 3; Wesleyan, 0.

At Hartford—Trinity, 4; Norwich University, 0.

At Hackensack—Newman School, 11; Cliffside High School, 1.

At New York—Columbia Freshmen, 6; Barnard School, 5. (ten innings.)

At South Field—Delta Upsilon, 5; Phi Sigma Kappa, 3.

Bates College Star Released.

TROY, N. Y., May 13.—Manager Wachter of the Troy baseball team today announced the release of Outfielder Hilly, obtained from the Philadelphia Nationals, and Infielder Crowthers, former Bates College star.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis at Boston—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 1.
Kansas City, 12; Newark, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 0.
Pittsburgh, 12; Buffalo, 7.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 10; Richmond, 4.
Montreal at Providence.
(Postponed until today.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	8	.636
Chicago	14	10	.583
Boston	13	9	.591
Pittsburgh	12	13	.480
Cincinnati	11	12	.478
Brooklyn	11	13	.458
St. Louis	11	15	.423
New York	8	14	.364

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	18	9	.667
New York	14	8	.636
Chicago	16	10	.616
Boston	11	9	.550
Cleveland	11	14	.440
Washington	10	13	.435
Philadelphia	8	15	.348
St. Louis	8	18	.307

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	18	8	.693
Kansas City	14	11	.560
Newark	14	12	.538
Chicago	14	12	.538
Brooklyn	13	12	.520
St. Louis	13	13	.458
Baltimore	11	16	.407
Buffalo	8	19	.296

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	9	2	.818
Montreal	8	4	.615
Rochester	6	5	.545
Richmond	6	6	.500
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	5	.375
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	8	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Newark at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Richmond.

HARVARD COACH QUITS.

Dr. Sexton Says Baseball Committee Interfered with His Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 13.—Harvard's baseball coach, Dr. Frank J. Sexton, formerly of Brown University, who has been in charge of the nines at Cambridge since 1911, resigned today and his resignation was accepted by the Harvard Advisory Baseball Committee. Dr. Sexton, in a statement tonight, says that he resigned because of the interference of the Baseball Committee with his work as coach, in as much as the committee demanded that he allow it to send some old Harvard players out to Cambridge to assist him in the development of his catchers and his outfield.

The Baseball Committee, which had a conference with Dr. Sexton last Thursday, states through Graduate Treasurer Fred W. Moore of the Harvard A. A. that it suggested that W. T. Reid, '01, and B. Wendell, '02, both former Captains here, assist Dr. Sexton and that Dr. Sexton agreed to the proposition. On Tuesday, however, Dr. Sexton wrote the committee stating that he would not accept the assistance offered, and tonight said he never did agree to accept it. The final break came at a meeting this afternoon.

No successor for Dr. Sexton has been selected, but it is probable that the committee will arrange with Percy D. Haughton, the football coach, to act as field coach for the nine for the balance of the year and to supervise the baseball work which will be in charge of the committee and such old players as may be available. Haughton played on the nine four years and was Captain in 1899.

In a recent letter to the Baseball Committee Dr. Sexton said he felt that the committee was violating the conditions of his contract, and in a short statement tonight he said he "could not retain his self-respect and esteem owing to the persistent interference of the committee and continue as coach of the university nine."

As coach at Harvard Dr. Sexton has won two of his four series against Yale, and prospects for this season are regarded as bright. The committee, however, has accepted his resignation because it felt that certain departments were weak, and that it was their province to improve them by having additional coaching done by old Harvard men.

Buffeds Go to Federal Farm.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Courtney Woodman and Robert Smith, pitchers, and Del. Young, an outfielder, were released from the Buffalo Federal League team today. They will join the Springfield, Mass., team of the Colonial League.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 7; Cleveland, 0.
At Minneapolis—Columbus, 4; Minneapolis, 51.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 11; Louisville, 9.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 1.

New York State League.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 3; Elmira, 2.
Other games postponed; wet grounds.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Memphis, 6; Atlanta, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Nashville, 1.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 3; Chattanooga, 1.
At Mobile—Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 0.

New England League.

At Worcester—Lynn, 10; Worcester, 1.

International League.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	3—10	11	3
Richmond	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—4	7	5

Batteries—Palmero and Erwin; Russell and Kritchell.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Montreal-Providence game postponed until tomorrow.
Other teams not scheduled.

YANKEES MAKE HITS COUNT IN CLEVELAND

Maisel, Peck, High, and Boone Bring Victory to the Donovanites.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—Maisel, with a perfect day at bat that included a home run, and Roger Peckinpaugh, batting .500, helped Ray Caldwell to annex another victory, New York winning by the score of 6 to 1.

It is easy to see how Caldwell is a winning pitcher. The Indians touched him for nine hits, and he gave three bases on balls, yet Cleveland got only a lone run. Every time a hit would have done damage some Yankee got in the way of the ball, and every time New York needed a safety to help a run across the plate some Yankee came through with it.

It was rather chilly in the stands today, and only about 1,100 fans were on hand when Fritz Coumbe faced another German, Fritz Maisel, to see who was the better man. Maisel easily settled that question with a single, which started a fine day at the bat for the speedy little third baseman. This hit added with a single by Peck and an out, netted one run. The Indians got two singles with one out in their half of that inning, but Jackson spoiled things by hitting into a double play. After that Caldwell, aided by a perfect defense, had no trouble until the sixth inning, when Jackson's double, when Turner was an occupant of second, brought in the only run for the Indians.

Coumbe got along well after the first inning until the sixth, and then he and his support wabbled just enough to let in three runs. In that ill-fated round from a Cleveland standpoint High drew a pass, and was sacrificed to second. Then Cook hit to Coumbe, whose throw got away from Wamby, letting High hold the third base with impunity, and allowing Cook to get to second. Both scored on a single by Boone that went through Wamby's legs like a shot from a 42-centimeter gun. Hartzell, who had walked, got to third on the throw in. He scored on Nunamaker's long sacrifice fly to Jackson.

Another run came in the seventh, when Maisel walked, Coumbe figuring that thereby he could keep him from making a hit. But Peck sacrificed and High beat out a bunt to Wamby, whose low throw allowed Maisel to score.

Elmer Smith, slugger from Milan, Ohio, tried to bat for Coumbe in the eighth, and fanned, much to the joy of the Donovanites on the bench. That sent Harstadt to the mound, where he stayed long enough to see Maisel circle the bases for a homer in the ninth, counting the sixth and final tally for the Yanks.

The Indians aroused some real enthusiasm among the shivering fans in the ninth by two singles, but Egan hit to Peck, who turned a double play, and then the players started for the shower baths. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	3	3	3	2	1
P'pgh, ss.	4	1	2	1	9
High, 2b.	3	1	2	2	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
Cook, rf.	4	1	0	3	0
H'zell, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Boone, 2b.	3	0	2	0	3
N'm'er, c.	3	0	0	4	2
C'well, p.	4	0	0	0	2
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	32	1	9	27	21

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Turn'r, 2b.	3	1	1	2	1
C'man, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
J'kson, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Graney, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Wood, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
W'mas, 1b.	4	0	0	8	2
Egan, c.	4	0	0	2	4
Coumbe, p.	2	0	0	0	6
H'stad, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	29	1	9	27	21

*Batted for Coumbe in eighth inning.
Errors—Turner, Wambsgans, Coumbe.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hit—Jackson. Home run—Maisel. Sacrifice hits—Boone, Pipp, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Nunamaker. Stolen bases—High, Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp (2.) Hits—Off Coumbe, 7 in 8 innings; off Harstadt, 2 in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Coumbe, 6; off Caldwell, 3. Struck out—By Coumbe, 3; by Caldwell, 3. Passed ball—Nunamaker. First base on errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney.

Dutch Leonard Puzzles Tigers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—"Dutch" Leonard, who had not started a game against Detroit since 1913, pitched Boston to a 4 to 2 victory over the Tigers here today. Scott's single in the seventh inning forced Lewis with the winning run. Cobb was passed the first two times up, and the next time was hit by a pitched ball. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Wag'r, 2b.	4	1	2	1	1
Sp'ker, cf.	4	2	2	3	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	1	1
H'litt'l, 1b.	2	0	1	10	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	1	0	6
M'N'y, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Thomas, c.	3	0	0	7	0
Leon'd, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	30	4	6	27	13

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	0	0
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Cobb, cf.	1	2	0	4	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Cr'ch'r, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Young, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4
Baker, c.	3	0	2	3	0
Bol'd, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Cavet, p.	0	0	0	0	0
K'van	1	0	0	0	0
†Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	20	2	6	27	11

*Batted for Boland in seventh inning.
†Batted for Young in ninth inning.
Error—Thomas, Young.

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4
Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits — Wagner, Speaker, Baker. Three-base hits—Hoblitzel, Crawford, Jacobson. Stolen bases—Cobb (2.) Earned runs—Off Boland, 3; off Leonard, 1. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Leonard (2.) Sacrifice fly—Scott. Double plays—Jacobson and Boland; Scott, Wagner, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Detroit, 5. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 1; off Leonard, 2. Hits—Off Boland, 5 in 7 innings; off Cavet, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Cobb.) Struck out—By Boland, 1; by Cavet, 1; by Leonard, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Cicotte Outpitches Johnson.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Eddie Cicotte outpitched the great Walter Johnson today, while his teammates bunched their hits and Chicago won from Washington, 4 to 3. Singles by J. Collins, Brief, and Weaver scored the winning run. Morgan of the Washington Club was ordered out of the game when he disputed a decision by Umpire Chill. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Roth, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	2	0	1
F'nler, lf.	4	1	2	4	1
C'rus, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Brief, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
Daly, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Cicotte, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total.	33	4	9	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mo'lor, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Con'ly, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
W'mas, 1b.	3	1	2	9	0
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Neff, c.	2	0	0	0	0
A'smith, c.	1	1	1	6	0
McE'de, ss.	3	0	0	1	0
Joh'son, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	38	3	6	24	9

*None out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Milan, Ainsmith, Roth, E. Collins. (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Ainsmith, Morgan. Stolen bases—McBride, E. Collins. Earned runs—Off Johnson, 3; off Cicotte, 1. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Base on balls—Off Johnson, 1. Struck out—By Cicotte, 6; by Johnson, 5. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Athletics Falter in Ninth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.—Two singles by St. Louis, followed by Weaklie muff of Pratt's fly, gave St. Louis a ninth inning victory over Philadelphia today, 6 to 5. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	5	1	2	1	0
Austin, 3b.	5	1	2	0	1
Pratt, 2b.	5	0	0	2	5
K'man, 1b.	5	0	2	15	0
CW'ker, cf.	2	1	1	3	0
Sav'oid, c.	4	1	0	6	1
W'mas, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	0	4
Perry, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†E. W'ker	1	0	0	0	0
L'milk, p.	2	0	0	0	3
‡Howard	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	35	6	8	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Oldring, lf.	5	2	3	3	0
Strunk, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Schang, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	3	0
McIn's, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Kopf, 3b.	2	1	0	3	1
Bush, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total.	34	5	8	25	8

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Perry in second inning.
‡Batted for Lowdermilk in ninth inning.
Errors—J. Walsh, Lajoie, Williams.

St. Louis	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—J. Walsh. Three-base hit—Oldring. Stolen bases—Austin (2,) J. Walsh, Shotton, Howard. Pratt. Earned runs—Off Perry, 1; off Lowdermilk, 1; off Bush, 1. Sacrifice hits—Lavan, Strunk. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis 5. Base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Perry, 1; off Lowdermilk, 2; off Bush, 2. Hits—Off Perry, 5 in 2 innings; off Lowdermilk, 8 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Perry, (Schang;) by Bush, (C. Walker.) Struck out—By Lowdermilk, 6; by Bush, 5. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

ONE HIT FOR COLUMBIA.

Bryant, Cornell Pitcher, Shuts Out New Yorkers, 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 13.—Cornell beat Columbia here this afternoon by the score of 2 to 0, errors of the New Yorkers having a good deal to do with their defeat. They could not hit Bryant, however, getting only one safe hit in the whole game. The teams battled on even terms until the fifth inning, when eKating singled. Sutterby sacrificed him to second, and a wild throw by Buncke gave Keating a chance to cross the plate. Cornell tallied again in the sixth inning. Gordon fanned, but Lane let the third strike go by him, and the throw by Smith to catch Gordon at first went wild, and the Cornell man reached second. Donovan sacrificed him to third, and then he scored on a wild pitch by Smith.

Columbia made a try in the ninth, when Watts made Columbia's only hit. A sharp double play, Donovan to Keating, cut off two men, and this ended Columbia's chances to rally. In the sixth inning Benson was called out on strikes though he was not standing in the box. The score:

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'don, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
Dyan, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3
Mellen, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
Bills, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Clary, c.	3	0	0	7	0
K't'g, 1b.	2	1	2	12	0
Dr'by, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Burpee, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Bryant, p.	3	0	0	2	0
Total.	26	2	5	27	9

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
B'son, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Bow'n, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
F'd'ch, ss.	3	0	0	0	1
B'n'kt, 1b.	3	0	0	18	0
Pagt, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Shea, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Lane, c.	2	0	0	4	3
Smith, p.	3	0	0	0	7
Total.	27	0	1	24	16

Tigers Plod Along and Win.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—Notre Dame went down before the Tigers today by a 6 to 5 score, the Tigers, however, requiring ten innings before they broke their losing streak. Chaplin, who pitched for the winners, got himself into difficulties at the every start, letting four runners cross the plate in the first inning on three passes, his error and a hit. He steadied down after that and held his opponents to a single run. Princeton overcame the big lead Notre Dame secured at the beginning after a long, uphill fight. Poor base running prevented the Tigers from sewing up the game several times, Princeton men throwing away a number of opportunities by stupid work on the paths. In the tenth inning with the score tied at 5 all, three singles and a sacrifice bunt sent Chaplin across the plate for the winning run. Scully's timely hitting was the outstanding feature of the day. The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	5	1	3	1	0
Scully, 2b.	5	2	2	0	0
Gill, 3b.	3	0	2	1	1
Dr'gs, cf.	3	1	0	3	0
T'bott, rf.	4	1	1	2	1
D'gl's, 2b.	4	1	2	1	3
Law, ss.	2	0	0	2	4
S'mon, c.	4	0	1	8	2
K'her, c.	1	0	1	0	0
Chaplin, p.	4	1	1	0	0
Total.	33	6	11	30	12

NOTRE DAME.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gm'n, ss.	4	1	1	4	3
Wick'nd, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Lath'p, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Mills, 1b.	5	1	1	11	0
Kenny, c.	4	0	0	5	2
Gl'm'r, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Elw'd, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Kline, 3b.	3	1	2	2	6
Wells, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	5	7	28	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Scully, Chaplin, Bergman, Lathrop, Kenny 2, Kline, Wells.

Princeton	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1—6
Notre Dame	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0—5

Stolen bases—Chaplin, Hanks, Bergman. Sacrifice hits—Scully, Tibbott, Law. Sacrifice flies—Driggs, 2. Two-base hit—Scully. Hits—Off Chaplin, 7; off Wells, 11. Struck out—By Chaplin, 6; by Wells, 3. Bases on balls—Off Chaplin, 5; off Wells, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Wells, (Gill twice, Law;) by Chaplin, (Kline.) Passed ball—Salmon. Time of game.—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Reed and Wilson.

N. Y. U. Vanquishes C. C. N. Y.

New York University ba

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

To President WILSON'S communication, addressed through the Secretary of State to the German Government, every American citizen would be willing to affix his signature in approval of its firm but temperate tone and the indisputable justice of its representations and demands. The note reviews the grave questions that have arisen between the two Governments, refers to the "growing concern, distress, and amazement" with which we have regarded the series of acts culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania, points to the principles of law and the humane usages, hitherto observed even by Germany itself, which have been violated, and calls upon the Imperial Government to disavow the wrongful acts and to take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of those assaults upon our flag and upon the lives of our citizens. It may be said that the note leaves no point of the controversy untouched and touches nothing as to which it is not convincing and conclusive.

The President brings clearly into view Germany's way out. He is conciliatory to the point of clearly indicating the terms of a reply that will meet our demands. She may disavow the acts of her naval commanders, which he with the greatest candor assumes to have been committed without orders or approval, and she is asked to prevent effectually by the recurrence of such acts. It may be said that we have left to her a hard choice. Can it be hard for her to disclaim the intent to carry on maritime warfare barbarously, in disregard of the laws of nations and of humanity? Would not her admission that she had ordered the officers of her navy to make war savagely in defiance of the laws of GOD and man be an infinitely harder choice? Germany is admonished that submarines cannot be used against merchantmen "without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity." Again the choice may seem hard. It lies between abandonment of a method of warfare in which she may feel that she has been signally successful and conformity to the dictates of justice and of humanity. Will the great German nation confess that it is resolved to carry on an unjust and inhuman war? The choice is hard only if Germany makes it so.

It is the great diplomatic achievement of the note that it puts upon Germany the choice, not only of what her reply shall be, but of what is to follow. "The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit "any word or any act necessary to the "performance of its sacred duty of "maintaining the rights of the United "States and its citizens and of safe"guarding their free exercise and enjoyment." These are grave words. They are spoken with a full sense of responsibility, they carry to the German Government the thought and purpose of 100,000,000 people united in the resolve to uphold and support the chief man among them by whose authority this utterance is transmitted to Berlin. All depends on Germany. If she makes the disavowals and gives the assurances the President demands we shall all rejoice that she stands by her own traditions and by "those rules of fair"ness, reason, justice, and humanity "which all modern nations regard as "imperative." Should she deny us then we shall know that she repudiates reason, justice, and humanity.

Then, indeed, there will be no living with her until she is purged of her unendurable purposes. There could be peace on earth save only if she were earth's only nation. She would be the declared enemy of civilization, and she or civilization would have to succumb. We cannot believe that she will choose that path to perdition. The President's eloquent appeal to her great traditions, to her sense of honor, and of justice, must triumph over any warlike inclination she may feel to pursue a course that can have but one ending.

THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

It is now very clear that the effect of the sinking of the Lusitania upon public opinion in this country was to give it coherency and make it articulate as with one voice. Many divergent currents of sentiment seemed suddenly to unite. People whose thoughts on the meaning of the war and our ethical relations to it had differed even radically so long as the danger of our becoming related to it physically was very remote, all thought and felt alike last Saturday morning. The American press was united as it had not been on any other question of this generation. It was instantly and spontaneously agreed that the act of destroying the Lusitania with premeditated disregard for the lives of the passengers was utterly indefensible, and that the United States should require from Germany the utmost moral reparation not only for the lives of Americans lost but for having violated the laws of nations governing warfare.

Either at once or on second thought there was agreement only a little less general that the Administration should be trusted to formulate the minimum demands and to find the suitable words in which to convey to Germany an understanding of their significance.

Apparently these views were arrived at almost instinctively. They had no geographical color. The South, Southwest, West, and Northwest thought with the East. What is called "jingoism," an evil supposed to flourish in a great newspaper-reading democracy, was remarkably exceptional. Perhaps we had all of us read enough of war in the preceding eight months to know the cost and horror of it, and how much easier it is to lose the state of peace than to get it back again. That the salient views expressed in the editorial columns of the newspapers were also those of the people was proved later when the people began to send their letters. Only two large newspapers printed in English apologized for the deed. One was in St. Louis and one in Milwaukee, and both were really German papers. The whole American press expressed unbounded horror, and yet, as to the measures to be taken, it was deeply and almost unanimously resolved to be calm.

That was what could not have been predicted. Indeed, one conservative paper, incidentally to its discussion of the Gulflight, had said, in substance, "But if anything should happen to the Lusitania, then it might "be impossible to control sentiment." And when something did happen to the Lusitania, American sentiment was found to have reserves of restraint which many would not have believed to exist. Only those who totally misunderstand the national temperament, as the Germans have sometimes seemed to do, could mistake this restraint for moral shrinking.

AN INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Addressing the World Court Congress at Cleveland, Mr. TAFT said that the time for launching a movement for an international court to administer international law was "propitious." At first that seems a singular statement to make at a time when the world is witnessing the savage assault upon international law by the world's chief claimant of culture. Nevertheless Mr. TAFT is right in thinking such a time propitious for his purpose, because of the dreadful alternative in the substitution for international law of the unrestrained will of any nation now brought into view by current events. If any seer had depicted to Germany the events in which she is an actor the prophecy would have been deemed an insult. For Germany many another nation might be substituted if once general moral sanctions were withdrawn, and individual national needs and standards were assumed to justify whatever was done according to them.

What humanity is to the sympathies law is to the judgment. The tendency of world communications, the telegraph, cable, telephone, steam transit on land and sea, is to substitute the universal for the particular, the international for the national, the opinions of all men for the opinions of some men. The broader the basis the more stable, for the good outnumber the bad many times in all lands and at all times. It must be so, or the world would sink into universal conflict and misery. The good or the bad must prevail, between nations as between men, and it is necessary to believe that in the future as in the past the victory will go to the righteous, not always to the mighty. Progress may seem slow when judged by the measure of years, but it is sure when judged by the measure of generations, the true measure in national life. The suggestions at the World Court Congress appear more reasonable than ever before, because they appear so much more desirable than in times when the present conditions are not visualized. Surely it needs no argument to show the necessity of the establishment of rules and standards forbidding such an incredible deed as the destruction of the Lusitania.

Americans have been accustomed to think of themselves as leaders in this world movement. They were the original leaders, through geographical location chiefly. Their physical detachment from any quarrels but their own made them the world's best expositors of neutral rights, and excellent practitioners of neutral duties. But their leadership in the general field of international law is in danger. It is true that Washington has suggested a notable series of treaties for international procedure for the settlement of disputes. Many of those treaties have been signed by both parties, but the series was crippled where it was born. The Senate would not yield its constitutional right to pass upon each arbitration proceeding, apart from the general obligation. In other words, the Senate's insistence upon the Senate's view of the Senate's rights and functions disqualified the United States from being a leader in the cause so well advocated at Cleveland. It takes two nations to make a treaty, and the Senate has refused to let the United States be one. Mr. TAFT says there can be no practical progress until this obstacle is removed.

Another point of difference from other similar movements was the proposal to waive the use of force in the execution of a mandate of an international court. It has often been urged that an international court without international army and navy would be a futile institution. The World Court proposes to allow the judgment of the tribunal which it favors to commend itself by the force of reason and conscience, but it proposes to use force to give reason and conscience an opportunity to do their work. The proposal is that all signatories bind themselves to use force in defense of any member attacked by any other before the World Court has given judgment. For example, Belgium could have appealed to the World Court, if it had existed, for the protection of its neutrality, and the forces supporting the World Court would have defended Belgium if attacked. Germany is surprised at the uproar over such a little matter as the neutrality of Belgium. The existence of the World Court would have prevented such surprise. Germany would have known the end from the beginning, if it had imagined the application of the rules of humanity and conscience instead of the rules of German ideas of justification through necessity. Who envies Germany's moral or material position? What nation would not rather take its chance before a judge and jury of its peers than take the sword like Germany to settle questions which cannot be settled by the sword? Then, looking at the sacrifice of Belgium, and the burdens to be borne through generations by England and France, what nations would not gladly be spared such bitter experiences? At Washington the question to be asked is whether some traditions might not well be revised to make the United States the leader once more in a movement so worthy of American ideals.

SUBMARINES AND OUR NAVY.

A short time ago the published statistics of the navies of the world, as nearly authentic as such statistics generally are, credited Great Britain with the possession of 96 submarines, France with 93, and Germany with 39; we know, however, that Germany has been building boats of this character, and of an improved type, with great rapidity. Rumor says that she will soon have 200 ready to continue the destruction of vessels in the waters around Great Britain and a fleet of 15 for use in the Baltic. Undoubtedly, Great Britain and France have also been building new submarines. At the beginning of this year the United States Navy had 58 such vessels, and the statement of Secretary DANIELS, in his letter to Mr. GARFIELD, published April 26, that "some of our submarines are not as perfect as they "should be," is probably true of many of the foreign submarines built before the outbreak of the war.

Our present building program includes 38 submarines of the latest type, including three large seagoing boats. We also have nine dreadnoughts on the stocks, but our navy does not possess a single battleship cruiser, while the supply of scout cruisers is inadequate. To make the navy serviceable for the defense of the country, with its 30,000 miles of coasts, we need many more submarines, all as "perfect as they should be," and a sufficiently large number of fast-going warships. The so-called destroyer, too, has given ample proof of its usefulness, as it is the only kind of boat that can harass and destroy the submarine. There are no finer warships afloat than our new superdreadnoughts, with their destructive batteries of fourteen-inch guns and the rapid-firing five-inch guns, but one or two skillfully handled submarines can send a battleship, unguarded by swift destroyers, to the bottom of the sea very quickly. The dreadnought which costs $10,000,000 to build is powerless against the torpedo, and our navy will not be in a fit condition until it is prepared to prevent submarine attacks and possesses a larger number of submarines of its own.

The widespread movement in favor of strengthening the national defenses is chiefly concerned at present with the betterment of the navy, which is perfectly natural, though the needs of the army must not be neglected. An immediate bond issue of $500,000,000 is urged by the Navy League, which includes in its membership men of large experience who are accustomed to view national affairs with sober judgment, for the improvement of the navy, to make it, in short, the second in strength of all the world's navies within a few years. This may seem a somewhat too formidable beginning. But in an hour of great excitement a little exaggeration is to be expected. The navy will be increased in size, we may be sure, and with no needless delay. The Navy League has sounded a popular note.

The rush of recruits to the navy within the last week has been unprecedented. Although we have not men enough to man all the ships properly, the navy lacks comparatively few to complete its statutory strength, but Congress must vote to increase the number before many more recruits can be accepted. If the program of the Navy League should be accepted, many more officers would be required, as well as men enough to man twenty-five dreadnoughts, besides the twelve we shall have in 1916. The program also comprehends the building of $250,000,000 worth of fast cruisers, submarines, hospital ships, seagoing colliers, and aeroplanes. It is, in fact, a program which must stir the imagination of all citizens of a country which has been governed for many years with the idea that it would always be at peace with all the rest of the world. That peace may continue without interruption, and that the United States, by its influence, may be able to restore the peace of the world, is the sincere desire of every true American, but recent history has convinced the people that we must be prepared to defend ourselves if we are to maintain our place among the world powers.

THE GOVERNOR'S BUSY DAYS.

The Governor continues to do excellent work, and to make it harder for himself to do his very best. He is cutting into the second million of unnecessary appropriations by the Legislature, and he has not yet heard what the persuasive Mr. MCANENY has to say. There is much time still left for the Governor to do his really heavy work, and yet he despairs of making it possible for himself to veto the direct tax. He is credited, or rather debited, with saying that the State really needs as much leeway as he has left by his vetoes, and that the direct tax will be necessary for surplus.

Taxation for surplus this year is a proposal of which the Governor would do well to be wary. It is a curious thing to assert on the day that his Attorney General has approved the issue by the State of $6,000,000 of short term notes for payroll purposes. If that can be done this year it may be done next year, and the direct tax next year would be less of a burden than this year. The ground of the Attorney General's decision is a mixture of both law and politics, and is better law than politics. He makes short work of the contention that the State could not issue its promissory notes in anticipation of taxes. The limit on such indebtedness is the State's revenues, not its property. The distinction is between a promise to pay on pledge of specific income, in this case excise revenues, and the issue of bonds against property, that is, a mortgage. The latter falls within the constitutional limitation of increase of debt without a referendum. The latter falls within the discretion of administrative officers, within the limits of the taxes levied by the Legislature. Unfortunately the Attorney General proceeds to add, in his political rather than professional capacity, that the constitutional limitation did not

contemplate a situation where a previous administration, by failing to levy necessary taxes or produce the necessary revenues, had left the Government without funds in its treasury to carry on its ordinary activities and pay general expenses.

That may be so, and then, again, it may be that enough money was appropriated and was used otherwise than intended. Or it may be that the deficiency is not as large as is thought even now, when it has shrunk considerably from the earlier assertions. The State may be borrowing as liberally as the Governor is willing to have it tax itself. The politician seeking popularity through increase of taxes is on dangerous ground. It can be done by the issue of bonds up to a point where the interest becomes burdensome. Taxes become burdensome the day they are laid. Long before they are collected they become a lien upon a property and a debit rather than an asset before the people. The Governor's blue pencil is a trustier friend than the pen with which he signs tax bills. And he would better run his politics for himself. His Attorney General is not his constitutional adviser on politics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Explicable, But Not Excusable.

While it is easy enough to understand what mobs in London and other English cities have been doing for the last few days, the need of taking energetic measures to stop proceedings at once so reprehensible and so useless from every other standpoint than that of the criminal classes, of looters, has been obvious from the beginning of these disturbances.

As "atrocities," of course, the attacks on petty German tradesmen and their shops do not amount to much—not to much, at any rate, in comparison with recent happenings in Belgium as detailed by the Bryce Commission—but they constitute, nevertheless, a truly miserable piece of business, lacking, as they do, even the sorry excuse of "military necessity." As a matter of fact, instead of accomplishing any military purpose, the rioting "gave comfort and assistance to the enemy," and the rioters might with little exaggeration be characterized as traitors, for in spirit and purpose, if not in efficiency, they adopted and carried out the policy of "frightfulness" and weakened their country's claim to moral superiority to the exact extent of the injuries they inflicted.

Their conduct, bad enough in reality, is sure to be expanded, when it is described in Germany, into something very much like wholesale torture and pillage of presumably unoffending aliens. Whatever the victims of the mobs were before, they are now men and women with a grievance—martyrs, in short, with a right to appeal to the world for sympathy, and fairly sure of getting it. The only gleam of consolation in the episode as a whole for the British and their friends lies in the fact that not even a suspicion of official incitement or countenance for the assaulting and looting that have taken place can be raised in any reasonable minds, and that the weakened police forces of London and elsewhere, though for a while overwhelmed by the number of the rioters, now have them in hand and will see to it that they get the punishment they so thoroughly deserve.

Truly a Tale Unadorned.

In drawing up its report on the conduct of the German troops in Belgium, the Bryce Commission evidently made an earnest attempt, as evidently successful, to exclude everything that could be described even by the most adverse and incredulous critics—by the Germans themselves, that is—as the product of personal emotions or condemned as aiming at the sensational. And characterization of the acts disclosed is as nearly to altogether absent as, humanly speaking, it could be from such a document. The report is "lawyerlike," but its authors write as if they were addressing a board of Judges, not a jury.

This was, of course, in several and very important respects, desirable, and the appeal as made is to the judgment, not to the passions. But another result of it is that the report has little more literary merit than does a catalogue or index. Its merits have been gained at the cost of becoming cold and dry, and such "hard reading," as the saying is, that not many people are likely to go through it from beginning to end.

The absence of detail, of the picturesque in the sense of vividness—the adequately explained, but nevertheless regrettable, failure to give the names of the victims and of their persecutors—the persistent sticking to unqualified fact—all this is fatal to the maintenance of "interest" and therefore militates against the attainment of the very ends for which the report must have been prepared and published. Both the Belgian and the French Commissions that have gone over much the same ground managed to avoid these faults and these dangers. While hardly less convincing, they were more interesting.

Yet on the English Commission there are several men of high literary competence, and we all know that Viscount BRYCE himself can write, when he tries, with eloquence and fervor, and do it, too, without a trace of that sentimentality of which the British are so afraid. It is, however, almost as unsafe to impugn the discretion of these men as it would be to impeach their veracity or to doubt their intention to be quite fair in their treatment of the great quantity of evidence collected by them. They were set to answer the question, "Were there German atrocities in Belgium?" and they have answered it. They have made further dispute impossible.

Lifeboats Are Not for Them.

Young as is the art or profession of wireless telegraphy, for at least one division of its practitioners there has already grown up from experience, or crystallized out of it, a traditional or conventional standard of conduct that brings to bear on them a compulsion to be heroic, even to the sacrifice of their lives, whenever opportunity for it is provided.

The men who take and send etherial messages on ships are they upon whom this stern and honorable compulsion is laid. In times of danger they are expected, and by precedents now numerous are required, to forget all considerations of personal safety, and to do till the very last, and beyond, what they can to save others. As in the case of Captains, they are permitted to quit their posts only when their ships are gone down, and usually it is from the water that they may decently be rescued if at all.

The many names of these martyrs to duty that a few years have supplied for the monument unveiled in Battery Park this week show that the ocean-going wireless operators have accepted the tradition of their class or rank, just as the Captains have done, and that the requirement to be heroic is not resented or ignored. Unlike the historic—or fabulous—grenadiers, they do not want to live forever, or at any rate, if they do, they can forget the desire on fit occasion.

It is a fine way of looking at one's work, and they are "good deaths" that are thus encountered.

An Engine, Not a Gun.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am afraid that Dr. Junge has been letting his enthusiasm run away with his imagination, otherwise the article by him, "A New Gun that Shelled Dunkirk," in THE SUNDAY TIMES would never have been penned. The illustration given is not of a gun, as stated, but of a single-cylinder experimental Junkens marine oil engine of the Ochelhauser-Diesel type. From this motor wonderful results were expected by engineers all over the world, as it was thought to be an improvement on the Diesel engine, and the Hamburg-American Company actually placed an order for a cargo ship to be so equipped.

But several features of the design were overlooked by Professor Junkers, and other engineers, with the result that unexpected engine troubles arose when the engine was on test, and the two 1,300 horse-power Junkers engines for the Hamburg-American ship Priemus were refused on the test-bed and steam machinery installed instead, so this refutes Dr. Junge's statement that the Junkers oil engine has replaced the Diesel motor.

In the Petroleum Steamship Company's tanker Arthur von Gwiner, a Junkers oil engine was installed a little over a year ago, and the ship was constantly under repair, owing to the unsatisfactory working of her engines.

T. ORCHARD LISLE,
Power Boat Editor.

New York, May 10, 1915.

British Ship Subsidies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quite sure that you always wish to be accurate in your editorial statements. Therefore I call your attention to the misleading deduction that you draw, in your editorial of May 4, from the statement made by Mr. Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Line, "that if Great Britain paid for its mail at the United States rate the Cunard Line would receive $250,000 more annually than under its British agreement." While Mr. Booth's statement is literally true, as far as it applies to mail pay, he omitted the most important part of the "British agreement," which is that his company received from the British Government the loan of about $13,000,000 at a rate of interest of only 2½ per cent. per annum, and an annual subsidy of $750,000 for twenty years, and all this in addition to the mail pay that the Cunard Line receives.

It is also, I believe, a matter of record that the American Line offered to enter into identically similar agreement with the United States Government.

JAMES T. KING.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 7, 1915.

PICTURES OF SUFFERING.

They Occur in a Nurse's Appeal for an X-Ray Machine.

New York, May 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My wife has received the following letter from a friend living just outside Tours. Will you please publish it with a statement to the effect that subscriptions will be received by J. P. Morgan & Co. and cabled direct to the hospital for the purchase of the machine?

La Chanterie, St. Cyr-sur-Loire, (I-et-L.)

April 27, 1915.

• • • I have no doubt you are actively interested, as all American women seem so generously to be, in sending us help for our poor wounded, and sadly do we need it. I am working in a large hospital at Marmontiers. Do you remember the convent at the foot of dear old Rougemont that we motored out to see when you were here? Well, it is now a hospital attached to the Societe de Secours aux Blesses, (Croix Rouge Francaise.) We have 250 beds for badly wounded and several annexes for convalescents. My role is the operating room, and a sad job it is, I can assure you, to see all those young lives ruined and wrecked and maimed, even when we can save the life, which, thank goodness, we have been able to do in 97 per cent. out of over a thousand men that have gone through our hands—a very good record considering the dreadful cases we have had and the extreme weakness and exhaustion in which the men arrive from the front. I am writing now to ask you if you cannot help us in our work. I, unfortunately, cannot do much, except what my hands can do, and I often deplore not being able to do more when I see so near me the urgent need of immediate action. I know you all in America are doing such a lot, giving so generously to the great general fund, but that goes to buy necessary material which is sent to Paris and distributed among thousands of hospitals. I wrote there and asked for help and they sent me a fine box of chloroform, but out of 100 pounds of absorbent cotton asked for I got sixty pounds and no lint. They can't do everything and give to everybody, but that is not my request.

What we cryingly need is an X-Ray plant. As you know, we are several miles from Tours and our poor, weary men have to be sent in old ambulances and shaken over the cobbles all that way and back to be X-rayed. We have had some pitiful cases. One where a lad of 19 arrived almost dying. He suffered martyrdom; his screams could be heard down by the river; the continual hemorrhages made us think the kidney was touched, but we could not operate on sheer speculation. He was much too weak to stand the jolting trip to Tours, so far days he suffered while we pumped sea water into him by the quart daily to get his strength up to stand the trip. His youth came to his rescue and made him bear the strain that would have killed an older man. The kidney was literally torn to pieces; we had to remove it entirely. It was a hand-to-hand fight with death for days, but we pulled him through, and he is now in the convelescent house as cheery as can be and as fat and pink as could be wished. But he went through days and days of suffering that could have been avoided, had we been able to X-Ray at once. There were other cases, not so fortunate, where the poor beggars could not be moved and had to return to their Maker, when we might perhaps have been able to save them. In Paris they tell me they cannot give money or the plant, as it is too expensive.

I thought that perhaps, for old Rougemont days, you might be willing to make a small collection among your own people and friends for this particular hospital and help us in our fight against death. The plant will cost between 6,000f. and 7,000f.—I know it seems a lot of money, but the cause is more than worthy. I had several small amounts sent me for Christmas and at other times to help and I have provided quite a few men in that way with artificial legs, instead of the wooden stump that the Government gives, and which would have prevented them from continuing their callings or trades. A laborer, for instance, could not till the soil with a stump that sank into the plowed earth at each step, whereas the clubfoot that he now has will allow him to work, if not as rapidly, at least as well as before, besides being more comfortable to walk with. I am sorry to hear that so much of the news you get in America comes through Berlin.

Signed.
ARTHUR C. TRAIN.

Delibes in Vienna.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 9th inst., Mr. J. G. Fourman writes: "It would be interesting to know what fate had been meted out to works of Tschaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakow, and Rachmaninoff in Berlin and Vienna."

An extract from the Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, of Jan. 8, 1915, shows that the previous evening Delibes's "Lakme" was given by the k. k. Hofoperntheater, and Gounod's "Margarete" in the second Vienna opera house, the Volksoper. In a Vienna newspaper of Dec. 28, 1914, appear advertisements of several French and English ladies offering their services for teaching languages. They frankly acknowledge their birth and origin. There are several thousands of French and English women and men employed in teaching languages and music or as nurses and tutors in Austria-Hungary. They attend to their usual occupation without being mistreated or looked upon as spies or undesirable citizens. They don't lose their positions. Cables from England show quite a different state of things.

DIRECTOR LEOPOLD PERUTZ.

New York, May 11, 1915.

A Centenarian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No reference has been made in THE TIMES among the obituaries of centenarians to the recent death of Mrs. Mary D. Stackpole, supposed to be the oldest resident of New England. Mrs. Stackpole was born in Tuftonboro, N. H., on Nov. 14, 1809, and lived in that town until about 1883, when she moved to Wolfboro, a neighboring town. She died on May 4, aged 105 years. Mrs. Stackpole was remarkably active up to the very last, taking an automobile ride not long before her death. After she had passed the century mark she crocheted a large white cotton table cover with a knitted border, which the writer now has. Her eyesight was excellent to the last and all her faculties were remarkably acute.

ALICE LAKEY.

Cranford, N. J., May 12, 1915.

Pounds, Not Dollars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter to you of Saturday last, which appeared in THE TIMES of Sunday, I wrote that "the Baltic, on which I sailed on Feb. 18, carried a cargo of war munitions and material, amounting to the enormous sum of £2,500,000, and the profit to the ship on the freight alone totaled the large sum of £40,000." These amounts were printed by you as 2,500,000 "dollars" and 40,000 "dollars" respectively, instead of "sterling."

BARNETT L. HOLLANDER.

New York, May 11, 1915.

THE WARRIOR.

Is all in readiness?
No coat of mail—
No spear on which
Some foeman to impale,
No battle axe, or yet
A poisoned lance—
No gun with which to check
A foe's advance.

But—will the metal plate
Dents, shells, resist?
Are stays, ribs, posts, quite fit,
So they won't twist?
About the tail-skid—
Sure it is O. K.?
The fuselage—is it of latest type?
The gear? What say?

The wings—strong, stiff—insure
Resistance slight.
All ready then! Hurrah!
I take my flight
To drop some deadly bombs
Which work will do—
To burn, maim, wreck, and kill,
Loved land, for you!

ELLA A. FANNING.

MORE LETTERS ON THE GREAT TOPIC.

Professor Hale Urges the Use of Immediate Preparedness—Some Unenthusiastic Views of War—The Pro-German Voice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The deliberate step taken by Germany in destroying noncombatant men, women, and children upon the Lusitania in a policy of "reprisal" for England's extension of her blockading range is the culmination of a long series of ruthless breakings of international law and a clear commentary on the character of the early "reprisals" in Belgium and France. Official Germany has shown herself to be as savage as she is efficient. There is no hope for security or happiness in the world until she is reduced to order, and no possibility of the reinstatement of the German people as a civilized nation until they have thrown off the Hohenzollerns, who have educated them to such deeds.

Government by warfare has terribly failed. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are going to be possible for mankind only through a court of nations, with decrees enforced by an international police. We owe it to civilization, as well as to our own future safety, to prepare to take part in this world service, and our duties begin at once. I have urged from early September on that we should declare war on the cynical breaker of both the spirit and the letter of The Hague treaties, signed by her and us. If we had done this early, a trained army would today be ready to go.

As it is, we should do what we can, and as quickly as we can. Our navy could at once render a great service in patroling and convoying. The presence of this in European waters and of a part of our small regular army on the western battle line would be a considerable immediate help, while the moral effect would be tremendous. Italy and the Balkan States would probably join us. But, in any case, Germany would know that she was doomed to failure. We should have to raise and train an army. But it is altogether probable that Germany would sue for peace before that army was ready to leave our shores. If not, we should go through to the end.

W. G. HALE.

Chicago University, May 10, 1915.

Union Seminary Students Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the midst of the endless columns in the daily press expressing opinions on the various aspects of the war, most of them either implicitly or explicitly in approval of the militaristic philosophy out of which the whole monstrous conflict has sprung, there is room for a vigorous protest against the entire situation.

Among a number of the students of the Union Theological Seminary the vain efforts to justify this or that act of the belligerents on the basis of "international law," and the absurd attempts to distinguish between more and less "humane" warfare, have aroused deep wonder that Christians can expend their time on such problems and their thought on fabricating such excuses for the acts of any of the combatants, when the Gospel of Christ says clearly, "No war at all." They hold the firm conviction that it is essentially unchristian to take any attitude toward the whole conflict other than uncompromising, thoroughgoing opposition to it. The death of some 1,500 innocents in civilian clothes is not very much more horrible than the killing and maiming and moral slaughter of millions of innocents who may happen to be in uniform. All the gruesome and rankly immoral details of the tremendous conflict arouse only horror and the bitterest opposition to war as such, and to all the forces that go to cause it.

ROY B. CHAMBERLIN,
Representing twenty students of Union Seminary.

New York, May 11, 1915.

Rebuking R. H. Davis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without wishing to seem to approve of the German naval policy nor to pass judgment on the President's inaction, the final purpose of which I know no more about than Mr. Davis, it does seem to me that perhaps a few of the statements of this "Singer of no hate hymns" call for an answer.

"In the past," writes Mr. Davis, "it has been the duty of our Government to protect her citizens. Since Mr. Wilson came into office that duty has been neglected." How about the time that Mr. Davis was arrested in Germany, or was it Belgium? If I remember rightly, this Government's aid was called for and, if Mr. Davis's articles are to be taken literally, it was most effective in getting Mr. Davis out of the very jaws of death.

In regard to the statement that we have been admitting foreigners to citizenship who came here either to escape military duty or to make money—this is undoubtedly true, but instead of saying that this has been the case for "many years," Mr. Davis might have gone further, he might have said that since the foundation of the Government this has been the case. But Mr. Davis forgets that it has been these very people who in times of need have never flinched in their devotion to their adopted country—on Morningside Drive there is a statue of one, on Riverside Drive of another—I am only giving Germans as examples, because I suspect that it is against them particularly that Mr. Davis's diatribe against these "foreigners," who are now "Americans," is directed.

S. J. WOOLF.

New York, May 11, 1915.

A Day for Memorial Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shocked as all the world is by this awful tragedy of the sinking of the Lusitania, surely we must all feel a thrill of the greatest admiration for those brave men and that Belgian woman who, with the most sublime courage facing immediate death, risked their lives in helping to save the helpless little children, doomed to be the innocent victims of this premeditated outrage, which was to prove to the world the great power and strength of Germany. Let us pause and set a day aside to acknowledge these heroes and this heroine, who have done more to show the world there is something greater than the mere killing of men. Might does not make right, and we are sorry for this German nation, which we Americans wanted to respect, and whose children when they come to our shores as immigrants were given all the advantages which our great country has held out to the children of every nation. We are glad that many of our citizens of German origin do not countenance, but deplore, this act—an act which, after all is said, was one which only the most cowardly would be guilty of.

GEORGIANA HARRIMAN OWEN.

New York, May 12, 1915.

A Pro-German's Americanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an intense pro-German, I would ask for space to indorse Herman Ridder's sentiments on loyalty to America. Whatever else we do or say or think or how we may differ, loyalty to this country must never fail. Breaking up into sections is the one evil from which God deliver us. It is said we are not a military nation, and not prepared to defend ourselves, &c., but if we want to forfeit completely the respect and the fear of strong nations, then just let us go and split up into this kind and that kind of Americans. There is no surer way of commiting national suicide.

However bitter the feeling of German-Americans is in this war, down in their hearts they love America and they hate those who like the newspapers do more than any other class to break us up as a nation and change us into a swarm of quarreling fragments like that of the Balkan Peninsula.

The press is gone mad for the moment, but I would ask if we were at war ourselves fighting ten nations and races, who were after our heart's blood, and daily shiploads of cartridges were brought to our coast in the enemy's vessels, would not every American father and mother, whose boys were on the firing line, insist that our submarines sink those ships, no matter how many neutrals, men and women, were aboard of them? How can any parent whose boys might be called any day to face the horrors of real war, (and I am one of those,) look at this any other way?

I think it would be found that those who are the loudest in wanting the Government to act with haste and even drag this country into war would be the very last to shoulder a gun.

H. C. STRACK.

Owego, N. Y., May 11, 1915.

Shall We Break the Cross?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether we follow Christ or the brotherhood of man, let us not be wrought to such a heat of blood and inflammation of the mind that we are unable to think. "American patriotism," "national honor," "spitting on the flag," "piracy," "murder," "inaction and timidity," are soul-stirring and passion-rousing words. It is too well known for proof that we have been supplying arms and munitions of war to the Allies to our own commercial advantage.

Germany will do everything possible to prevent this. She says, "To hell with international law and precedents. War is war, and we will take every advantage we can. We meet new conditions. Modern warfare has changed. Whether it is a technical blockade or not, we will not let arms get to England."

Before we are possessed with passion and are bit with the present madness of modern civilization we must consider whether or not apparent piracy be not the horrible need and stress of war.

I am neither pro-German nor pro-Allies, but purely American. If it be unmanly to pause and not to raise a cry of insult unavenged before we consider the causes and the facts, I confess.

No hope for true thought or reasoned actions will exist if we plunge into a Berserker fury that will break the cross in two and strangle our ideals. Remember the ideal of our forefathers, the ideal of America—freedom. Free from Europe. Keep away! Keep away!

FRED D. WELLS,
Justice Municipal Court.

New York, May 12, 1915.

Uninsulted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

American people all know that there is a way in which they can remain perfectly safe, and Germany will be very glad to let us be unmolested. It is to do just as I and many hundreds of thousands of others are doing who have not money enough to place our fool selves and countrymen in jeopardy—stay here quietly at home, minding our own business.

Nine-tenths of the people in this country have not enough money to get themselves into trouble, and yet the other tenth are continuously meddling (the upper crust, who are supposed to have the most sense) and causing situations wherein they expect the other nine-tenths to rise up in their pride and defend the honor of the nation, as if that foolish one-tenth represents the nation! The majority of us are, as a matter of fact, so busy hiking for a living that we do not know we are insulted until we grab a newspaper and while hanging on a strap or swallowing a cup of coffee read in a scare head that we are going to war!

C. B. GEORGEN.

New York, May 10, 1915.

Benjamin Franklin's Apprehension.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is remarkable that Benjamin Franklin should have been able to prophesy a break with the Germans. On the 9th of May, 1753, he wrote to his friend, Peter Collinson, in England, as follows: "I am perfectly of your mind that measures of great temper are necessary with the Germans, and am not without apprehensions that, through their indiscretions, or ours, or both, great disorders may one day arise among us." He had not said "between us," but "among us," which is quite significant.

JULIAN FALK.

New York, May 12, 1915.

An Anti-German German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although of German descent, my blood boils at the outrages committed by the self-styled "Kulturtraegers," and it seems to me that it would be a great calamity to the whole world should the German hordes emerge victorious from this war!

J. B.

Yonkers, N. Y., May 12, 1915.

An Irishman Lauds Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany was justified in sinking the Lusitania, and if the conditions were reversed there is no doubt an American submarine commander would have acted in a like manner. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and any ship carrying the means of destruction of German lives and property is liable to a similar fate. Whether it be legal or illegal, all the means possible must be pursued by

MUSEUM'S TEXTILE ROOM IS CHARMING

Opens Anew Today, with Rare Tapestries, After Removal of Morgan Porcelains.

FINE OLD ANTIQUES ALSO

Artists and Designers Are Encouraged to Study the Collections —Ancient Roman Glass.

The big gallery, D 10, of the Metropolitan Art Museum, which was first opened to house the Morgan collection of porcelains twelve years ago, opens anew today as a textile room, and it was never more beautiful or attractive. Since the taking away of the Morgan porcelains the walls have been recovered in pale tan shades, and are now hung with tapestries whose predominating color is soft old blue, and this gives a charm to the room aside from the beauty of the tapestries seen in detail, and this is great.

Beautiful ecclesiastical vestments in rich materials and wonderful embroideries fill the centre of the room, with here and there a strong note of vivid red, making a study in color tones that is altogether delightful. The cases containing the textiles are not in too close juxtaposition, and the entire effect of a beautiful room may be obtained from all points. From its charm as a room, the Morgan porcelains will never be missed; it is better as it is, and the textiles and the tapestries are all quite as well worth study in their own lines. The tapestries have never been brought together before, and they show to advantage in this great 100-foot long room, which is, with the exception of the main galleries of the Musehm, the largest in the building.

On the right wall, on entering the room, are the two magnificent early Gothic tapestries loaned by George Blumenthal, fifteenth century Burgundian—"Gothic verdure tapestries with personages," as they are technically described. The first has much of the deep blue in its predominating tone, with figures on horseback, showing costumes which there are no pictures of the times representing. The second, with rich red notes, has the old inscriptions which no one has yet been able to read.

On the south wall is a series of six Renaissance tapestries, Dutch and Flemish, new to Museum visitors. They were selected by the late Stanford White for Mrs. Charles P. Barney and placed in a room which he designed for her to house them, which burned recently, leaving the tapestries, fortunately, but little damaged except by smoke. They give the history of Diana.

Cupid and Psyche Set.

On the north wall is the Cupid and Pysche set, five tapestries of typical French Renaissance design, which formerly belonged to the Duchess de Dino and are now owned by Joseph Sampson Stevens. On the east wall are the Mortlake tapestries, the large one, Vulcan appealing to Jupiter, belonging to Mrs. A. von Zeidlitz, and the other two lent by the A. W. Hoyt estate.

The Museum has never before been able to present the entire series that it has previously had on exhibition to such advantage, and the collection together is a revelation of beauty. Around the sides of the room are fine old antiques, some of the furniture belonging to the Bolles collection, presentd to the Museum by Mrs. Russell Sage, and for which there has not been hitherto space for exhibition. One curious old piece is a "livery cupboard" of the period of Charles II.

Since the war requests have come to the Museum from many designers and artists for material from which to work, and these unanticipated demands have been greatly surprised to learn that to fill such needs is one of the chief ambitions of the Museum and that its arrangements for such students are most complete. Its record of the work done in this line the last year, a statement of which it made public yesterday, is complete.

"We hear of people saying that they wish such help could be obtained at the Museum and our greatest desire is to let the public know that our collections are for their use, and that we have made every arrangement for their comfort and convenience," said Henry W. Kent, Secretary of the Museum, yesterday. "We have small study rooms and larger class rooms, and we have now issued a pamphlet telling of the extensiveness of our textile collection, and we are sending this to manufacturers, designers, and art students to give them an idea of the advantages we can offer them in that line."

The pamphlet, a supplement to the monthly Bulletin of the Museum, is illustrated, showing textiles of different periods and nationalities. It tells of the scope of the Museum's collection, which is remarkably broad, and its arrangement. It tells of the costumes included, French and American, Russian Court and peasant, gives a bibliography of books that are in the Museum library, to be consulted, and even pictures of its class and study rooms.

Decorators Take Designs.

Many of the best-known workers in the arts relating to house furnishing and decorating, with others, have made designs and copies from the museum collections during the last year, and the variety of the different lines is interesting. Interior decorators have taken designs from the Louis XVI. room in the Hoentschel collection, copies have been made of Queen Anne furniture, and reproductions of stained glass windows from watercolor sketches have been made for a private house. Ornamentation from an old-time spinet and harpsichord was copied for a piano that was made to order, a decorator took designs from the Boscoreal room in the Museum for a Pompeiian room he was decorating, and another artist made use of a panel in Fragonard style for other house decoration. Over doors and over mantels have been studied by one architect, and another has made a study of tapestries for use in his work. A large New York firm took designs of some famous old rugs for new ones to be made, and even a Persian rug man, studying the construction of rugs here, made sketches of some of the Museum's treasures.

A maker of pottery studied colors and glazes for use in his work, a sculptor copied the Tanagra figurines, and a marble and mosaic worker took plaster-line studies of a Louis XVI. mantel to reproduce in marble. A mural decorator sketched a flower panel in the Hoentschel collection ,and an Assyrian teacher made sketches for tiles. A woman interested in handwork reproduced an embroidered table cover, an organ manufacturer had sketches of organ action made, and drawings of monumental subjects, for use on automobile hearses, rounded out the number of uses to which a museum collection can be put. The Museum even came in touch with moving pictures, and photographs of the Antwerp Cathedral were made for use by a film company. This is aside from the varied work done by students in the Museum.

Collection of Ancient Glass.

In the recent accession room of the Museum is to be seen this month an exceptionally beautiful collection of ancient Roman glass, a bequest from Mrs. Mary Anna Palmer Draper. There are 124 pieces, showing wonderful iridescence, and it is in an exceptional state of preservation. The color is remarkable for its brilliancy and variety. The glass dates from the last century B. C. to the fifth century A. D., and was most of it found in Syria. Other objects in the bequest of Mrs. Draper include four eighteenth century Flemish tapestries, miniatures, and textiles.

Small objects which will interest a wide circle of the Museum's visitors, and which are to be seen in the recent accessions room, are a seventeenth century jester's bauble, Flemish, two of the eighteenth century, French, all with their dangling bells; two quaint old whips and a bailiff's and a sheriff's truncheon. They are the gift of Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson.

WOMEN WIN RIBBONS.

Mrs. Allen Potts, After a Fall, Takes the Blue at Capital Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13. — Fifteen events scheduled for yesterday and deferred by rain were given this afternoon at the Capital City Horse Show, which will come to a brilliant close tomorrow afternoon. Few officials were present today, but the largest resident contingent the meeting has yet known filled the grand stand and boxes.

The Fifth Cavalry Band gave a concert before the opening of the show, and also played between events. Mrs. Allen Potts, who has taken many ribbons, had her first fall of the meeting, but promptly regained her saddle, uninjured. In the next event, jumpers not over 3 years, Mrs. Potts took the blue ribbon and first cash prize with Acme. Three horses from E. L. Redman's Middleburg Stable took the remaining prizes in this class.

Mrs. William F. Hitt won another blue, and $50 for Judge Moore, driving his phaeton pair, Vida Frye and Burgomaster. Judge Moore took the red with another pair, with Miss Ella Ives of New Bedford, Mass., and John L. Bushnell of Springfield, Ohio, being other prize winners.

Mrs. C. H. Chipchase, of New York, took a silver cup and a blue ribbon riding Sceptre, Mrs. Allen Potts being a close second with Day Star.

The Peter Voorhees de Fraw Memorial Cup for local hunters, was taken by Edward B. McLean's Ravello. Mrs. Helen Bu chanan, riding Katy-did, took $30 and the red ribbon. There were 32 entries in this class in which E. B. McLean took a yellow ribbon with Sir Braxton.

Melvin C. Hazen's charger Virginia Boy, took a blue ribbon and cash prize.

The Four-in-hands, and ponies in harness were among the events of particular interest. Judge Moore took first prize with his four-in-hand, the Pabst Stock Farm being second. Master Lloyd Moore, the four-year-old son of Mrs. A. C. P. Wickfeld, took the blue in the pony class, driving himself. The red went to Miss Anna Hamlin, daughter of the President of the Federal Reserve oBard.

In additinon to the officers of the show the large attendance included ex-Ambassador to France and Mrs. Henry White, the Minister from Denmark, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wainwright and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barker, who were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, Colonel and Mrs. Symons, General Nelson Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyke Wendell, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Edward McCauley and Lieutenant and rMs. Herbert Howard.

VANDERBILT RENTS ESTATE.

Leases Colgate Hoyt's Eastover, on Centre Island, for Summer.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has leased Colgate Hoyt's estate, Eastover, on Centre Ieland, L. I., for the Summer, through Clifford van Schurman. This is one of the finest estates on Long Island, and the rental is said to be $20,000 for the season.

The estate consists of 185 acres, with a mile of water front on Long Island Sound, and it also faces on the harbor. It has a deer park, swimming pool, and a herd of registered imported cattle. The land is adjacent to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and adjoins the estate of Ormond G. Smith, on which a new million-dollar residence has just been completed.

Several weeks ago it was reported that Mr. Vanderbilt had rented the estate of Mrs. Cyril Augmore at Great Neck, L. I., which Benjamin N. Duke has now leased for the Summer.

NEWPORT HOMES MADE READY

Vanderbilt, Goelet, and Berwind Estates to be Occupied Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 13.—Six of the largest Summer residences were being made ready today for occupancy. Beaulieu, which Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have a long lease upon, is in the hands of mechanics, although the family are expected to spend the early part of the Summer in Long Island. Storm doors and shutters were removed from Rough Point, owned by Mrs. William B. Leeds, who is in England. Mrs. Ogden Goelet is preparing to open Ochre Court. Mrs. Vanderbilt the Breakers, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind The Elms. and Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Beechwood.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore, who usually were until the early part of July, have opened their house in Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Mildred Rives have come from New York for the season, occupyiu.g Swanhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt plan to arrive at the Agassiz estate June 1.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and her son return from California tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing will be at the Munechinger-King until June 2, when they return to Santa Barbara, Cal., to remain until October.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore come from New York next Tuesday for the Summer.

Mrs. Joseph H. Willard and the Misses Willard are booked to sail from Europe May 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie arrive at their cottage early in June.

Mrs. Robert H. Hitt of Washington has rented her cottage for the Summer to Nelson L. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Maynard of New York have rented Rosetta, the property of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen on Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells arrive at Chetwode for the Summer this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Rives of Washington will soon occupy their residence here.

Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brooks, Mrs. Emily J. Mott, and Henry A. Vail of New York are at the Muenchinger-King.

Stuart Duncan returned from New York tonight for the week end.

Mrs. Fordham Morris of New York will arrive June 1 to spend the Summer here.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer has returned from Washington and New York.

LENOX ESTATES TO OPEN.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck and Mrs. Spencer Plan Early Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 13.—Servants arrived today to open White Lodge for Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, Shipton Court for Mrs. Edwards Spencer, and Stoneover for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons.

Dr. Franklin Carter, President of Williams College from 1891 to 1901, is seriously ill of pneumonia at his cottage in Williamstown.

Mrs. Frank C. Grugan has arrived in Stockbridge to visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. Dutilh Grugan.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Crane have issued cards for a dance on the 18th at Model Farm, Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus left today for New York.

Nelson Curtis of Boston, who has bought a country place at South Lee, arrived at the hotel today.

Mrs. Alfred A. Gilmore and Clinton G. Gilmore are at Curtis Hotel before opening their Lithgow Villa.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren and Miss Katharine Dahlgren returned to New York today.

Mrs. Norman H. Davis arrived at the Davis place on Prospect Hill in Stockbridge today.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Some of those booked to leave today for Liverpool on the Cymric are:

H. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Armour, J. G. Campbell, Albert Dale, F. A. Davis, F. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ellis, A. A. F. Frew, Mrs. S. L. Goodman, Mrs. R. Haldam, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harrison, W. Hastie, Mrs. S. Haycroft, Miss E. M. Haycroft, Miss S. M. Holland, T. J. Hunter, F. Jackson, F. Land, Rupert Lumley, A. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McDowell, J. D. Moore, Miss N. Moore, David Muncy, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Nixon, Miss D. Phillips, P. Simpson, L. J. Stone, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. St. Johns, Rev. W. Temple, Eric Todd, Miss M. C. Trigillus, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Walker, Miss J. J. Walker, S. J. Warrington, G. T. Wilson.

FARRAR SINGS AS GODDESS OF LIBERTY

Patriotic Outburst at Metropolitan as She Renders "The Star-Spangled Banner."

AUDIENCE JOINS IN SONG

Incident Before the Last Act of "Carmen" Sung at Benefit for Sewing Girls of Paris.

The special performance of "Carmen" given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the sewing girls of Paris became a patriotic demonstration for Americans for a short time a little before midnight.

As the footlights were turned on for the last act W. Bourke Cockran came before the curtain and made a short speech thanking the audience and the artists for their efforts in behalf of the charity. Then he sent a bubb of excitement over the ouditorium by announcing that to make the occasion notable Geraldine Farrar would sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

In a moment the curtains were parted. Miss Farrar was revealed standing on a broad pedestal dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, a red and white striped cap on her head, the national shield over her left arm, and in her right an American flag resting with the butt of its staff on the ground. Beneath her on the base of the pedestal knelt Misses Braslau and Sparkes of the company, dressed in the white uniforms of trained nurses with red crosses on their arms.

Behind the group stretched an enormous drop curtain of dull blue that covered the rear of the stage, and as beams of calcium lights played on the singers from the wings a picturesque effect was created that sent gasps of excitement through the audience. It was taking the demonstration too seriously, however, to allow of applause at this time. All over the house the people rose to their feet involuntarily.

Miss Farrar sang the first stanza alone to the accompaniment of the orchestra. Her voice rang out on the high note near the end till it filled the whole auditorium, and raised the flag, and the brass crashed on the final cadence, and then a storm of applause broke out. The curtain was raised and lowered four or five times, but the audience would not be satisfied.

The singer gave a sign for silence, and then said, "Please all sing it with me!"

For the second time the orchestra started. All through the house the audience took the tune up, and those who had so often been sung to had their chance to raise their own voices in the Metropolitan Opera House. Among those who frequent it are singers no are no longer on the active list. Down front, near the stage, on the south side of the building, there was one of these, and as the high note which Miss Farrar had held previously hurled out came, a ringing tenor voice rose over all the others, singing it. It held a true air, pitch, and all eyes turned in the direction of the singer. Evidently for a moment he had imagined himself back on the stage. To see him nod at the applause that followed was the last touch needed to complete the picture.

The crowd was much excited away by its own enthusiasm as he was by his, and applauded vigorously. But there were no more chances. Soon the conductor appeared in the pit and the opera was resumed.

The cast that was heard was for the most part the same that has previously appeared in the opera this season. In addition to Miss Farrar, there was Mme. Alda as Micaela, Mr. Martinelli as Don José, and Mr. Amato as the Toreador. Andrea de Segurola sang Zuniga in place of Leon Rothier, and the others were Misses Braslau and Braslau and Messrs. Leonhardt. Reiss, and Defrere. Mr. Polacco conducted.

Among those who heard the performance were Camille Saint-Saens, the French composer, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, with M. Jusserand, Ambassador to France. Education for France. The Maharajah Jagat Jit Singh Bahadur and the Maharanee were in another box. In the audience were some of the officers of the Atlantic Fleet in dress uniform. After the first act M. Saint-Saens went behind the scenes to meet Miss Farrar.

Garnett-Poor Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Poor, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harper Poor, and Dr. Alexander Nelson Peyton Garnett of Washington, D. C., will take place at the country home of the bride's parents, As You Like It, at Easthampton, L. I., on Saturday, June 12, at 12:30 o'clock. A special train will convey the guests from and back to New York. The engagement was announced on Jan. 1. Dr. Garnett is a son of Henry Wise Garnett and a grandson of the late Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett and of the late ex-Governor Henry A. E. Wise of Virginia.

A Tea Dance at Belmont Races.

A tea dance will be held in the clubstand at Belmont Park on Thursday afternoon, May 20, at the opening of the races, the proceeds to be devoted to war charities. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle are arranging a new dance which they will present. Dancing will begin at 4 o'clock and continue between the races. The committee includes Miss Diane del Monte, representing the Lafayette Fund; Mrs. Walter E. Maynard of the Committee of Mercy, and Mrs. Elpinstone Maitland of the Blue Cross Association, and Mrs. John Corbin.

Plays in Aid of Paris Hospital.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Chairman; Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. August Belmont, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, members of the American Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, the Garrick Players will give three plays at the Booth Theatre on Monday afternoon, May 24. Regie H. Post, Adjutant of the Ambulance Corps of the hospital, who has recently returned to this country, will describe the work of the hospital, illustrated by motion pictures. The proceeds are to be devoted to the payment of nurses at the hospital.

Mrs. Robert Bacon of 1 Park Avenue is receiving applications for tickets.

Donchain-Chopourian Wedding Today.

The marriage of Miss Angel Agnes Chopourian of this city, formerly of Hartford, Conn., a well-known singer, and Dikran B. Donchain, a retired merchant of New York, is to take place today. Mr. Donchain's first wife died three years ago, and he has two sons and a daughter. After a trip to the Pacific Coast Mr. Donchain and his bride will reside in this city.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas H. Talmage and Miss Lillian Talmage of 22 East Forty-seventh Street are leaving today for California, where they will spend the Summer.

Miss Diantha Allen Fitch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Connor Lawrence, son of Frank R. Lawrence of 534 Madison Avenue, whose engagement was announced a year ago, are to be married next October. The ceremony will be performed in St. Bartholomew's Church.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and family have left for the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, to spend the remainder of this month.

Miss Katherine Page, daughter of the Ambassador to England ,and Mrs. Walter H. Uage will be married to Charles Loring in London during the late Summer. Their engagement was announced last March. The couple will make their home in Boston, occupying the home of Mrs. Loring's late parents, General and Mrs. Charles G. Loring.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury and Miss Margaret Lindabury have returned from San Francisco, where they visited the Panama- Pacific Exposition.

Miss Harriet Alexander will tool the coach Liberty today from the Hotel Biltmore to Gedney Farm, in White Plains, and will take a partyq of friends iwth hed. A trial run was made yesterday. T. Oavia Taintor is to be on the box after the first run.

THE DREAD OF CATARACT.

Needless, Say Specialists, for It is an Eye Disease That Responds to Treatment.

The public has a horror of the word "cataract." It is a synonym of irremediable blindness. This is bad for two reasons, according to eye doctors. In the first place, the patient and his friends are inclined to regard every eye trouble as cataract. Every spot on the eye, every decrease in vision, causes the fear, "I'm going blind from cataract." Frequently, the patients go to the oculist so wrought up that even his favorable opinion fails to relieve them. In this state they fall easy prey to quacks.

Sometimes there is an actual improvement in the ocular state, as a result of which the remedy to cure cataract is heralded far and wide. On the other hand, they may serve to keep the patient from securing proper treatment until the condition, which at first was comparatively harmless, may have progressed beyond the possibility of cure. In the second place, even if the patient has a cataract, the outlook is by no means hopeless. It must be explained to him that the nature of the disease is such that there will be a progressive loss of sight until a certain stage is reached, after which it will be possible by a delicate but not especially dangerous operation to restore the sight.

In only a very small percentage of cases does the eye become blind. In the great majority of cases, a high degree of useful sight is obtained, and in some a condition approaching normal vision results. In fact, cataract is one of the most favorable of eye diseases which cause loss of sight, and a patient whose failing sight cannot be remedied by glasses, should hail this diagnosis with relief instead of horror, according to specialists in diseases of the eye.

FROHMAN BEARERS CHOSEN.

Authors, Actors, and Managers for Services in Temple Emanu-El.

The arrangements for the funeral services of Charles Frohman were completed yesterday upon the receipt of a cable by Alf Hayman from William Lestocq, Mr. Frohman's London manager, and Haddon Chambers, stating that the body was being taken to Liverpool. It will be placed on the American liner New York tomorrow and is due to reach here a week from Sunday.

The honorary pall bearers have been chosen by the family through Daniel Frohman from the authors, actors, and managers most closely associated with Mr. Frohman. The pall bearers by groups will be: Authors—Augustus Thomas, Edward Sheldon, George Ade, Henry Arthur Jones, Paul M. Potter, John W. Alexander, Richard Harding Davis, and Porter Emerson Brown. Actors—William Gillette, E. H. Sothern, Otis Skinner, Henry Miller, William Faversham, William Collier, Francis Wilson, and John Barrymore. Managers—A. L. Erlanger, David Belasco, C. B. Dillingham, William Harris, Alf Hayman, Marc Klaw, Charles J. Rich, John D. Williams, Samuel F. Nixon, and Harry J. Powers.

Application for admission cards to the public services should be made in writing to A. L. Lyon, Empire Theatre Building. Each card will admit only one person, and none will be admitted without a card. The public services will be held at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, May 25, in the Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman officiating. The services at the home of Daniel Frohman, 145 West Seventy-ninth Street, where the body will be taken immediately upon the arrival of the ship, will be private. It is the earnest wish of the family that no flowers be sent, Mr. Frohman having expressed his disapproval of such expressions of grief many times. On the day of the services all of the Frohman enterprises will be suspended.

A statement concerning the future policy of the institution established by Mr. Frohman will be made tomorrow by Alf Hayman and Daniel Frohman.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Alexander.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Alexander, for twenty years pastor of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, died in St. John's Hospital on Wednesday after two operations. He was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1853, and was graduated from the theological department of the Biddle University, at Charlotte, N. C., in 1833. He received the degree of D. D. from Wilberforce University. Dr. Alexander was elected Moderator of the Brooklyn Presbytery and was elected twice by that body to represent it at the general assembly. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

FRIARS' CLUB PLANS FILED.

New Building Will Have Five Stories and Cost $130,000.

Plans for the new Friars Club Building were filed yesterday by the architect, Harry Allan Jacobs.

The building will occupy a frontage of 61 feet, and will replace the three old houses at 106, 108, and 110 West Forty-eighth Street, near Sixth Avenue. It will be five stories. On the first floor will the billiard and pool rooms and a grill room. The second floor will be entirely taken up by the grand dining hall, with a raised platform for a stage in one end. The third floor will be devoted to the library, offices, and cardrooms, and the floors above to thirty-six sleeping rooms. On the roof there will be a large inclosed gymnasium and two handball courts. The cost of the new clubhouse is placed at $130,000.

The present headquartrs of the Friars is at 107 West Forty-fifth Street.

Wilhelm Otto Lutz.

Wilhelm Otto Lutz, Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York and head of the United States Customs Guard, which he organized, died on Wednesday at his home, 1438 Clinton Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I. Born in Pforzheim, Germany, forty-eight years ago, Mr. Lutz ran away from home when he was 13 years old and enlisted in the United States Army. He went to Porto Rico as chief sergeant of the Fourth Regiment of the United States Cavalry and after the Spanish-American war he was made a United States Deputy Marshal. Later he became the Chief of Police of Porto Rico and his excellent services there attracted the attention of President Roosevelt, who ordered him to New York, where he organized the United States Customs Guard. He is survived by his widow and son.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The company that will be seen in the farce, "She's In Again," in the Gaiety Theatre, beginning Monday night, will go to Poughkeepsie today for preliminary performances there. Some 300 Vassar undergraduates will attend tomorrow's performance as a compliment to Lillian Galer, a former student of the college.

Dudley Field Malone has purchased 350 tickets for tonight's performance of "The Midnight Frolic," on the New Amsterdam roof, for the use of officers of the fleet and visiting Vice Presidents of South American republics. Several features will be added by Flo Ziegfeld for the occasion.

The Toyo troupe of acrobats and jugglers, Will Oakland, Burt Daniels, and Lester Conrad have been added to the list of entertainers who will contribute to the program to be given next Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Green Room Club.

Gertrude Hoffmann and the company appearing with her in the Palace Theatre will board M. S. Bentham's yacht Psyche after tonight's performance for a cruise around the fleet. The Palace Orchestra will go along to serenade the sailors.

Arrangements have been made by the New Brighton Theatre with the B. R. T. for the addition of special trains for the convenience of New Brighton patrons before and after performances.

Robert Fraser has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the role of Jerry Belden in "The Show Shop" next season

The United States Court of Appeals affirmed yesterday the judgment of the ower court in dismissing the copyright action brought by Miss Bachman against David Belasco. The plaintiff contended that Mr. Belasco's play, "The Case of Becky," was an infringement of her play, "Etelle." Judges Lacombe, Coxe, and Ward held that there was not sufficient similarity between the two plays to suggest plagiarism, although they both dealt with the same theme.

Although Sarah Bernhardt's engagement at the New Amsterdam is four months distant, many telegrams and letters for seats and boxes the opening night have already been received. One of the requests received yesterday was from Geraldine Farrar.

J. C. Williamson, Limited, will soon produce "Potash & Perlmutter" in Australia, with the following American cast: Paul Burns, Sam Liebert, Margaret Vinton, Nancy Winter, Lizzie Wilson, and Sam Howard. This company has also acquired, through Sanger & Jordan, the Australian rights to "Inside the Lines."

HOW BRITISH MONEY WAS LOST IN SOUTH

Gladstone One of the Prominent Englishmen Who Bought Confederate Bonds.

STATESMEN LOST $100,000

Recent Talk About Possible Repudiation of War Debts Makes Old Article of Interest.

In connection with recent suggestions regarding the possibility of Germany or some of the other warring nations repudiating their national debts after the struggle is over, a statement of the investments by leading British statesmen and publicists of the 60's in the bonds of the Southern Confederacy and their consequent hopes for the success of the South in the civil war, reprinted in the April 28 issue of Greenwich Village, Guido Bruno's magazine, is of special interest. The article was originally published in Donahoe's Magazine in 1867. W. E. Gladstone, according to this statement, had invested $100,000 in Confederate bonds, and the owners and publishers of the leading London papers are also on the lists.

"The recent efforts of English capitalists," says the article—recent, of course, in 1867—"to create a boom in Confederate bonds has led to additional revelations concerning the assistance given by English capitalists in the Southern States in the war of secession. The manner in which these English bondholders hope to realize at least a portion of the millions sterling which they advanced in order to dismember the United States is to induce the Southern States to petition the United States Government to transfer to the bondholders the unappropriated balance of the Alabama award, and of the larger amount of money received from cotton seizures in the South during the war. It is thought by them that ten millions of dollars are lying idle in the Treasury at Washington. This would be thirteen or fourteen million dollars, or about one-third of the amount they would be satisfied with as a settlement. The amount of the Confederate debt is said to be four hundred million dollars. It is mostly held in Europe. How much of this the syndicate will be able to gather in remains to be seen. At any rate, the syndicate, if successful, will reap a vast reward for their outlay.

Schème Was Forlorn Hope.

"It is needless to say that such a scheme will never be successful and that it will only be resorted to as a forlorn hope on the part of those English capitalists who foolishly parted with their pounds sterling in order to gratify their prejudices against this Republic, and with the hope that the success of the Southern Confederacy would be the death knell to a united republic on this continent.

"In this instance, however, John Bull reckoned without his host, and now that his hatred of democracy has cost him millions of pounds he hopes he will be made even more miserable by the reflection that not a single six pence will ever find its way back into an Englishman's pocket.

"Mr. Ivan C. Michels, a Russian gentleman well informed on the transactions between the late Confederacy and European powers, furnishes a list of names of some of the holders of the Confederate cotton loan bonds.

"Mr. Michels says that these were the actual losses, moneys paid by each individual, but the amount of Confederate bonds they received in return amounted to several million dollars. He obtained the information through his London correspondent. Mr. Michels thinks the zeal of the London Times is best understood and explained by the elected Moderator of the Brooklyn Presbytery and was elected twice by that body to represent it at the general assembly. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

List of Prominent Bondholders.

The following is the list referred to:

Sir Henry de Hington, Bart	£180,000
Isaac Campbell & Co.	150,000
Thomas Sterling Begby	140,000
Marquis of Bath	50,000
James Spence	50,000
Beresford Hope	50,000
George Edward Seymour	40,000
Charles Joice & Co.	40,000
Messrs. Ferace	30,000
Alexander Collie & Co.	20,000
Fleetwood, Polen, Wilson, and Schuster, Directors of the Union Bank of London	20,000
W. S. Lindsay	20,000
Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart	20,000
John Lacon M. P.	20,000
M. B. Sampson of The London Times	15,000
John Thaddeus Delane of the London Times	10,000
Lady Tinogiane Time	10,000
J. S. Gillet, Director of the Bank of England	10,000
D. Frobes Campbell	8,000
George Peacock, M. P.	5,000
Lord Warncliff	4,000
W. H. Gregory, M. P.	4,000
W. J. Rideout of The London Morning Post	1,000
Edward Ackroyd	1,000
Lord Campbell	1,000
Lord Donoughmore	1,000
Hon. Evelyn Ashley, private secretary to Lord Palmerston	500
W. E. Gladstone	20,000
Total	£898,500

Southern Ox Gored John Bull.

"The foregoing figures exhibit the startling fact that the twenty-nine individuals who thus opened their purses for the perfidious purpose of pulling down the Stars and Stripes of this great Republic lost no less a sum than $4,490,000 by their insane investment. We have heard of many "wild cat" schemes, but assuredly John Bull was badly gored by the Southern ox when he undertook to support the Southern cause in order to help destroy this Republic.

"Much interest is manifested in this matter as to what sentiment is held by the Southern people themselves regarding this new movement to place the English-bought Southern bonds in such a position as to, at least partially, recoup the English investors therein.

Judge Lochrane of Georgia when asked recently his opinion upon this momentous question, was very candid in giving his opinion, which we annex:

"The idea of the States paying the Confederate War debt, which, like slavery, was abolished by the fall of the Confederacy, is absurd, and to discuss it would be giving dignity to absurd nonsense, except that the movement seems to have respectable names connected with it.

"It may be that distinguished attorneys have given abstract opinions as to the present validity of the debt, but such attorneys could not earn their bread in Georgia." He adds: "But to add to all this trash the threat that the bonds issued by the Confederacy shall be paid by the Southern States, or else English capital will be withheld from Southern enterprises, and thus stop the progress of Southern prosperity until the full value of these bits of paper, hardly worth a penn a bushel, shall be made good to my Lord Penzance and his syndicate—such a proposition is ridiculous in its presumption. The assumption that the South with her present credit and property is dependent upon English capital to develop her resources, is an effort of English arrogance excusable only for its ignorance. But if the South had to pay the Confederate war debt, in whole or in part, to obtain English capital for its enterprises, then—to be as emphatic as possible, I would say as to my opinion that we can tell these gentlemen to go to the devil with their money, their therats and their attempted blackmail."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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DR. WM. TONNELL DEAD.

Former Assistant of Prof. Koch Left Estate Estimated at $3,000,000.

Dr. William Tonnell, formerly chief assistant of Professor Koch in Germany, died on Wednesday at a sanitarium in Baltimore, Md., where he had gone to have an operation. His home was at 3,508 Boulevard, Jersey City Heights, and he is reported to have left an estate of more than $3,000,000. Dr. Tonnell was a member of the American Medical Association and was a former German Consul in Jersey City. His daughter and two sons survive him.

Marquis De Baudry D'Asson.

PARIS, May 13.—Marquis de Baudry d'Asson, for thirty years one of the most picturesque figures in the Chamber of Deputies, died last night at the age of 79 years. He was one of the representatives of Vendee and was an out and out Royalist.

Obituary Notes.

Captain BENJAMIN F. HOYT, a retired master of sailing vessels, at different times engaged in the China, West Indian and South American west coast trade, died of heart disease yesterday at his residence, 306 Fenimore Street, Flatbush, in his eighty-seventh year. Captain Hoyt was born in Calais, Maine, and took to the sea as a young man. He had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1875 and is survived by two sons and a daughter.

THOMAS J. HOOLE, 48 years old, employed as manager of the uniform department of the American District Telegraph Company, died yesterday at his home, 306 East Eighth Street, Flatbush. His wife and four sons survive him.

Lieutenant FRANK E. CASE of the Quartermaster's Department, and acting commissary of the Thirteenth Regiment of Coast Artillery, N. G. N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 382 Beech Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., in his forty-fifth year. Lieutenant Case was awarded the twenty-five years service medal by his regiment last October. He is survived by his wife, formerly Matilda J. Miller, and two sons.

DAVID MANACCUS, 57 years old, a manufacturer of shirts, died on Wednesday at his home, 875 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

JOHN WILLIAM DOLAN, a civil war veteran and for many years with the American Cordage Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 816 Church Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., aged 76 years. Mr. Dolan was a corporal in Company G, 133d Regiment of New York Volunteers during the civil war. Mr. Dolan was a member of Mansfield Post, No. 35, G. A. R., and for many years of the old Eighteenth Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn.

HENRY SAMUEL BURGER, a teacher in Public School 22, Manhattan, and the Progressive leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, died on Wednesday night at his home, 1,020 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 34 years. Mr. Burger was Second Vice Chairman of the Kings County Progressive Party and at the last Progressive convention at Syracuse he was Secretary of the Rules Committee.

JOHN WILHELM, 53 years old, a retired hardware merchant and a member of the Williamsburg Saengerbund and the Bayerischer Society, is dead at his home, 173 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, after an operation.

EDWARD J. McGEAN, a retired lawyer and a former member of the Tammany Club, died yesterday at his home, 209 West Fifteenth Street, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in this city. Mr. McGean had his office at 220 Broadway until he retired five years ago. He was a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus, and is survived by two daughters and a son. His brother is Mgr. James H. McGean of St. Peter's Church in Barclay Street, and the Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean, Chaplain of the Fire Department, is his cousin.

WILBUR H. KIRKHAM, for many years in the trucking business here, died on Wednesday at his home, 91 Long Avenue, Hempstead, L. I., aged 63 years old, and when he retired, bought a farm at Ossining. Mr. Kirkham was a member of the Manhattan Council of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN W. DOLAN, a former Superintendent of the Waterbury Hope Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 816 Church Street, Richmond Hill, Queens. He was 76 years old.

Mrs. KATHERINE V. S. WILLIAMS, who was twice captured and imprisoned during the civil war and founded two homes for Confederate veterans in Baltimore, died on Wednesday at her home in that city. She was first arrested for expressing sympathy with the Confederates, and the second time for running the blockade and carrying supplies to their army.

GEORGE A. BAGLEY, aged 87, Congressman from the Thirty-second New York District from 1875 to 1879, died in Watertown, N. Y., Wednesday night. He was President of the Bagley & Sewall Co., manufacturers of paper-making machines.

HAYWOOD COMES OUT AGAINST SOCIALISM

Tells Industrial Commission It Is Wholly Incapable of Bettering the Labor World.

'MOTHER' JONES HEARD, TOO

Gives Story of Her Life and Says She Lives Wherever Workers Are Fighting Robbers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—"Mother" Jones related her autobiography today to the Industrial Commission and made one of the most entertaining witnesses that could have been brought before that body. Not a question interrupted her and she proceeded in her quaint way, without being tied down to geography or continuity of events. At times her narrative became tragic and again and again was pricked out with witty and sharp comment that started a round of laughter. She will conclude tomorrow and will receive an opportunity to define what remedy she would advance for the social unrest of the laboring people.

W. D. Haywood of the I. W. W. finished his statement to the commission today, denouncing Socialism as wholly incapable of bettering the labor world.

"We have an example of it," he said, "in Germany. The Social Democratic party is discredited in the eyes of the working people. They have gone in for war and the I. W. W. is opposed to war."

The witness then quoted John D. Rockefeller as saying "Common labor is an inanimate machine." When doubt was suggested of this having been said by Mr. Rockefeller, Haywood retorted:

"Ask him when he comes before you next week what is his viewpoint."

Mrs. Harriman asked Haywood: "If you do not believe in war, why do you believe in violence in labor disputes?"

"Nothing more violent could be done to a capitalist," replied Haywood, "than to drain his pocketbook. I believe in that kind of violence."

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, presented a paper in which he defended the use of militia in strike situations and held that resistance on the part of laboring men was improper. For the acts of the militia in the usurpation of constitutional rights, he urged that there was redress in the courts.

Commissioner Weinstock continued his examination of Haywood and developed that when the "general strike to which the I. W. W. looks forward as a means of revolutionizing society, had taken place, there would be no government, state and national."

"The workers of the country," Haywood said, "would be organized into industries instead of cities and states. As a citizen of industry every worker, man, woman and child, would have voice in fixing the conditions under which he would work. At present labor has practically no voice in the affairs of the country."

"But you cannot change the whole world over night," said Commissioner Weinstock; "what are you going to do in the meantime?"

"It may not come for one hundred years," replied Haywood. "Meantime we will keep plugging along with this class struggle, hoping for the great change tomorrow, but working for it, even if it takes a century."

Questioned by Commissioner O'Connell, Haywood said that unemployment was one of the most pressing causes of industrial unrest, and suggested that the Government extend its reclamation, river and harbor improvement and other public works in order to afford opportunity for employment.

When "Mother" Jones was called, Chairman Walsh asked for her residence, and she replied:

"I reside wherever there is a good fight against wrong. I live wherever the workers are fighting the robbers."

Beginning with the Pennsylvania Railroad strike at Pittsburgh in 1877, "Mother" Jones told of her efforts to help "the boys" in their various "fights." She told of leading an "army" about from mine to mine in the Pennsylvania coal strike of 1900, "pulling out" the men at work.

The witness told of being carried out of Colorado by militiamen and of hurrying back on the heels of the escort that took her to the State line. She described the horrors of industrial war and at times tears streamed from her eyes as she told of the treatment of men, women, and children.

FERRY TO THE PALISADES.

Will Run Across the Hudson River from Dyckman Street.

A new ferry across the Hudson is to be set up between Dyckman Street, Manhattan, and the property owned by the improvement company of the Palisade Park Commission on the New Jersey shore. It will be run by the Dyckman and Englewood Ferry Company and the fare is intended to be 5 cents.

The proposal came yesterday before the Sinking Fund Commission through a letter written by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the New York Palisades Park Commission. In this it was stated that the ferry company would build slips on the property owned by C. K. G. Billings in Manhattan and on the New Jersey shore without expense to the city, and it was said that now that Summer was coming many persons crossed the river at this point in small boats in order to reach Palisade Park in spite of the danger.

Dock Commissioner Smith offered a resolution granting a franchise to the company for two years at $1 a year, with the privilege of a ten-year renewal at a price to be fixed by arbitration. The resolution was passed with the understanding that the city could revoke the franchise on ninety days' notice.

WANT BUSES IN BROADWAY.

Merchants Seek Service Now Planned for Seventh Avenue.

The Broadway Association is endeavoring to get the Committee on Franchises of the Board of Estimate to modify the routes it has laid out for motor buses, so as to make the line which is planned for Seventh Avenue from Times Square to Fourteenth Street run down Broadway from Times Square to one of the streets of the lower thirties, by which it might approach the Pennsylvania Station and Seventh Avenue.

The association is backed in this request by many of the business men of the neighborhood of Herald and Greeley Squares, including Jefferson De Mont Thompson, W. S. Gilson of the Hotel Martinique, John David, M. D. Brill, R. F. Spencer, Treasurer of the United States Rubber Company; M. F. Huberth, Dr. Paul H. Zagat, and H. R. Mallory of the Hotel Wallick.

Jesse I. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. has written to the Franchise Committee to point out that as soon as the new Interborough subway is completed, Seventh Avenue will have the same transit facilities as Broadway, whereas it has nothing compared with Broadway to attract traffic to it. So he considers that the route selected should be through a thoroughfare which has been already developed by office and loft buildings and stores.

JENKINS ESTATE MUST PAY.

Creditors of the Williamsburg Trust Company to Get $110,000.

Justice Manning, in the Equity Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, gave judgment yesterday for $110,000 to the Williamsburg Trust Company in its suit against the estate of the late John G. Jenkins, whose financial dealings were alleged to have been responsible, in a measure, for the failure of that institution in 1907. The money was alleged to have been obtained from the company by Jenkins in 1906-07, on notes.

Jenkins made a trust deed by which he placed his real estate holdings in the hands of his sons and son-in-law. Justice Manning ordered this trust deed set aside and the Jenkins estate to pay the $110,000 to the trust company.

The money will be pai to creditors of the company, which is in process of voluntary liquidation.

$500,000 EASTMAN GIFT.

Will Erect Home for Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 13.—George Eastman has purchased the Archer property at St. Paul and Mortimer Streets, one block from Main Street East, and will erect thereon a building that will cost not less than $500,000. He has offered to give the building to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, with the one condition that the chamber equip and furnish the structure at an expense of $100,000.

The Chamber of Commerce has accepted the offer and proposes to raise the $100,000 without delay. The building will be only a few stories in height, but it will be one of the handsomest in Western New York.

In the past few years Mr. Eastman has given about $5,000,000 to various public institutions in this city.

FRENCH LOSS OF TRADE.

Imports and Exports Drop $427,200,000 from Last Year's Figures.

PARIS, May 13.—The value of imports of France during the first quarter of 1915 was less by $842,000,000 francs ($168,400,000) than in the corresponding quarter of 1914. Exports diminished 1,294,000,000 francs ($258,800,000). Virtually the whole of the reduction was in raw materials.

Importations of manufactured articles increased during the first quarter 139,000,000 francs ($27,800,000).

The figures for April show that imports of manufactured goods increased to the amount of 101,000,000 francs ($20,200,000) over April of last year. There was an increase of 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) in foodstuffs. April exportations were lower by 322,000,000 francs ($64,400,000). Nearly all of the increase in manufactured articles came from the United States.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,948,159	+ $15,452
Eleven roads	4,616,461	— 977,602
Total, (18 roads)	7,564,620	— 962,150

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LANSTON MONOTYPE COMPANY for the year ended Feb. 28—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Net prof. aft. dep.	$305,462	$486,064	*$180,602
Dividends	180,000	360,000	*180,000
Surp. for yr.	125,462	126,064	*602

MACANDREWS & FORBES for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Dom. net prof.	621,874	488,829	133,045
Net for. prof.	322,049	384,129	*62,080
Div. & int. rec.	25,457	29,586	*4,129
Total profits	999,381	902,544	66,837
Preferred div.	175,028	176,764	*1,736
Balance	794,353	725,780	68,573
Common div.	300,000	300,000	.....
Balance	494,353	425,780	68,573
Prev. surp.	1,126,877	701,097	425,780
P. & L. surp.	1,621,230	1,126,877	494,353

*Decrease.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

A VERY HIGH GRADE STOCK OF

LACES

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS

Ranging in price as high as $27.50 per yard. ALSO A STOCK OF

Silks, Velvets, Silk Ribbons, Nets, etc.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Sell To-day, Friday, May 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom

15-17 MERCER ST., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

This stock consists of Real Bohemian, Real Princess, Real Venice, Real Cluny Net Tops, Oriental, French and German Val. LACES, also a very fine select line of Allovers, Flouncings, Bands, Edgings, Medallions and other extra fine EMBROIDERIES, a select stock of Pure Yarn Dyed Silk Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, etc.

Also on account of whom it may concern

A STOCK OF HIGH GRADE

SILK NETS

in all colors,

Consisting of 3000 Yards

NOTICE:—This entire stock is really of the highest quality and will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information you may telephone Spring 4296.

White Goods

EMBROIDERIES, LACES

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

will sell on

FRIDAY, MAY 14TH, AT 10:30 A. M., at

539-541 BROADWAY,

200 Doz. Ladies'

Waists

AND

Underwear

EMBROIDERIES, LACES

The above is a fine up-to-the-minute lot of merchandise and will be sold in trade lots.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.

520-522 Broadway

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

Today, Friday, May 14, 10:30 A.M.,

Special Peremptory Auction Sale

DRY GOODS

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

BED SHEETS, BET SETS,

COTTON & DRESS GOODS

Men's & Ladies' Furnishings

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

WEARING APPAREL

20 cases KNIT UNDERWEAR

50 cases men's hats

also salvage stock of

Ladies' and Children's

Bathing Suits and Shoes

170 KARATS OF LOOSE

DIAMONDS

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

will sell

On Monday, May 17th, '15,

AT 10:30 A. M., AT

539 Broadway, New York City

A LOT OF

Loose Diamonds

about 170 karats. By order of the Public Bank of New York City. On exhibition Friday, May 14th, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell To-day, Friday, May 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A.M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y. $15,000 Stock of Latest Model

CLOTHING

removed from a high-class concern, whose name we cannot mention.

600 SILK LINED MEN'S SUITS

all in latest designs and patterns in Stripes and Checks, Serges, Worsteds, all handtailored, including Skeleton Lined with Silk Binding.

150 FULL DRESS & TUXEDO SILK LINED SUITS.

Elegant assortment, form fitting and loose back Spring Overcoats, hand-tailored Men's Worsted Trousers, Boys' Suits in serges and worsted.

TO SPEND $3,500,000 ON COLUMBIA SITE

Many New Buildings Contemplated in General Improvement Scheme.

TO DECORATE AVERY HALL

Completion of University Hall Will Place It Second Only to the Library in Impressiveness.

Additional buildings and other architectural improvements to cost more than $3,500,000 are contemplated at Columbia, according to a pamphlet recently issued by the university showing the lines along which it is planned to develop the present campus equipment. Although there are now sixteen finished and one half-completed building in the Columbia group, erected at a cost of $8,000,000, exclusive of equipment, a total of twenty-five is desired to complete the university unit. This does not take into account the future of Barnard and Teachers Colleges for which special provision must be made.

When Columbia moved from its old home at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, the land lying between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue from 116th Street to 120th Street was considered sufficient to meet the university needs. On this the trustees planned a group of sixteen buildings with the Low Library as the central figure. All but four of the original sixteen halls have been built. The purchase of South Field, between 114th and 116th Streets and more recently half of the block extending from Amsterdam to Morningside Drive, between 116th and 117th Streets, has vastly enlarged the university layout. On the latter property stands the President's house, while there are already three dormitories and two lecture halls on South Field with sites selected for three more buildings.

Although it is likely that South Field will remain the students' athletic field for many year sto come, the pamphlet shows that it is destined eventually to be built up with groups of buildings forming quadrangles on the east and west sides.

To Complete University Hall.

The completion of University Hall is regarded as the most pressing need in the way of additional equipment. Part of the building which was destroyed by fire last Fall is now being replaced at a cost of $150,000, but the total cost of completing the hall will be $1,200,000. When finished it will rank second only to the library in impressiveness. It will contain an auditorium capable of seating 3,500 to 4,000 persons, and in which the commencement exercises, public lectures and concerts and oratories now given by the University chorus in Carnegie Hall, will be held. In addition it will contain an Alumni Memorial Hall, the offices of the Comptroller, Bureau, Registrar, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and other administrative departments of the university, and club rooms for students.

"This building," says the pamphlet, "will be the largest on the campus, its total dimensions being 259 feet by 176 feet, and it will have a height of fouur stories above the 150-foot level, so that the cornice will be on the line of the adjoining buildings. A very beautiful portico will form the principal featuure of the south facade, facing the library, and the design of the building as a whole, while conforming to the general treatment of the university buildings, will express its dignity and importance by somewhat richer detail."

A combination dormitory and students' dining hall is planned for the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 114th Street, balancing with Hamilton Hall, which occupies the corresponding corner at 116th Street. This hall will cost $550,000, and will have accommodations on the upper floors for 300 resident students.

Two lecture halls, each costing $550,000, are contemplated, one for the corner west of the library, wher the Faculty Club now stands, and the other for the site now occupied by old East Hall, completing a quadrangle east of the library with Kent Hall, the Philosophy Building and St. Paul's Chapel.

The construction o ftwo aditional residence halls on the Broadway side of South Field, at a total cost of approximately $600,000, will partially enclose the quadrangle of which Furnald Hall and the School of Journalism form the north end.

To Decorate Avery Hall.

In order to enhance the artistic features of the campus, it is proposed to decorate the facade of Avery Hall, where the School of Architecture is housed, with casts of the most perfect specimens obtainable of Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Tuscan orders, and with other arhitectural details from classic buildings. This will be part of the decorative treatment of Avery Quadrangle, for which it is proposed to spend $11,800. A fountain and balustrade, with masses of rhododendrons for a background, will complete the decorative features.

It is also proposed to replace the old wooden fence along the 116th Street side of South Field with a granite balustrade similar to that now bordering the approach to the library. For this $10,622 is needed. The approaches to Earl Hall from Broadway and to St. Paul's Chapel from Amsterdam Avenue are to be similarly improved at a cost of $15,000.

The pamphlet also describes four granite posts or pylons which are to mark the approach of the university from Broadway and at Amsterdam Avenue. There will be two such pylons at each corner, the four being surmounted by statues symbolizing Arts, Law, Science, and Letters. Designs have been approved by the Municipal Art Commission and permission to erect the pylons has been granted by the Board of Aldermen. The total cost is estimated at $36,000.

Additional statues for the library and a number of memorial windows for Kent Hall, St. Paul's Chapel, Livingston Hall, the Philosophy Building, and Avery Library are also called forr.

GERMANY TO PAY FOR GOODS SEIZED

Notice of This from the Foreign Office Transmitted by Ambassador Gerard.

HOW TO PUT IN CLAIMS

So Far Provision Made Only for Property Taken in Occupied Territory for Military Use.

American Ambassador Gerard has sent from Berlin a note from the German Foreign Office telling of the formation of an Imperial Indemnity Commission whose business it is to look into and settle claims for neutrally owned property sequestered in enemy territory occupied by German forces. This commission consists of three jurists and two merchants. They will fix a suitable indemnity for confiscated goods when taken for the military authorities. The offices of the commission are at Mauerstrasse 53, Berlin, W. As need arises the commission will also visit Belgium and Northern France. Interested parties are requested to communicate with the President of the commission, Dr. Hiekmann.

There are a number of claims by Americans which will come before the commission. Mr. Gerard says that discussion is still proceeding concerning the extension of the powers of the commission to adjudicate regarding similar merchandise confiscated in Germany itself. As yet, however, nothing is definitely arranged on this point and these matters are still within the jurisdiction of the War Office.

In sending this information, the Ambassador gives these further details:

"Hereafter private individuals will not necessarily be obliged to present their claims to the German Government through the intermediary of the embassy, but will be permitted, should they so desire, to approach this commission direct, either in person or in writing. The embassy may, of course, continue to transmit such claims on behalf of private individuals through the mediation of the Foreign Office.

"The competency of the commission does not at present extend to the granting of permissions for exportation, although this power may eventually be given. For the present, it is only after permission for exportation has definitely been refused and the goods taken for military purposes that the jurisdiction of the commission begins. I am given to understand that American-owned goods of the character described, the exportation of which to the United States is desired, must either be permitted to leave or indemnity therefor be paid. The duties of the commission are twofold: First, to investigate the exact rights of ownership in the goods and, secondly, to fix the amount of compensation.

"I gather that the American claims presented up to the present time through the embassy are much less in number than those on file from other nations. Considerable delay and labor are involved withdrawing such outstanding claims from those Government departments, whether in Germany or in Belgium, which have been investigating them up to the present time. Heretofore practically no decisions have been made in such matters, but the entire question will now be considered as a whole and the various claims passed upon in accordance with stated and uniform principles.

"Details and rules of procedure before the commission have been drawn up and will shortly be published. In general it may be said that procedure before the commission may be, but is not necessarily, by representation through legal counsel. Claimants, if employing third parties to represent them before the commission, must use for this purpose barristers-at-law, and cannot have other private individuals or merchants as representatives. Appeal from the decisions of the commission may be made to a higher court of law. A time limit will be set within which claims may be presented to the commission."

By way of explanation of the tardiness in handling the subject, the German Foreign Office has this to say:

"An early settlement of the matter has encountered difficulties arising from the frequent inability of the owners of the goods to prove themselves such without further steps. This is mainly due to the fact that even before the occupation of Belgium, particularly of Antwerp, considerable quantities of the goods there stored had been in part confiscated or requisitioned by the Belgium Government, in part carried away from Belgium or destroyed on the spot by the Belgian and English troops. In consequence the establishment of the identity of the individual goods with the merchandise listed on the commercial documents has been made much more difficult."

Prices Better at Wool Sales.

LONDON, May 13.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 6,000 bales, which were quickly sold, principally to the home trade. The only wools now 5 per cent. below the last auctions are heavy merinos and a few wasty crossbreds.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Olsen Co.; B. Olsen, dresses, waists, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. D. Horning, silks, dress goods; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; A. Moses, notions, ribbons; 200 5th. Av.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt.—G. E. Welch & Co., G. E. Welch, furniture; York.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions, linings, umbrellas; Miss E. S. Hutchinson, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; H. F. Torrey, sporting goods; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Hayden, kimonos, negligees; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Hilliard, laces, trimmings, ladies' neckwear; 432 4th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. H. Caine, silks, linings; 18 W. 35th.

BRISTOL—Cox Hat Co.; W. H. Cox, hats; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; S. Carson, white goods; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas, jewelry, stationery; G. Wright, dry goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. A. McCollom, women's suits, basement; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, women's waists; 15 E. 22d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. J. F. Springer, children's wear; 50 Union Square.

HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss A. E. Coughlin, ribbons, art goods; 75 Spring.

LANCASTER—Hager Bro., C. C. Masterson, gloves, hdkfs., leather goods; 75 Spring.

LAWRENCE—Reid & Hughes Co.; T. J. Laliberte, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; Wallick's.

LOS ANGELES—Bon Ton; L. R. Davis, suits, waists, dresses; Wallick's.

MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, domestics, wash goods; 75 Spring.

MIAMI, Fla.—E. B. Douglass Co.; E. B. Douglass, clothing, millinery, ready to wear; 1,178 B'way.

MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; H. A. Leonard, carpets; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE—P. Sondel, pants, overalls; Broadway Central.

NEW HAVEN—Russian Fur and Cloak Co.; B. Cohen, cloaks; Strand.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; 1,123 B'way; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Churchill, carpets, rugs; 95 Madison Av.

SAVANNAH, GA.—M. Blumberg & Sons; A. Blumberg, clothing, furn. goods; Marseilles.

SCRANTON—Caplan & When; J. M. Caplan, general mdse.; Wallick.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; H. A. Weil, misses', children's wear; 71 W. 23d.

SYRACUSE—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. A. Marbes, gloves, furn. goods; 320 B'way, Herald Square.

TOLEDO—La Salle & Koch Co.; T. M. Gray, furn. goods; Wallick's.

WICHITA—Geo. Innes D. G. Co.; W. P. Innes, general mdse.; J. Morrison, furn. goods, notions, housefurn. goods; 220 5th Av.

WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, domestics, blankets; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER—Jasper Bros.; M. Jasper, woolens; Broadway Central.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

NATHAN RUBENSTEIN, of 954 Prospect Avenue, formerly a builder, now a plumber, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person unable to pay the fees. Liabilities are $606.67, of which $369,500 appears to be duplicated, as they are on both bond and mortgage, and no assets.

ELIAS W. SAMUELS and JACOB W. SAMUELS, salesmen, of 606 West 135th Street, have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy to get rid of judgments obtained against each of them for $5,538 for rent. They were formerly partners in Harry Samuels & Bros., wholesale flowers and feathers, at 704 Broadway, against whom a petition was filed on April 26, 1913.

JULIAN W. ROCHLITZ, of 108 West Forty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,014 and no assets.

WILLIAM H. TURNER, of 126 West 103d Street, room clerk at the Hotel Claridge, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,460 and no assets.

LOUIS C. BERGMAN, of 304 West 127th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,826 for lumber and assets $315 in accounts.

JOSEPH L. SOLOMON.—Judge Mayer has appointed Jacob J. Fine receiver for Joseph L. Solomon, trading as the Knickerbocker Cloak and Suit Co., at 164 West Twenty-fifth Street, bond $250. Liabilities are $6,000.

JACOB D. POSNER, dealer in gowns, at 320 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,384 and assets $3,887.

MOSES ROSENSTRAUCH, trading as the State Hat Co., at 9 East Fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $14,745 and nominal assets $8,000 in the hands of an assignee.

WILLIAM ADLER, THEATRICAL COSTUMER, INC.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed March 27 against William Adler, Theatrical Costumer, Inc., of 103 West Thirty-ninth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $29,000.

HYMAN SHEINBERG.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Hyman Sheinberg.

THE STAR BEEF & PROVISION CO., butchers and provision dealers, which had nine stores, at 2,251 Third Avenue, 3,195 Broadway, 1,451 Amsterdam Avenue, 1,980 Second Avenue, 2,420 Seventh Avenue, 308 West 125th Street, 66 East 125th Street, First Avenue at Fifty-ninth Street, and 1,887 Bathgate Avenue, has assigned to Roswell D. Williams.

HARTLEY SILK MANUFACTURING CO., INC., of 837 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $582,231, of which $104,868 is secured, and assets $942,566.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 13.—H. R. Cowan and James L. McAfee, partners under the firm name of H. R. Cowan Co., m'f'g, decorators. Liabilities, $13,960; assets, $221.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Convex Co., Inc.—I. Tompkins, $100.65.

Andersen Restaurant Co., Inc., and Peter Andersen—L. Wehrle, $508.42.

B. & B. Construction Co., Vito Bonomo, and Guerino Baldin—J. O. Devlin Construction Co. $211.84

Brilliant Ribbon Co., Inc.—H. Minalin et al., $810.38.

Bauman, Hyman, and Henry W. Roberts—J. M. Weinberg, $104.

Baskerville, Guy H.—J. B. Leavitt, $215.33.

Blake, Lawrence E., Jr.—V. J. McQuade, $189.71.

Brocia, Joseph—Pondista Realty Co., $206.91.

Berkowitz, Ida—City of New York, costs, $119.85.

Blank, Adolph A.—American Fidelity Co., $366.73.

Bates, Samuel F.—New York Preparatory School, $3,152.25.

Bender, Charles—R. Cronin, $259.97.

Baturin, Samuel—Market & Fulton National Bank of New York, $208.55.

Carroll, Daniel J.—M. Schurmacher, $936.46.

Crawford, Arthur W.—H. M. Stancliff, $260.17.

Courtney, William J.—L. Levingston, $680 61.

Calhoun, Charles M.—M. A. Robinson, $938.96.

City and Country Home Co.—W. Stone, 680.61.

Curtis Chemical Co.—Elliott Service Co., $107.15.

Cohen, Philip, and Isaac Davis—Peristein & Rosenthal, $505.07.

Donahue, William—National Nassau Bank of New York, $669.98.

Dolan, Hugh—John Burke Importing Co., $100.07.

Dabis, Laheny & Co.—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Co., $296.38.

Drouet & Pare Co., Inc.—New York Telephone Co., $224.65.

Davenport, Bytler—City Kalamein Co., Inc., $293.39.

De Lelio, Carmile and Rosario—U. S. Tire Co., $373.44.

Emmet, William T., Supt.—Northern Bank of New York, $65,302.07.

Ellis, May, Co., Inc., and William Lawrence —Dana T. Bennett Co., $125.60.

Ellis, May, Co., Inc.—Same, $314.01.

Eagle Building and Construction Co.—Passaic Builders' Supply Co., $509.78.

Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—L. B. Palewsky, $2,625.18.

Fieldman, Sol—Manhattan Collecting Co., $136.91.

Fass, Jacob—S. Gordon, $435.82.

Franggis, Vercides—H. M. Stanus & Co., Inc., $541.36.

Felder, Herman S.—Bluthenthal & Bickart, $232.59.

Fieldman, Sol—Manhattan Collection Co., $136.91.

Flower, Gertrude E.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., $1,773.69.

Fielder, Solomon—I. Teplenky, $104.15.

Frank, Jacob—J. Schulman, $148.40.

Finkbein, Louis, and George Wolf—Joseph Beck & Sons, $102.74.

Greenberg, Abraham—C. Gasner, $412.68.

Gore, Eugenia M. B.—W. T. Herlyn, $134.76.

Greenbaum, George M.—M. Berliner, $189.85.

Gagnee, Albert—De Peyster Realty Co., $154.41.

Goodman, Joseph—S. P. Jones et al., $148.41.

Glassgold, Samuel—M. Bandler, $129.88.

Germano, Rocco and Joseph—H. Fried, $341.28.

Greenberg, Max D.—J. Rundquist, $736.99.

Howell, Isaac G.—L. McHugh, $1,196.42.

Holocher, Anton—N. Y. Telephone Co., $31.01.

Hesslein, Arthur M.—F. Bierhoff, $107.67.

Hoormoozis, Stephen and Costas—C. P. Paleologos et al., $613.03.

Heagy, Walter S.—People, &c., $279.96.

Healy, Anna L.—Kohn, Giblin & Co., $535.62.

Hillebrecht, Frederick A. L.—United Wine and Trading Co., $1,090.94.

Henry, John—F. E. Peters, $394.91.

Hynes, Patrick—Ebling Brewing Co., $743.98.

Hirshborn, William—Bee Ell Trading Co., Inc., $112.04.

Isaacs, Irving—F. Hollender, costs, $161.86.

Isaacs, Edw. R.—C. Prosnitz, $128.42.

Jennys, Wm. H.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $851.59.

Klein, John C.—George Ehlenberger & Co., $318.69.

Kaplan, Joe—J. Schulman, $167.60.

Leff, Joseph—Security Bank of N. Y., $105.65.

La Rocco, Rosco & Pasquale Morano—H. Heidelberger et al., $124.41.

Lewis, Sarah—South Brooklyn Ry Co., costs, $150.24.

Lewis, Leonard—same, costs, $156.38.

Levine, David—Metropolitan Savings Bank, $1,685.52.

Levy, Irving—Westchester Ave. Bank, $346.25.

Murphy, Margaret—S. F. Mead, $226.91.

Mulligan, Matthew—City of N. Y., costs, $132.69.

McCaffrey, John—John Burke Importing Co., $202.75.

McKnight, John C.—C. S. Hirschfeld et al., $276.75.

Manhattan Realty Appraisers—N. Y. Telephone Co., $149.69.

McKinley Storage Van Co., Inc.—Maintenance Co., Inc., $187.60.

McBride, Keller & Co., Inc.—Read Printing Co., $529.50.

N. Y. Life Ins. Co.—S. Lasch, $1,112.25.

Nathan, Fred'k E.—C. H. Young, et al., $973.36.

Olson, Oscar A.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $113.06.

Orosant Construction Co.—F. N. Du Bois & O'Rourke, Ralph—Guaranty Trust Co., $132.51.

Prince, Leo—Market & Fulton National Bank of N. Y., $773.75.

Peck, Wm. G.—C. S. Levy, $141.91

Post & McCord—C. Toms, $106.85.

P. C. Stuart Co. & National Surety Co.—E. & J. Marin Co., $4,605.71.

Piastino, Rubino—S. Strasbourger, $149.39.

Powers, Walter W.—W. F. Higgins, Jr., $1,181.15.

Pfister, Albertine—F. Ochsmann Sons, Inc., $164.40.

Rubenstein, Samuel, and Nathan Bauman—I. & S. Rau, $271.97.

Rosenzweig, Isidore, and Sidney — Robert Reiner Importing Co., $823.04.

Rochlitz, Julian W.—Compagnie Internationale des Wagonlits et des Grand Europiens, $401.89.

Roberts, Joseph, and Annie—State Bank, $241.90.

Rosenberg, Nathan, or Nathaniel—F. Lenane, $1113.91.

Rodbell, David—J. Weinstein et al., $1,565.08.

Same—A. Cohen, $845.45.

Rosken, Manuel—H. Schulman, $108.50.

Stevens, Willard B.—Fairchild Adv., Inc., $102.41.

Schlegman, Rubin—F. G. Wild, $2,882.21.

Silverman, Isaac A.—Baron Printing Co., $187.89.

Silverman, Alexander H.—United Cigars Stores Co., $266.15.

Stein, Bessie—J. H. Rosenfield, $335.45.

Twentieth Av. Co.—R. Chronanus, $1,075.

Wilson, A. Louis—Profit Sharing Merchandise Co., Inc., $107.55

Wacke, Herman—Burns Bros., $228.72.

Walker, Joseph H.—Maccano Co., Inc., $167.55.

Yellow Taxicab Co.—F. R. Baker, $750.

In Bronx County.

Cameron, Bruce A. — Schutte-Smith Co., $28.22.

Cioffi Co.—J. B. Kilsheimer, $5,107.21.

Cerussi, Michael—Schutte-Smith Co., $14.52.

Luhrs, Joseph—A. J. Dolon, $20.70.

MacLean, Arthur C.—H. M. Phillips, $214.31.

Peirez, Wolf, and Sam Botfan—T. Howard, $110.87.

Pascal, Ray—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $105.12.

Ronner, Henry H. A.—P. D. Windecker et al., $140.44.

Roberts, Joseph and Annie — State Bank, $241.90.

Stock, William—Corning & Co., $190.22.

Sandberg, Isidor—M. Federman et al., $198.72.

Schreiber, Moses and Samuel—I. Ravich et al., $44.80.

Selden, Louis—M. Spiro, $111.91.

Smith, Edith—Ward Baking Co., $108.85.

Seidman, William, as guardian — Adavine Construction Corp., $107.85.

Walker, Jennie, and Elizabeth Lyons—R. Ferster, $397.47.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brazeau, Henry L.—S. R. Betts, May 11, 1915, $868.54.

Brown, Joseph—J. Goetz, April 6, 1915, $150.

Frankel, Samuel, and Carrie Gibson—People, &c., May 12, 1915, $300.

Green, Samuel E.—J. J. C. Demorest, May 5, 1915, $228.41.

Hockerm, Frederick—N. Y. Railways Co., May 8, 1915, $111.

Haight, Helen D. W.—H. Katz et al., Nov. 12, 1914, $4,862.19.

Lowenstein, Moses—Smith & Nessler Co., Jan. 22, 1915, $179.48.

Ludlam, Frank A., and James E. Burns—H. H. Neale et al., Jan. 14, 1914, $3,748.80.

Maritime Dredging Co.—City of N. Y., April 7, 1915, $106.85.

Oden, Charles V.—B. Gottheld, May 1, 1915, $393.24.

Ransome Concrete Machinery Co.—C. W. McDonald et al., May 7, 1915, $601.27.

Security Insurance Co.—S. Benedict et al., May 6, 1912, $3,293.96.

Same—same, April 21, 1915, $117.26.

Same—same, Feb. 18, 1913, $101.75.

Schanfele, Clifford A.—W. A. Shanahan Co., Mar. 31, 1915, $361.37.

Vincent, David D., and Lowell M. Palmer, Jr.—E. L. Grimes, Mar. 31, 1915, $3,058.80.

Moritz, Anna Y.—G. F. Moritz et al., June 21, 1911, (reversed,) $398.19.

Same—same; June 21, 1911, (reversed,) $397.88.

Empire State Surety Co.—National Surety Co., June 10, 1910, (reversed,) $2,305.28.

In Bronx County.

Hitchman, John C.—O. Miller, May 1, 1915, $1,085.23.

Schreyer, John F.—H. Mayer, Nov. 4, 1914, $439.02.

Nouskajian, Charlotte H.—A. Altieri & Co., May 10, 1915, $59.78.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MANUFACTURER of ladies' coats is looking for a half loft with a manufacturer of a non-conflicting line. M 19 Times.

WE ARE OPEN FOR JOBS AND DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT CONCESSIONS. ROTHSCHILD CO., 30 EAST 23D.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

JOBBER open for Summer dresses. Call Thursday and Friday with samples. 37 West 19th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats from 9 to 4 at 28 West 27th St., 10th floor.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS; immediate delivery; labels. Warren Woolen Co., 40 W. 17th.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits and better-grade coats. Fourth floor, 129 West 27th.

LOOKING at ladies' Fall suits and coats. C

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Pennsylvania R. R. Gen'l Mortgage 4½% Bonds

General lien on entire property of the Company with the exception of certain unimportant leaseholds.

Followed by $499,265,700, par value, of capital stock, having present market value exceeding $530,000,000. The Company has paid divi- its outstanding stock since outstanding stock since 1856.

Price to Yield About 4.60%

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Ask us to send you Circular T of short-term bonds and notes of successful Public Utility Companies yielding

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We have issued a circular pointing out what we believe the wisest and safest investment policy under existing conditions and including a list of eight selected securities adapted to this policy.

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Safe Bond Investments

	Yield about
New York State	4.04%
Schenectady, N. Y.	4.15%
Akron, Ohio	4.30%
Canton, Ohio	4.30%
White Plains, N. Y.	4.30%
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	4.35%
King County, Wash.	4.60%
Tampa, Fla.	4.75%
Richland Dist., W. Va.	4.75%
Gainesville, Fla.	5.00%
Laurinburg, N. C.	5.15%
El Centro Sch.Dist.,Cal.	5.15%
Eufaula, Okla.	5.50%

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Legal Investment for Trust Funds and Savings Banks in New York and New England.

Exempt from Income Tax

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115 Broadway, New York

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Founded 1866

7 Wall Street, New York

Boston Hartford

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede Further on Suspense Over Outcome of Our Note to Germany.

With the knowledge that the note of the United States had been started on its way to Berlin the stock market yesterday wavered between the hope that Germany would accede to our demands and fear that they would be rejected in whole or in part. Toward the end of the day the effect of the uncertainty which must last until it becomes known what Germany's reply will be, caused a general decline in the market which left very few stocks which did not show net losses for the day. This downward movement was a natural enough consequence of the doubts which were felt concerning the German reply.

In some important banking quarters the view was expressed that Germany could not do otherwise than meet our demands. In some others equally definite opinion was held that Germany would not yield. Still others took a most hopeful view of the situation and expressed the belief that in some way out of the situation which now exists between Germany and ourselves would come an opening for discussion which would limit the scope of the present warfare if it did not actually supply an opening for peace negotiations. That point of view, however, was more optimistic than most people in the financial district felt able to accept.

The action of the market was for the most part regarded as entirely natural under the circumstances. Both the reaction in prices and the sharp reduction in the volume of trading were welcomed as befitting the situation with which the country is dealing. There is confidence in the existing economic situation in this country and in the business outlook, but there is also recognition of the seriousness of the question which dominates all other questions at this time. While from one point of view the decline was a natural result of suspense over the outcome of our representations to Germany, from another point of view the fall in prices was the penalty which the market paid for the light-hearted advance of Tuesday.

Yesterday's weekly statement of the Bank of England suggested one reason why even the recent heavy decline in the proportion of the Bank's reserve did not lead to the establishment of the British credit in New York about which there has been so much talk. The Bank reported yesterday the very extraordinary gain in gold of over $36,000,000 for the week. Its ability thus to add to its gold supply, bringing up its proportion of reserve nearly 3 per cent. in the course of a week, suggests the resources which even in these days the Bank of England can command to strengthen its reserve position. It was naturally assumed that this gold came from the Bank of France, which was lately reported to have made a shipment of somewhat more than the amount of the gold gain reported by the English Bank. It is to be presumed that this gold was sent to England, in keeping with the understanding reached at the time of the conference between the British, French, and Russian Finance Ministers in Paris and as an outcome of the credits which the London market had previously extended to France.

In this shifting of gold is seen the effect of some of the extraordinary financial operations which have been incidents of this unparalleled war. In some of those transactions we have played a part. Should the war last and much greater pressure be put upon the reserve resources of the countries of Europe we will no doubt be urged to take even larger part in international financing. Already we are in an unusually strong position to deal with any such demands, and should they later become more urgent we will no doubt have been further strengthened in the interval by the influx of gold, which is a natural sequel to the abnormal overbalancing of our imports by the exports of goods purchased here to fill Europe's war-time needs. The fact is that our financial position in a variety of ways has been strengthened against any eventuality. That is something which may reasonably be regarded as lessening the concern with which the financial community faces the outcome of the situation in which we now find ourselves.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 90.	90 to 90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½ 5
New York	4	4	4½ 5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½ 5
Cleveland	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	4	4	4½ 5
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½ 5
Chicago	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	4	4	4½ 5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½ 5
Kansas City	4	4½	5 5
Dallas	4	4	4½ 5½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½ 6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2½@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2	5 and 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2¼@3	8 and 10 mos.	3¼@4
4 mos.	3 @3½	11 and 12 mos.	3¼@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3½@4
60 to 90 days	3¼		

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Rates of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79¾	$4.79⅞	$4.79½
Cables	4.80⅛	4.79⅞	4.80

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79½	$4.80
Paris	5.33½	5.32
Austria	.82¾	.82⅞
Russia	15.60	15.65
Switzerland		42.50
Scandinavia	5.30	5.29
China—	25.95	26.00
Hongkong	44.75	
Shanghai	57.00	44.60
Singapore	57.50	57.25
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39¾	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.50	
Calcutta	33.50	
Italy	5.01½	5.01
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	25.50	25.65

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76⅝	$4.75½	$4.76½	$4.75⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $338,209,794; balance, $18,390,404; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $92,658.

The local banks have gained $6,777,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.62½.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, unchanged; New York, 50c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	442,608
Year to date	207,471
Same period last year	46,617,888
Average price and change 50 stocks	32,182,145
Same day last year	66.75 —1.13
	69.09 + .85

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales:		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	32¼	6,500	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅜	33⅝	31½	31⅝	—1⅝
15	15½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	15	15	14⅝	15	— ⅝
66	66¼	27,500	Amalgamated Cop.	66¾	67¼	65¼	66	—1⅞
51	52	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	50	50¾	50	50¾	+.¾
43¼	43⅞	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	43	43¾	43¼	43¼	—.¾
32⅝	33	19,110	Am. Can	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
95½	96	200	Am. Can. pf.	94½	96⅛	95¾	95¾	—1⅝
49⅞	50	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry.	50	50	49⅝	50	—1
107	108	20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	108	108	108	108	—
29	30	300	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	29	30	+1
10¼	10⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	—
42¾	43	3,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	30¾	30¾	30	30	+.¾
64⅝	64⅞	2,000	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	—1½
105	106½	400	Am. Locomotive	44	45	42¾	42¾	—.¾
150	160	300	Am. Smelt. & R.	66½	66¾	64¾	64¾	—1⅝
108	105¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	103½	105½	105½	105½	—2⅝
118	113	200	Am. Snuff	150¾	150¾	150	150	—
119	120	600	Am. Sugar Ref.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	—.⅛
229	235	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115	115	115	115	—1.25
84½	85¼	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	119¼	119¼	119	119	—1.¼
31½	31⅝	7,000	Am. Tobacco	230	230	230	230	—1.¼
98⅝	99	3,900	Am. Woolen pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
106	110	100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	32	32	31½	31⅝	—.⅛
43⅞	44½	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99⅞	100	99½	99⅝	—.⅛
71	71½	2,800	Atlantic Coast Line	107	107	107	107	+.⅛
69½	70½	2,700	Baldwin Loco	48¼	48½	44	44	—2
⅞	1	550	Baltimore & O.	72	72	71½	71½	—1½
13½	13⅝	300	Baltimore & O. pf.	70	70	69⅝	69⅝	—.⅝
136	138	3,200	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	—
110½	111½	100	Bethlehem Steel	137	137½	135¼	135½	—1½
86⅞	87	1,300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	111	111	111	111	—1⅛
59⅝	60	2,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	88	88	87	87½	—.⅛
27½	30	200	Butte Superior	62½	62½	59½	60	—1½
15¼	15⅝	300	Butterick Co.	30	31	30	30	+2
157⅝	158¼	3,000	California Petrol.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—.⅞
35¼	35½	2,600	Canadian Pacific	157⅝	158⅝	157¼	158	+.⅞
119	120	25	Central Leather Co.	38	38	34⅞	34⅞	+1.⅛
42½	43	800	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	119	119	119	119	—
11	12	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	43	43¼	42½	43	—
27⅜	28	1,020	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—1
80½	80½	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	29½	29⅝	27½	27⅝	—1⅝
124⅝	127	100	Chi. Northwest.	80⅜	80⅝	80½	80½	—.⅝
25	23½	3,600	Chi. Rock Isl. & P.	124⅞	124⅞	124¾	124¾	—.⅛
42	42½	4,700	Chino Copper	24¼	24⅝	24	24	—2⅛
25⅝	26	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	43	43⅜	42¼	42½	—1⅜
123	123⅝	900	Consolidated Gas	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅜
59½	61	200	Continental Can	124½	124½	123¾	123¾	—1⅞
12⅜	13	1,000	Corn Products Ref.	61½	61¾	61	61	—
76	78	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞	13¼	—.⅝
21½	21¾	2,400	Crucible Steel	76	76	76	76	—2
55	57	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	23	23	21¼	21½	—1
12⅜	13	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	58	58	56	56	—1
114½	114¾	50	Detroit Edison Co.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	—1¼
55	62	200	Detroit United Ry.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	
12⅞	13	1,700	Distillers' Securities	60	60	58	58	—3
25	25¼	10,200	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	13	13	—.⅞
39	39¾	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	23¾	23¾	23	23½	—1
105	203½	100	General Chemical	40¾	40¾	39½	39½	—1⅞
108	203½	15	do., odd lot	202	202	202	202	—1⅞
140¼	109	50	Gen. Chemical pf.	205	205	205	205	—
131	151	500	General Electric	108	108	108	108	—
98	133	1,400	General Motors	149	150	149	150	—1½
41	99½	800	General Motors pf.	134	134	132	132½	—4½
101⅝	41¼	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	98	98	98	98	—1½
116⅜	102	400	Goodrich pf.	43	43	41¼	41¼	—2½
31	117⅛	2,650	Great Northern pf.	102	102	101¾	101¾	—.⅜
56¼	31½	4,250	G. N. certs.ore prop.	117½	117½	117	117	—.¾
107½	58¾	1,200	Guggenheim Explor.	31⅞	32	30¾	31	—1½
28	108	200	Illinois Central	97⅞	97⅞	96¾	96¾	—1½
30¼	28⅛	5,350	Inspiration Copper	107½	107½	107¼	107½	—1½
19	20⅜	7,700	International Paper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—1½
40	69½	2,400	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	21	21½	20¾	20¾	—1½
91½	92	700	Inter.-Met. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	—.¾
25⅞	26½	1,500	Int. Harvester, N. J.	91¾	92	91½	92	—
81	87	100	Kansas City South.	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	—.⅛
122½	123	10	Kayser (J.) & Co.	82½	82½	82½	82½	—2½
131	136	200	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	122	122	123	123	—
40	44	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	137	137	135	135	—4
100	101	200	Lackawanna Steel	42	42	42	42	—1½
138½	139	2,900	Laclede Gas	101	101	100½	100½	—1⅞
18	21	100	Lehigh Valley	130¼	133½	138½	130	—1½
117½	120	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19½	19½	19½	19½	—1½
		50	Louis. & Nash.	118	118	118	118	—3
40¼	41	3,300	Manhattan Elev.	126	126	126	126	—
81½	82½	2,500	Maxwell Motors	42¼	42¾	39¾	40¾	—2½
34½	35	2,200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	82⅞	83	81	81⅞	—2¼
42	43	11,100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	36	36	34½	34⅝	—2¼
71⅝	71⅝	2,500	May Dept. Stores	43	43	43	43	—
238⅜	237⅝	500	Mexican Petroleum	72¼	73½	71¾	71¾	—1⅝
12¼	12⅝	500	Miami Copper	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	—1⅛
30	31½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	—.⅝
13⅜	13⅝	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	—1⅞
46½	48	800	Missouri Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—.⅝
70	74	200	Montana Power	47⅛	47⅞	47	47	+1
14½	15	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71	71	70⅝	70⅝	—.⅝
56	57	1,000	Nat. En. & St. Co.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	—.⅛
82	83	1,000	Nat. Lead Co.	36¼	36½	36	36	—2⅞
84½	85	700	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼	—.⅝
2,200	32¼	2,200	N. Y. Air Brake	85	85	83	83	—2
63	63½	100	N. Y. Central	85	85	84	84½	—1½
27¼	28½	1,500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	34	34	34	34	—
74	75	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64	63	63	—1½
104½	105	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28¼	28¾	27½	27½	—.⅞
30	32	1,400	North American	74	74	74	74	—2
106⅝	107	200	Northern Pacific	105	105	104¾	104¾	—2
113½	114¼	850	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	30	30¼	30	30¼	—1⅝
208	209	100	Penn. R. R.	107¼	107¼	107	107	—.⅛
42½	43½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	115½	115½	115½	115½	—
42¾	43½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	—.⅛
106	109	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	90	90	90	—
152	156	70	Pressed Steel Car.	44	44	43	43¼	—.⅛
27	28	100	do., odd lot	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	—
22¾	22¾	100	Public Service N. J.	107	107	107	107	+2
143¾	143⅝	4,870	Pullman Co.	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	—
25½	26¼	28,200	Railway Steel Sp.	23½	23½	23	23¼	—2
83¼	84	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	—.⅛
½	¾	600	Reading	143¾	143¾	142¾	142¾	—.¾
¾	¾	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	26¾	26¾	25½	25½	—1⅛
5/8	5/8	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	84½	84½	83¾	83¾	—1⅛
5/8	5/8	700	Rock Island Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
5/8	5/8	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
13½	14	1,200	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	6	6	5½	5½	—
4⅜	5	1,800	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	15	15	13½	13½	—1½
34½	35	400	St. Louis & San F.	5	5	5	5	—
134	135	200	St. Louis Sw. pf.	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	—.⅛
87½	N	7,050	Sears, Roeb. Co.	135	135	135	135	—.¼
16⅜	16⅝	1,020	Southern Pacific	87¾	87¾	86¾	87	—1
52	52½	1,700	Southern Railway	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	—
63	64	3,500	So. Railway pf.	53	53	53	53	—
30½	31	1,300	Studebaker Co.	66	66	63¼	64	—3
125	127	700	Tennessee Copper	31¾	31¾	31	31	—¾
40⅝	50	1,000	Texas Co.	125	126	125	126	—1½
99½	99	100	Third Avenue	51	51	50	50	—1½
124½	124¼	20,200	Twin City R. T.	6	6	6	6	—
81½	82	100	Union B. & P. Co.	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	—
16⅜	17⅜	300	Union Pacific	6	6	6	6	—
31	32½	400	Union Pacific pf.	125	125¼	124½	124½	—1
38	40	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	—
60	60½	2,700	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	17	17	17	17	—⅛
52⅝	53	90,600	U. S. Rubber	32½	32½	31¾	31¾	—1⅛
106		500	U. S. Steel	39	39	39	39	—1⅛
63	68	14,200	U. S. Steel pf.	62¼	62¼	60⅝	60⅝	+.⅝
30¾	30½	700	Utah Copper	53¾	53¾	51¾	52	—2½
97	97	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	106½	106½	105¾	105¾	—1½
		600	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	63⅜	64⅞	62¾	62¾	—1½
1⅞	2	1,100	Wabash	31⅜	32½	30¾	30¾	—2½
2	2	300	Wabash pf.	97½	97½	96¼	96¼	—1½
2	2	1,100	Western Union Tel.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
66¼	66¼	41,500	Westingh. E. & M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
80¼	90⅜	755	Willys-Overland	65	65	65	65	—1½
116	116	300	Willys-Overland pf.	87⅛	88	87⅛	88	—1½
N00½	100¼	100	Wisconsin Central	114½	114½	114½	114½	—3
32⅝	32⅝	200	Woolw. (F.W.) Co.	103	103	101½	101½	—1½
120	120	200	Woolworth pf.	120	120	120	120	—

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Money and Discount Rates Easier on Bank Return.

LONDON, May 13.—Money and discount rates were easier on the bank return today.

The stock market was again listless and price movements were narrow. Standard and gilt-edged securities were steady, but speculative issues were dull. New issues were not wanted, and the underwriters were left with 88 per cent. of the £5,000,000 Argentine issue and 77 per cent. of the East Indian Railway loan on their hands. The former was quoted at 1¼ per cent. discount.

American securities opened steady. Only a small amount of business was done, and prices dropped in the afternoon. The closing was dull.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£7,267,000
Circulation, increased	58,000
Bullion, increased	7,324,613
Other securities, decreased	3,080,000
Other deposits, increased	10,486,000
Public deposits, decreased	6,301,000
Notes reserve, increased	7,945,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 21.66 per cent.; last week it was 18.14 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Travis to Reinstate Rosenthal.

Eugene M. Travis, State Controller, said yesterday that he would comply with the decision of Justice Weeks by reinstating Julius Rosenthal as legal examiner and investigator of the Stock Transfer Tax Bureau. Rosenthal will be paid $3,600 a year, and according to the Controller, will have nothing to do but sign the payroll and draw his salary. Mr. Travis held that the position of examiner put an unnecessary burden upon the State, and suggested that the place be abolished. Rosenthal claimed that he was removed because he was a Democrat. He was a civil service employe.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	314	320
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
*American Gas & Electric	50	59
*American Gas & Electric pf.	90	93
American Power & Light	47	49
American Power & Light pf.	63	66
American Public Utilities	81	88
American Public Utilities pf.	27	31
Am. W. W. & Electric	62	65
American Light & Traction participating pf.	18	22
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	63	66
Cities Service	50	54
Cities Service pf.	57	60
Colorado Power pf.	17	19
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	90	93
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	52	56
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1952	80	83
Dayton Power & Light	90	95
Dayton Power & Light pf.	32	37
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	84	89
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	88½	91
Electric Bond & Share pf.	97	
Empire District Electric	96½	100
Empire District Electric pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	50	60
Federal Light & Traction pf.	15	18
Gas & Electric Securities	58½	61
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	63	73
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	70½	81
Northern Ontario Light & Power	18	22
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	10	18
Northern States Power	50	55
Northern States Power pf.	30	32
Pacific Gas & Electric	83	87
Republic Ry. & Light	47	49
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	18	21
Southern California Edison	66	70
Southern California Edison pf.	73	76
*Standard Gas & Electric	80	90
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	6¾	7¾
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	28	30
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	7½	8½
United Light & Rys.	47	49
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	47	49
United Rys. & Light 2d pf.	71	73
Utah Securities	10	14
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.	14	17

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 12.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$970,350	$8,309,232	$180,593,750
Int. rev., ord.	872,180	10,491,780	281,208,847
Corp. and inc. tax	66,385	892,580	14,260,488
Miscellaneous	102,697	2,127,941	36,684,906
Total rets.	$1,790,942	$19,814,484	$353,691,877
Expenditures	2,216,635	25,264,631	641,359,167
Deficit	225,692	5,450,097	105,667,289

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Waiting Market.

Yesterday's market gave plenty of evidence that the public had decided to let the session go by without doing much in stocks. The feeling that it would be well not to take a position until more light had been thrown on our relations with Germany was more intensified in the Street than on other days since the Lusitania was sunk. It was said on the Exchange that professional traders supplied nearly all the business of the afternoon and much of that of the morning. Since the first two hours established the tone of the day as weak, it could be argued that a great deal of the selling that occurred was by holders of long stock who desired to have their funds free until fuller news came from Washington. Trading reached stages of dullness at times which had not been equalled in many weeks. It was truly a waiting market.

***

Steel's Closing Upturn.

Steel's close appeared to show that someone decided at the last minute to buy even though he had to pay a price. A quotation of 52⅛ came over the tape shortly before the gong sounded. Then came a long string of prices for other issues, and commission house audiences decided that Steel was going to leave off at this figure. But just as the day's end was announced on the board 300 shares sold at 52⅜ and then 100 at 53. These prices came over the ticker several minutes after 3 o'clock; and many followers of the stock had by that time gone away believing that the final price was 52⅛.

***

The Argentine Loan Abroad.

The offering of $25,000,000 of new Argentine bonds in London met with a very different reception from that accorded the other half of the loan here. It was announced yesterday that of this country's share $24,000,000 already had been sold, with indications that the small balance remaining would be subscribed for the late mails. The books have been closed in London on the British half of the loan with only 12 per cent. subscribed for, and the cable which brought this information added that the lists were closed to prevent withdrawal of the bids received. The balance will have to be taken by the underwriting syndicate.

***

Why It Failed.

New York bankers who brought out the American half of the Argentine loan were disappointed at the lack of success met by the British offering, but said they were not surprised for two reasons. In the first place, it was pointed out, a considerable amount of the maturities which it is proposed to pay off out of the proceeds of the new issue are held in Germany, or by German investors, and the English public has been in no frame of mind to subscribe money that might go out of the country since the Lusitania's sinking. In the second place, the English investor has learned that when a loan is not particularly attractive he can usually make money by standing aloof to let the syndicate members get the bonds. They handle underwriting differently in London, where it is customary to pay the underwriters a commission for standing back of a new issue. A British syndicate does not work together, as in this country, but is usually wound up almost immediately after a bond offering, and the members promptly sell their securities, sacrificing frequently their commission in order to get out even on unpopular issues. The public has learned to expect this when no eagerness is shown for a syndicate issue. In this country it is customary to hold a syndicate together for two or three months and to support the market for the new bonds brought out, if necessary. Then, when the agreement is terminated there usually remains such a small amount of bonds on hand that the managers do not need to fear a break in prices when the members' shares is distributed.

***

New National Banks.

During April there were twelve applications for permission to convert State or private banks to national banks and fifteen applications for permission to organize new banks. In that month thirteen new national banks were authorized to begin

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Stock Market Observations

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COTTON TRADERS HAVE NERVOUS DAY

Market Opens with Moderate Decline and Then Seesaws Through the Session.

CLOSE SHOWS SMALL GAIN

Sentiment Is Bearish on the International Situation and Fine Weather in the South.

Although the cotton operators realize fully the gravity of the international complications now faced by this country and their effect upon the trade, yesterday's market revealed a degree of steadiness that was strangely at variance with the expression of opinion. There is no doubt that local sentiment is very bearish. It usually is so after such drastic declines as have occurred recently.

In view of the firm tone which characterized the forecast of President Wilson's note to Germany and the general belief that its terms would not be met in a conciliatory spirit, it was felt that cotton yesterday gave a good account of itself.

The market opened at a decline of two or three points and later sold off about ten points with October touching 9.70 and December 9.90. Around these levels, however, a good demand was quickly apparent and there was a moderate recovery. Along in the afternoon local shorts became uneasy and prices advanced about twenty points above the low level, although the reaction in the last half hour gave a close about unchanged to four points net higher.

Sentiment is bearish, and the news also is of a bearish cast, if one considers the anxiety over the international situation. The weather is more settled in the South and practically no precipitation was reported from Texas. Light scattered showers occurred in parts of the Carolinas and Georgia.

F. M. Cordill, one of the best known travelling crop experts, in reporting conditions in East Texas on a trip from Dallas to Shreveport, La., said that the start as a whole was very favorable. Stands were very good with little replanting, excepting in the low flat lands. He added that East Texas had considerable cotton already chopped out and some already cultivated. Outside of the storm belt, where the decrease in acreage was quite marked, the reduction in cotton acreage would be slight, he said.

Southern cotton men appear to be the most pronounced bears on the price of the staple at this time. One wire received yesterday from a prominent Southern shipper predicted a prolonged decline on account of the lack of export demand and the fine crop outlook.

The census report on supply and distribution, giving the consumption of American mills during April, will be published at 10 o'clock this morning. The trade is inclined to look for rather bullish figures, as it is believed the April consumption by American mills will be considerably in excess of the figures for the same month last year.

Dry goods reports make a favorable showing. Cotton manufacturers are said to have more contracts on their books than for some time past. The strike of weavers at Fall River was called off on Wednesday by a vote of the strikers, and they returned to work yesterday with full operations resumed in all seven mills.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Galveston ten points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged 9.85 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows: (Closed steady.)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.27	9.17	9.22@ 9.25	9.22@ 9.24
July	9.57	9.35	9.49@ 9.50	9.45@ 9.46
Oct.	9.91	9.70	9.84@ 9.85	9.82@ 9.84
Dec.	10.12	9.91	10.04@10.05	10.03@10.04
Jan.	10.18	9.95	10.07@10.08	10.06@10.07
March	10.28	10.23	10.31@10.33	10.30@10.32

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,064	5,712	2,206
New Orleans	1,980	1,678	3,091
Mobile	161	223	392
Savannah	955	608	1,649
Charleston	53	547	17
Wilmington	84	1,342	11
Norfolk	634	1,786	674
Total port receipts, 8,558 same day last year.	9,857	bales,	against

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	252	772	114
Memphis	290	1,851	768
St. Louis	713	4,829	1,539
Houston	3,181	4,539	1,307

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,500 to 3,500	9,008	2,409
New Orleans	1,200 to 1,500	5,000	2,224

Total exports yesterday, 16,700; so far this season, 7,501,853, against 8,394,819 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
880	New Orleans	9.00	291,024	142,987
	Mobile		28,986	19,071
1,358	Savannah	9.25	86,765	51,776
2,028	Galveston	9.20	346,498	221,642
	Wilmington	Normal	46,687	17,695
170	Norfolk	9.00	67,904	37,652
215	Augusta	9.13	110,498	21,265
1,000	Memphis	9.12	129,224	62,439
	St. Louis	9.125	30,051	28,394
2,860	Houston	9.20	103,711	82,080

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline, at 532d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 500 bales, all American. Closed barely steady.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	North Star	.17
Best & Belcher	.06	Rescue Eulah	.12
Caledonia	.20	Tonopah Mer.	.36
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	West End	.75
Con. Imperial	.01	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry	.02	Atlanta	.30
Hale & Norcross	.04	Booth	.37
Mexican	.30	C. O. D.	.04
Occidental Con.	.79	Comb. Fraction	.08
Ophir	.05	D'ofield Daisy	.05
Overman	.02	D'ofield B. B.	.03
Savage	.02	Florence	.48
Seg. Belcher	.02	G'ofield Con. M.	1.47½
Sierra Nevada	.22	D'ofield Merger	.22
Union Con.	.17	Jumbo Ext.	.99
Utah Con.	.02	Lone Star	.06
Silver Bars	.50	Silver Pick	.07
TONOPAH.		Vernal	.03
Belmont	4.20	Nevada Hills	.22
Jim Butler	.80	Round Mountain	.41
MacNamara	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Midway	.16	Manhattan Con.	.01
Mizpah Ext.	.03	Man. Big Four.	.05
Montana	.35		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10¾	Isabella	19	19¾
Elkton	43½	44½	Jackpot	8½	8½
El Paso	100	102	McKinney	33	40
Findlay	3¼	5	Portland	120	130
Gold Dollar	4¾	4¾	Vindicator	171	175
Golden Cy.	182	183½	Rav. B. H.	3	4
Gold Sov.	4½	6			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-23	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-30	4½@5	4.92	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-28	4½	4.95	4.80
Caro., Clinch. & O.	1915-24	5	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-24	4½	4.88	4.62
Chi. & Northwest	1914-23	4	4.50	4.25
Ch., Ind. & Louis	1914-23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1913-25	4½@5	7.25	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-24	5	4.75	4.62
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-29	5	5.12	4.95
Delaware & Hud.	1922		4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4 @5	4.85	4.85
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½@5	4.60	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1914-23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1913-28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & West	1915-24	4½	4.50	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-28	6	4.95	4.80
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L. I. Mt. & So.	1914-24	5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-23	5	5.00	4.70
Southern Ry.	1914-24	4½@5	4.90	4.60
Southern Pac.	1914-23	4½	4.95	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-19	5	5.12	4.80

NEW INCOME TAX RULING.

Regulation to Govern Deductions for Uncollected Debts.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of Byron R. Newton, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, today issued a regulation limiting the power of income tax payers to deduct uncollected items of their income from the taxable total. The regulation is as follows:

"Debts on account of unpaid wages, salaries, rents, or items of a similar character which, if collected, would be properly included in gross income in returns of annual net income, will not constitute an allowable deduction from gross income as bad debts in ascertaining taxable net income unless the amount representing such debts has been entered on the books of the taxpayer and included as income in his income tax return for the year in which the deduction is claimed, and has also been charged off, as required by law, it being specifically provided that only such debts due to the taxpayer, actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year, may be deducted as bad debts. An entry of the item on the books and its inclusion in gross income must, therefore, precede the charging off such item, and its deduction as a bad debt.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. J. Walters, A. W. Vradenbergh and W. J. Kilkelly have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.

Bedell & Co. are negotiating with the United Gas and Electric Company of New Jersey to purchase the latter's holdings of common stock of the Hartford City Gas Light Company.

A history of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, is being issued by the local agency of the bank.

The Guaranty Trust Company will receive until 10 A. M. on May 28 offers for the sale to itself of 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Autosales Gum and Chocolate Company at prices not exceeding 107½ and accrued interest, to exhaust the sum of $50,141.

Holders of temporary certificates of first refunding and extensions mortgage bonds of the Wabash Railroad, upon presentation today or later at the Equitable Trust Company, are entitled to receive definitive certificates of deposit. Holders of the temporary certificates of the Wabash 4½ per cent. gold notes, which were due May 1, 1913, are entitled to receive definitive certificates on presentation at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

General Thomas A. Hubbard was yesterday made a Director of the Southern Pacific Company to succeed Hugh Neill, Secretary, who resigned.

The Cotton Exchange seat of C. Mayhoff has been sold to L. Munds for $12,600, a drop of $400 from the previous sale.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
6s	Sept., 1916	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
6s	Sept., 1917	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	March, 1963	104½	105	104¾	105½
4½s	May, 1957	104¾	104¾	104¾	105
4½s	Nov., 1957	104¾	104¾	104½	105
4½s	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¾		100¾	
4½s	March, 1964	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s	March, 1962	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s	Sept., 1960	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s	March, 1960-80	99½	100	99½	100
4s	May, 1959	96½	97	96½	97
4s	Nov., 1958	96½	97	96½	97
4s	May, 1957	96½	97	96½	97
4s	Nov., 1956	96	97	96	97
4s	Nov., 1955	96	97	96	97
4s	Nov., 1936	96		96	
4s	1918-1919	99¼		99¼	
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	87	87¾	87¼	87¾
3½s	May, 1954	87		87	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	112
American Cigar pf.	96	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	315	300	320
R.J.Reynolds Tob. pf.	118	120	118	120

NOTHING FOR ROADS IN RATE LAW CHANGE

Interstate Commission Denies Plea for Advance Under Cummins Amendment.

MAY GET PAY FOR NEW RISK

Move of Southern Carriers to Raise Tariff on Some Commodities Also Disapproved.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission decided today that railroads could not automatically increase their freight rates 10 per cent. under the plea that on June 3 the so-called Cummins amendment to the rate law, prohibiting any limitation of the liability of a carrier to a shipper, would become effective.

The carriers' contention that they were entitled to an increase because of this amendment was based on the ground that their tariffs provide one rate when the usual bill of lading is used, and a 10 per cent. higher rate when a shipper rejects that bill and insists upon one with unlimited liability.

"Applying correct rules of interpretation," says the commission's report, "the Cummins amendment does not automatically bring into effect the increased rates. There is nothing in the expressed terms of this act or in the history of this legislation that shows any intent or purpose on the part of Congress to affect in any degree the existing rates charged by carriers for transportation of property.

"The lawful rates on file at this time, therefore, are the rates providing for the limited liability. The Cummins amendment, by making contracts limiting liability for loss caused by the carriers' unlawful, does not destroy these rates, but they remain in effect and are lawfully applicable.

The commission declares that experience may prove that the railroads should be allowed increases on commodities where risks are increased, and that it has been shown there is need for a revision of bills of lading, &c.

"If, in proper manner and a proper proceeding," says the report, "it shall be made to appear that with regard to any commodity or commodities, the existing rates do not afford the carriers proper compensation for the services they perform and the risk imposed upon them, it could hardly be denied that the rates on such commodities might properly be increased in a sufficient amount to properly compensate the carriers for their added risk and liability. Where rates are lawfully based upon declared values the difference in rates should be no more than that which fairly and reasonably represents the added insurance. It does not appear that this amendment to the act affords justification for any increase in rates on commodities in general."

Needed changes in bills of lading, livestock contracts, and certain parts of the carriers' classifications and rate schedules, the report says, cannot be made with the usual thirty days' notice, and permission is given to the roads to make such changes effective June 2, on not less than three days' notice.

The report makes it clear that the Commission does not approve the plan of Southern roads to increase rates on certain commodities, amounting to possibly 70 per cent. of their total traffic, by changing a rule in their classifications. It says there is no propriety in attaching "unreasonable rates" to one commodity for the purpose of compensating for additional risk in the transportation of another.

The Cummins amendment, the report says, applies to the transportation of baggage, and to express companies, but adds that questions relating to express companies will be disposed of later.

It points out that all the questions discussed in the report are subject to judicial interpretation, and that the commission's views might be somewhat changed "in the light of more complete information supported by competent evidence."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

All other factors in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were overshadowed by the international situation which has arisen between the United States and Germany. Nervousness was pronounced in the trading. Early in the day prices broke sharply. This was followed by a partial recovery, with renewed weakness in the late afternoon. Just before the close there was a sudden rally led by United States Steel and Reading, and in which other prominent stocks sympathized.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	32	32	32	32
4,800	Amal. Copper	66⅞	67½	65⅝	66⅛
100	Am. Beet Sug.	45½	45½	43⅜	43⅜
840	Amer. Can	34⅜	34½	32⅝	33¼
10	Am. Car & F.	50	50	50	50
290	Am. Locom've	44	46	42¾	42¾
640	Am. Smelting	66⅛	66⅛	65	65⅛
110	Anaconda Cop.	32	32⅛	31½	31⅝
40	A., T. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	99½	99½
300	Baldwin Loco.	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
20	Balt. & Ohio	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
70	Brooklyn R. T.	87⅞	87⅞	86⅞	87⅛
140	Can. Pacific	157½	158⅜	157½	158
610	Cent. Leather	35⅜	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛
80	Ches. & Ohio	43	43½	42⅜	42⅜
20	Chi. Gt. West.	11½	11½	11½	11¾
30	C., M. & St. P.	89½	89⅝	89	89
100	C., R. I. & P.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
170	Chino Copper	43⅛	43½	43	43
270	Col. Fuel & Ir.	25⅜	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞
20	Corn Products	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
30	Crucible Steel	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1,200	Erie	25⅞	25⅞	25	25⅛
10	Erie 1st pf	40	40	40	40
90	Goodrich Co.	42¾	43⅛	42¾	42¾
100	Gt. Nor. ore	31½	31½	31¼	31½
30	Inspirat'n Cop.	29½	29½	29½	29½
2,190	Inter.-Met.	21½	21⅝	20½	20⅝
130	Int.-Met. pf	70½	70½	69¾	69¾
10	Kan. City Sou.	26½	26½	26½	26½
20	Lehigh Valley	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛
10	Maxw. Motors	40½	40½	40½	40½
510	Mex. Petrole'm	73⅜	73⅜	71	71½
30	Miami Copper	24½	24½	24½	24½
90	Mo. Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½
80	Nat. Lead	59½	59½	56⅝	57⅜
10	Nevada Consol.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
80	N. Y. Central	85¾	85¾	84½	84½
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
40	North. Pacific	105¼	105¼	104⅝	105
10	Pitts. Coal	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
20	Pr. Steel Car	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
60	Ray Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
9,600	Reading	143⅜	144	142⅜	143⅝
30	Repub. I. & S.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
30	Rumely Co	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
140	South. Pacific	87¼	87⅝	86⅝	87
10	Southern Ry.	16½	16½	16½	16½
30	Studebaker Co.	65	65	64¼	64¼
80	Tenn. Copper	31	31¼	30½	31
140	Third Ave.	51	51	50	50
4,960	Union Pacific	125¼	125¾	123⅜	124⅝
350	U. S. Rubber	62	62¼	60½	60½
26,410	U. S. Steel	53⅜	53¾	52	53
470	Utah Copper	64	64⅞	62⅜	62⅜
20	Va.-Car. Chem	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅛
2,060	West'house El.	89⅝	90½	87⅞	88⅜
58,490					

MINING STOCKS.

900	Atlanta	33½	33¾	32	33
100	Batopilas	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
300	Goldfield Cons.	1.47½	1.47¾	1.47½	1.47½
1,300	Goldf'd M'ger	.24	.24	.23½	.23½
1,100	Isabella	.18½	.19	.18½	.19
500	Jackpot	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
1,800	Jumbo Ext.	1.07½	1.07½	.98	.98
600	Mexican	.32	.33	.32	.33
400	Midway	.17	.17	.17	.17
500	Sierra Nevada	.13	.13	.13	.13
500	Tonpah Ext.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
400	West End	.74	.74	.74	.74
8,400					

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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
12	Ahmeek	385	385	380	380
2,315	Alaska	32⅜	33⅛	31½	31⅝
216	Alloues	51	51	49½	50
210	Amalgamated	66⅞	67	66¼	66¼
5,675	Am. Zinc	36⅛	37⅜	35¾	35¾
10	Anaconda	31½	31½	31½	31½
635	Ariz. Com.	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾
10,121	Butte & Sup.	61	61⅞	59½	60¾
1,077	Cal. & Ariz.	64½	64⅝	62½	62½
18	Cal. & Hecla	575	575	560	565
160	Chino	43	43	43	43
1,795	Copper Range	51½	51½	49	49½
t265	East Butte	11⅞	12	11¾	11¾
455	Franklin	10¼	10¼	9½	9½
780	Granby	81	81	80	80½
140	Greene-Can	29	29½	29	29½
505	Hancock	21	21	20½	20½
50	Hedley	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½
30	Indiana	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5	Inspiration	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28½
50	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
30	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
75	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
220	Lake	12	12	11¼	11¼
85	La Salle	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
50	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
1,315	Mass. Con	13½	14¼	12½	13⅜
135	Mayflower	5¼	5¼	5	5
15	Michigan	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
446	Mohawk	69	69½	68	68
1,055	New Arcadian	9	9	8½	8½
10	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,980	North Butte	31½	31½	30¾	30¾
30	North Lake	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	Ojibway	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
70	Old Colony	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
160	Old Dominion	51½	51½	51	51
150	Osceola	80	77	77	77
50	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
180	Quincy	88	88½	82½	83½
90	Ray Consol	22⅝	23	22¼	23
10	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
440	Shannon	8¾	9	8½	8½
140	Shattuck	27¼	27¼	26½	27
266	St. M. Land	55½	55½	52	52
580	Sup. & Boston	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
350	Sup. Copper	30	30	28	28
155	Tamarack	33	33⅜	33	33
565	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
790	U. S. Smelting	34	34	33	33
480	U. S. Sm. pf.	44	44	43¾	43¾
235	Utah Apex	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
95	Utah Con	12	12	11½	11½
210	Utah Copper	63¾	63¾	63	63¼
55	Victoria	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
185	Winona	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
93	Wolverine	53½	53½	52	53

RAILROADS.

20	A., T. & S. F.	100	99½	99¼	99¼
21	Boston & Alb.	181	181	181	181
55	Boston Elev.	75	77	75	77
10	Boston & Me.	33	34	33	34
345	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63¾	64	62¾	62¾
7	Old Colony	152	152	152	152
10	Union Pacific	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
10	W. E. St. Ry.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

114	Am. Agr. C. pf.	92	92	92	92
25	Am. Pn. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
55	Amer. Sugar	106	106	105	105¾
25	Am. Sug. pf.	114	114	114	114
428	Am. Tel. & T.	119½	119½	119	119
34	Am. Wool. pf.	85	85½	84¾	85
20	Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf.	18	18	18	18
10	E. Bos. Land.	10	10	10	10
10	Edison	236	236	236	236
40	Gen. Electric	151	151	149¼	150
130	Mass. Gas.	81	81	79	79
10	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
16	N. E. Telep.	129	129	129	129
25	Pullman	154	154	154	154
10	Reece Button	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
29	Swift & Co.	108	108	108	108
240	Torrington	33

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Issues Show Heavy Losses, but Elsewhere Price Changes Are Narrow.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 177,184 shares of stock and $786,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,800; railroads, 3,850; oils, 3,874, and mining, 142,610; rights, $3,800. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	Al. Films Corp.	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	‡Am. Writ. P.	1	1	1	1
1,810	Am. Zinc.....	37	37¼	36⅝	36⅞
500	Brit-Am. Tob., ordinary	15⅞	16	15½	16
300	Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer..	16¼	16½	16	16
600	‡Car. L. & P..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
10	Em.-Bran't....	45	45	45	45
960	Emer. Phon....	14	14	13½	13½
1,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡Int. M. M. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	‡Int. Motors...	12	13	12	13
450	‡Int. Mot. pf..	29	32	29	32
300	Int. Steam P..	4	4	3½	3½
5	McCrory stores Corp., w. i....	55	55	55	55
115	‡Pyrene Mfg..	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
13,000	Corp. R. & H.	7	7	6¼	6½
700	Sterling Gum.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,100	U. C. S., new.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3,200	Un. Profit Sh.	3½	3¾	2½	3
500	Un. S. Mach...	58	58½	58	58½
1,000	‡World Film...	4¼	4¼	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
900	Ang.-Am. Oil..	16¾	16¼	16½	— ⅜
20	Atlantic Ref..	555	550	550	—13
2	Buckeye P. L.	106	106	106	+ 4
5	Crescent P. L.	40	40	40	± 1
52	Gal.-Sig. Oil..	157	155	155	— 5
50	Illinois P. L..	132	129	129	— 1½
2,000	Int. Petrol....	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
80	Nat. Transit..	30½	30	30	— ½
55	Ohio. Oil.....	138	138	136	— 2
100	Pierce Oil.....	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
102	Prai. O. & G..	315	300	300	—18
30	Prairie P. L..	132	131	131	— 2
43	So. Penn. Oil..	278	274	274	— 8
140	St. O. of Cal..	294	290	291	— 2
25	St. O. of Ind..	423	415	415	— 5
38	St. O. of N. J..	402	398	399	— 1
175	St. O. of N. Y.	188	180	181	— 4
1	Swan & Finch.	115	115	115	—10
15	Un. Tank L....	80	80	80	— 1
25	Vacuum Oil....	200	200	200	— 7

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,700	Am. Copper ..	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½
600	Texas Oil.....	5	5	4⅝	4⅞

RAILROADS.

650	Int. Con. w. i.	23	24	23	24
2,100	Int. Con. pf., w. i.	73½	75¾	74½	75½
700	Wabash w. i...	13¾	13¾	13¾	10⅝
100	Wab. pfd. (a).	47	47	47	47
300	Wab. pfd. (b).	24	24	23½	23½

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	‡Al. Jun., w. i.	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
12,000	‡Alta-Cons. ..	84	92	84	90
12,700	‡Atlanta	33	34	32	32½
5,000	‡Big Cot'nwood	10	10	10	10
2,500	‡Booth	40	40	38	38½
1,000	Braden Cop...	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
850	Canada Cop...	1	1	1	1
5,000	Cashboy	6	6	6	6
2,300	‡Chile Copper.	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½
1,000	Con. Ar. Sm..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100	Crown Res....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Davis-D Cop.	1	1	1	1
100	Dome Mines ..	13½	13½	13½	13½
10,200	‡Emma Copper	31	35	30	35
500	‡Foley O'Brien	34	34	34	34
2,700	†Genesee	41	41	40	41
850	Goldf'ld Con...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,500	‡Goldf'ld. M...	24	24	23	23
300	†Goldf'ld F....	51	51	50	50
500	†Iron Blossom.	66	66	66	66
22,000	Jumbo Extens.	1¼	1⅛	97	98
500	Kerr Lake....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	‡Kewanas	14	14	14	14
100	La Rose.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Lone Star.....	7½	7½	7½	7½
900	McKinley-D..	28	28	26	27
900	†Nev. Hills...	22	23	22	23
300	New U. B.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
860	Nipis. M. Co...	5⅞	⁵6	5⅝	5⅝
500	†North Star...	16	16	16	16
5,500	†Ore	8½	9¼	8½	9
2,000	‡Sandstorm K.	8	8	8	8
1,800	‡Sells	30	30	30	30
3,000	†Silver Pick...	7	7	7	7
500	Stewart Min..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
4,200	†Super. M. Co.	20	22	20	21
1,000	†Temiskaming.	37½	37½	37⅜	37½
200	Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5,000	†Ton. Cash B.	6	6	6	6
200	†Tono. Jim B..	86	86	86	86
2,300	Tonopah Ext..	3⅞	3¼	3⅝	3⅞
4,500	†Tonopah Mer.	36	36	35	36
500	†Tonop. Mid..	16	16	16	16
500	Tri-Bullion ...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Tuiarosa.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Tuol. Copper..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	United Verdi..	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3¾
2,000	‡Union Mines..	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
2,500	‡Wasatch	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,330	W. E. Cons...	77	77	74	74
1,500	†West E. Ext..	4½	5	4½	5

BONDS.

$28,000	‡Ch. Cop. 7s.	113	113	111¾	112½
750,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i.	98¼	98¼	97¼	97⅝
8,000	W. Pac. 5s flat	34	34	33½	33½

‡Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend. *Odd lot.

Note.—Not reported Tuesday, 146 Inter. Motors at 12 and Wednesday, 150 Inter. Petroleum at 9½.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 13. Bid.	Asked.	May 12. Bid.	Asked.
Am. T. Soc. pf. w. i.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Electric Boat	74	76	74	76
Electric Boat pf.....	101	106	101	104
Fisk Tire	62	66	62	66
Houston Oil	15⅝	16¼	15⅜	16½
Inter. St. Pump, pf..	7	20	7	7½
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Spring'd Tire.	125	130	127	129
Kelly S. Tnw. 1st pf.	81	83	81	83
Kelly S. T. nw. 2d pf.	120	140	120	140
Lehigh V. Coal Sales	160	170	165	170
N. Y. Transp'tion..	12¼	13	12½	13¾
Riker & Hegeman, nw	6	6	6	6
Tob. Products, com..	52	55	52	55
U. C. S'es pf., new.	11½	12	11¾	12
U. C. S'es Co. of Am.	90	95	90	95

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York..	⅝	⅞	..	..
C. O. D. Consolidated	5	6	5	6
Greene-Cananea	29	31	29	31
Stand. Silver-Lead ..	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
Tonopoh Mining	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
White Knob Cop. pf.	1	1⅜	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines ...	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s. 100	200	100	210	

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads 71.34	70.08	70.84	— .95	
Industrials 63.86	62.42	62.66	—1.32	

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 5.....71.62	69.56	69.94	—1.14	
May 6.....70.78	69.75	70.49	+ .55	
May 7.....70.87	66.43	68.04	—2.45	
May 8.....68.28	66.56	67.60	— .44	
May 10.....67.82	64.14	65.92	—1.68	
May 11.....68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06	
May 12.....69.06	67.54	67.88	— .10	
May 13.....67.99	66.55	66.75	—1.13	

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date.	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	66.75
May, 1914..	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913..	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912..	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date.	75.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	66.75
Year, 1914..	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.30
Year, 1913..	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912..	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.50
Year, 1911..	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16⅝	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining....	550	560	555	565
Borne-Scrymser	260	265	260	280
Buckeye Pipe Line...	101	104	102	105
Chesebrough Mfg. ...	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil.....	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line..	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe Line	42	47	45	50
Eureka Pipe Line....	220	225	220	225
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Galena-Signal Oil....	154	157	153	157
Illinois Pipe Line...	130	132	130	132
Indiana Pipe Line....	95	98	95	98
Internat. Pet. Co. Ltd	8⅝	9	8⅝	9¼
National Transit.....	30	31	31	31
New York Transit....	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line..	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	136	138	137	139
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil, new.....	12¼	13	12½	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	77	80	77	80
Prairie Oil & Gas..	303	308	315	320
Prairie Pipe Line....	130	132	132	134
Solar Refining	230	235	230	240
Southern Pipe Line..	200	205	205	210
Southern Penn. Oil..	278	277	278	283
South West. Penn....	105	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal....	290	293	291	293
Stand. Oil of Ind....	413	418	415	418
Stand. Oil of Kan..	340	350	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	240	245	240	245
Stand. Oil of Neb....	318	325	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J....	397	400	399	401
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	180	182	185	187
Stand. Oil of Ohio..	420	425	425	430
Swan & Finch.....	117	123	117	123
Union Tank	78	80	79	81
Vacuum Oil	198	200	203	207
Washington Oil	25	28	25	30

FILE ROCK ISLAND SUIT.

Minority Stockholders Ask for Accounting from Receivers.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Minority stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway seek to become parties to the receivership proceedings, recently begun by attorneys for the American Steel Foundries Company, according to a petition filed in the United States District Court today by Attorney Jacob Newman, representing Nathan L. Amster and other minority stockholders.

Attorney Newman said the minority stockholders desired to know how the affairs of the railroad company were being conducted under the receivership.

Federal Judge Carpenter set the hearing of arguments on the petition for May 26.

Ray Copper Dividend.

President Sherwood Aldrich of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company announced yesterday that dividends would be resumed June 30 if nothing occurred to change the present intention of the Directors. In the quarter ended March 31 the output of copper was 14,463,213 pounds, as compared with 9,563,113 pounds in the preceding quarter. Operating profits were $777,750 and the surplus available for dividends amounted to $741,530, earnings being based on a price of 14.3 cents a pound for metal sold.

DECLARES SCRIP DIVIDEND.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. Pays Up for Two Quarters.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on its preferred stock in scrip, which will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. and mature May 31, 1916. The dividend is payable to shareholders of record May 31.

The company deferred the payment of the dividends of 2 per cent. each in the last two quarters, and the scrip declaration was to make them up. An option to redeem the scrip on Jan. 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest is reserved by the company after due notice to the holders.

A resolution passed by the Directors stated that the scrip dividend was made possible by the fact that earnings of the company for the year ended May 31 would be largely in excess of the amount sufficient to justify the payment of the full 8 per cent. for the year. Earnings for a time after the war broke out, the resolution said, were uncertain because of slow collections. While greatly improved, collections are said to be still below normal.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Morris and Essex Railroad Company

The undersigned, representing a large amount of stock of The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, have been constituted and are acting as a Committee under an agreement dated April 26, 1915, for the purpose of protecting the interests and enforcing the rights of the stockholders of that company under the lease of its railroad and property to The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, dated December 10, 1868.

The Committee is of the opinion and has been advised that the additional dividend of one per cent. per annum provided for in the lease should not only have been paid by the D., L. & W. R. R. Co. to the stockholders of The Morris and Essex R. R. Co. for some years past, but should also be properly payable in the future, and has caused legal proceedings to be instituted against the D., L. & W. R. R. Co. to enforce the rights of The Morris and Essex stockholders.

For further particulars stockholders are referred to the Committee's circular letter of April 26, 1915.

The present officers and directors of The Morris and Essex R. R. Co. are substantially the same as those of the D., L. & W. R. R. Co., and their interest is adverse to that of the Morris and Essex stockholders. The Committee therefore deems it of the utmost importance that at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morris and Essex R. R. Co. to be held on **JUNE 30**, 1915, independent directors of that company be elected.

The deposit agreement under which the Committee is acting provides for the deposit of stock and proxies. A substantial amount of stock and proxies has already been received. In view of the proximity of the annual meeting all stockholders are therefore requested, without delay, to deposit their stock and furnish the Committee with proxies to vote at the next annual meeting of stockholders.

Stock may be deposited and proxies filed with the Depositary, METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, or with any of the following as agents of the Depositary:

Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Hartford, Conn.
Bridgeport Trust Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
The Union & New Haven Trust Company, New Haven, Conn.
The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence, R. I.
Albany Trust Company, Albany, N. Y.
Utica Trust & Deposit Company, Utica, N. Y.
Trust & Deposit Company of Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bankers Trust Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
National Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J.
National Iron Bank, Morristown, N. J.

Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued in respect of all stock deposited, and application will be made in due course for the listing of the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement and of the Committee's circular letter of April 26, 1915, and forms of proxy may be obtained from the Depositary and its agents and also from the members of the Committee and from its Secretary and Counsel.

DATED, NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1915.

PHILEMON L. HOADLEY,
President, American Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

EDWARD MILLIGAN,
President, Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, JR., Chairman;
President, Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, New York City.

A. N. WILLIAMS,
Vice-President, Aetna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

COMMITTEE.

JAMES F. McNAMARA, Secretary, 49 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

PITNEY, HARDIN & SKINNER, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
COUNSEL.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET

Report of condition at the close of business May 1st, 1915.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	$84,782,821.53	Capital stock, paid in	$6,000,000.00
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit	765,287.40	Surplus and undivided profits.	9,251,285.41
Overdrafts—Secured and unsecured	1,939.30	National bank notes outstanding	5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	5,000,000.00	Bonds borrowed	190,000.00
U. S. and other bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	1,445,714.85	Letters of credit and time acceptances Foreign Dept.....	766,942.29
Bonds, securities, etc.....	10,602,744.59	Deposits:	
Banking House and other real Estate	4,486,049.92	Individual .$75,124,812.73	
Cash and due from banks....	41,901,736.73	Banks 52,653,253.89	127,778,066.62
	$148,986,294.32		$148,986,294.32

OFFICERS

GATES W. McGARRAH, President. — JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Vice-President. — JOHN ROBINSON, Asst. Cashier.
FRANK O. ROE, Vice-President. — ERNEST W. DAVENPORT, Asst. Cashier.
WALTER F. ALBERTSEN, Vice-President. — ARTHUR M. AIKEN, Asst. Cashier.
HARRY H. POND, Vice-President. — ALEXANDER F. BRYAN, Auditor.
SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Vice-President. — NORTH McLEAN, Mgr. Foreign Dept.

Your Account Is Invited

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due January 1, 1931, of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

The Trust Indenture dated March 30, 1906, under which the above bonds were issued, contains the following restrictive covenant against the issue of additional stock, viz.:

"The Electric Company will not issue any additional stock entitled to preference or priority over its 'assenting stock' (now common stock), nor distribute any capital stock by way of stock dividends, nor issue any capital stock at a price more than ten per cent. below the market price of the stock of the same class at the time the new stock is offered for subscription or sale."

While the Company has ample capital for its present volume of business and any increase in business now contemplated, it desires to place itself in a position to sell stock at not less than par in case additional capital should at any time be required to provide for the growth of the business.

The Company therefore offers to bondholders the opportunity to participate in a Plan which provides for the retirement of the existing bonds upon terms which, if said Plan be consummated, will result in each bondholder receiving either:

(*a*) An equal amount of new bonds differing from the existing bonds in the omission of said restrictive covenant and in that instead of being convertible into common stock of the Company at the rate of $500 par value of stock for each $1,000 bond as at present, they shall be convertible into such stock at the rate of $1,000 par value of stock for each $1,000 bond on or before June 30, 1916, and thereafter at any time prior to maturity at the rate of $910 par value of stock for each $1,000 bond, or

(*b*) Cash for the deposited bonds at 105% and accrued interest, or

(*c*) Part cash and part new bonds at said rates;
Or, in case said plan be not consummated:

(*d*) The return of deposited bonds without expense to the Depositor.

In the meantime, if any interest is payable upon the existing bonds or the new bonds, it will be paid to the holders of the Certificates of Deposit upon presentation thereof to the Depositary.

The new bonds will not be redeemable prior to January 1, 1917. On and after that date they will be redeemable upon the same terms and conditions as the existing bonds, and in respect of any bonds called for redemption the privilege of conversion into common stock may be exercised up to thirty days prior to the redemption date.

The new bonds will first be offered to stockholders for *pro rata* subscription at 105 and accrued interest, the proceeds of bonds sold upon such offering to be applied toward the redemption or purchase of exisitng bonds at said price of 105 and accrued interest.

Said plan is embodied in an agreement executed by the Company under which the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is appointed Depositary and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are appointed Managers.

Bondholders desiring to participate in said Plan should deposit their bonds (in negotiable form with all unmatured coupons annexed) with the Depositary, which will issue transferable Certificates of Deposit therefor.

Application will be made for the listing of said Certificates of Deposit upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Plan will become operative only when so declared by the Managers, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in their discretion.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement, to which reference is made for the full details of the Plan, may be obtained from the Company or from the Depositary.

After June 15, 1915, bonds will be received by the Depositary only upon such terms as may be imposed by the Company with the approval of the Managers.

The proposed privilege of conversion into common stock at the reduced price, instead of at 200%, can be secured only by the deposit of a sufficient number of bonds to justify the Managers in declaring the plan operative.

Dated New York, May 12, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GUY E. TRIPP,
Chairman.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Depositary,
No. 140 Broadway, New York City.

We have agreed to act as Managers under the Plan and Agreement referred to in the foregoing notice and recommend the deposit of bonds thereunder.

Dated New York, May 12, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

$2,250,000

Morris & Essex Railroad Company

First Refunding Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds due 2000

Guaranteed Principal and Interest by the

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and other States.

Price 85¼ and Interest

Descriptive circular upon request

Kean, Taylor & Co.
5 Nassau Street New York

Robert Winthrop & Co.
40 Wall Street New York

134 So. La Salle St. Chicago

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.
RICHMOND, VA., May 13, 1915.

WHEREAS, it has been the custom for twenty years to pay to the Preferred Stockholders their annual dividend of 8% in four quarterly instalments of 2% each; and

WHEREAS, financial conditions following the European War were such that the Company's collections were greatly interfered with, wherefore the Board of Directors deemed it advisable, in order to conserve their cash, to defer the payment of two quarterly dividends; and

WHEREAS, the earnings of the Company for the year ending May 31st, 1915, will be largely in excess of the amount sufficient to justify the payment of the full dividend of 8%, but collections, while greatly improved, are still below normal;

Be it

RESOLVED, that a dividend of 4% be declared payable to Preferred Stockholders of record on May 31st, 1915, said 4% dividend to be payable in scrip maturing May 31st, 1916, bearing 6% interest from June 1st, 1915, with an option to the Company to redeem said scrip on January 1st, 1916, at par and accrued interest. Intention to exercise said redemption to be given by written notice mailed to each scripholder as recorded on the books of the Company and by advertisement in three daily newspapers in New York and two in Richmond, Va., at least thirty days before January 1st, 1916.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
A Quarterly Dividend of
Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the

Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on **July 1, 1915**, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., June 1, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERICK V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer,
New York, N. Y., May 13, 1915.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., May 11th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable July 2d, 1915, to the stockholders of record June 1st, 1915:

On the Preferred stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent. On the Common stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THE WISCONSIN EDISON CO., Inc.
30 Broad St., NEW YORK, May 12, 1915.

A dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per share upon the capital stock of The Wisconsin Edison Company, Inc., will be paid on June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 61 Broadway, New York, May 13, 1915.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., May 17, to the morning of June 1st, 1915.

CALEB S. SPENCER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, May 14, 1915. SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and placing riprap stone for repair and enlargement of sea wall at south end of U. S. lands at Sandy Hook, N. J., will be received at this office until May 29, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. FREDERIC V. ABBOT, Colonel, Engineers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Manuel S. Davis, Morris Pomerantz, Morris Boidowski, and Jack Moore, under the trade name of PROGRESS SHOE CO., carrying on business at 480 East 102d St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal therefrom of Jack Moore, who will no longer remain as a partner therein; the remaining partners, to wit:

MANUEL S. DAVIS,
MORRIS POMERANTZ, and
MORRIS BOIDOWSKI,

will continue the business as co-partners under the same trade name and at the same address and will assume and pay all the debts of the said co-partnership which accrued either before or after said date.

MANUEL S. DAVIS,
MORRIS POMERANTZ, and
MORRIS BOIDOWSKI.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that POPPER & CO., INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 12th day of May, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

279—Lumber Underwriters of New York v. O. C. Rife.—Suggestion of death of O. C. Rife and appearance of Robert Lockwood, Jr., as a party herein filed and entered.
277—Patsy Ferriman v. Peggy Woodward.—Argument concluded.
270—Lumber Underwriters of New York v. Robert Lockwood, Jr.—Argued.
281—Ida Richardson Hood v. J. B. McGehee.—Submitted.
283—D. J. McDonald v. J. W. Press.—Argued.
254—W. Troop v. Ulysses Land Co.—Submitted.
286—J. W. S. Brown v. A. B. Fletcher.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until today.
Call for today: 286, 287, 288, (and 289 and 290,) 291, 293, 294, 295, 298, 303, and 304.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.
Re Valentine Bohl Co. Thurlow<Wranget.
Lanston Monotype Co<Curtis.
Engineer Co<Hotel Astor.
Safety Co<US L & H Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Bench<Tug Jas McWilliams.
Golden<Tug James Roy.
Bates<Cornell Stbt Co and Barges.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, 3d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy.
Meyer Jarmulowsky—Composition.
DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar:
US<Corn Prod Ref. Co<Cohen.
Re Moy You.
Re Ug Jung.
Re Moy Toon.
Anglo S A Bk<1st Nat Bk.
Van<Wood.
Ferrin<Blake.
Kroeschel<Risd. Donald.
Morris<Altstedter.
Easterbrook<Seward.
Frompeter<Commr Immigration.
Sanden<Morgan.
US<SS Frankmount.
Klinger<Hyman.
Spencer<Curtis.
Sherman<No Am Watch Co.
Church<Hilliard.
Kreenentz<Sampson.
President Suspender Co<Simon.
Palisade<Meyer & Lange.
Lavers<State Bk.
Wrights<Stearns.
Eastbrook<Seward.
Bray<Palmer.
Victor T M Co<Senora (3.)
Mielek<Whitlock.
Hill<Toledo Ry, &c.
Carocopas<Vassardakis.
Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co<Cream of Wheat Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy calendar:
Discharges:
Edmond W Brown, Joseph J Shaw, Forrest S Chilton, William Fromm, Morris Feinstein, Josephine H Feigenspan, Richard M Van Gaasbeek, Harris Domb, Robert McCordock, Gabriel Aarvig, Isidor Hellbrumm.
Composition:
Samuel Miner.
Motions:
Vecke Process Co, Berkman & Miller, Max Chessler, Wilbur V B Wright, Arthur H White, A L Kass (2,) Eastern Brewing Co (3,) A D Matthews Sons, Inc. (5,) Ruderman & Enders, Herman Engelke, David Wiener (Intern Cloak & Suit Co.,) Meyer Walker, Clarence E. Hopkins, H P Read Lead Works, Charles Henry Chester, Hyman Kahn.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—Strong<Gambier et al. Court today will take a recess until May 24.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions:
People<Kelheter.
Hughes<Stouten. burgh.
Percippe<Manel.
Clausen<Title Guar, &c, Co.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Denner<Perlman.
Crotty<Hopkin.
Kelly<Dykes.
Henkensiefken<Cons G Co.
Singelen<Gen Fire Extinguisher Co.
Schibetta<Bernstein.
Unerfusser<Cary Mfg Co.
Kapances<Ocean SS Co of Savanah.
Re Fletcher.
Re Zinca, (Parker Av)
Re Croce.
Quintano<Nat Bridge Works.
Martin<Martin.
Cohn<Coon.
Re U S Fidelity & G Co.
Katzenstein<Katzenstein.
Gertler<Male.
Physlor<Physloc.
Briggs<Gounaud.
Fernhead<Fernhead.
Senders<Baxt.
Diaz Bldg Co, Inc<Empire City Lumber Co.
Norton<Higgins.
Re Met Realty Co, (William St.)
Freeman<Cent Stamping Co, Inc.
Eagleton<Boom.
Mutual Bank of Rossville<Irving Nat Bk
E. La Montagne Sons<Lewis.
Dobbs<Dobbs.
Nelson<Nelson.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
German<German.
Boehm<Boehm.
Speed<Speed.
Dunbar<Murray.
Gleichenhaus<Gleichenhaus.
Pseki<Kissel Motor Co.
Birch<Birch.
Re Whitby, (Bronxwood Av.)
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Helfand<Helfand.
Fox<CNY.
Re Lockman, (Paul.)
Blumsock<Weinstock.
Adamski<Sejman.
Jarmann<Raubert.
Re Ryan, &c.
Hermanson<J E Ogden Co.
Baker<Robertson.
Impervious Prod Co<Andrews Bldg Co.
City R E Co<Cohen.
Re Sokal, &c.
Schwald<Schwald.
Piesen<Kelly.
Trustees of Columbia University<Rathbone.
Underpinning & Found Co<Zimmerman.
Claude<Roosberg.
Garretson<CNY.
Solomon<Bernstein.
Herry<Fruit Dispatch Co.
Olsen<Sears.
Ocilogroso<Dock Cont Co.
Re New Harlem Cas Taxi Service.
Wurteksky<Frankenthaler.
Re Ashton.
Openhym<Celia.
Davis<Fogarty.
Johns<Tilmil Realty Co.
Merrell<Merrell.
Sosnovitch<Mackoff.
Fox<Mulligan.
Davidson<Hayward.
Re Muistein, (Nichthauser.)
Re Adrian, &c.
Voegthin<Shubert Anderson Co.
Gideon<Elbridge Green<Johnson-Gifford Co.
Cohn<Cohn.
Kellogg<Schnitz.
Saunders<Saunders.
Mesllansky<Empire Carrying Corp.
Lynch<Neuman.
Greib<Stahl.
Factors Fire Ins Co<Whilden.
Palmer<Bowne.
Cross<Smith.
Cooperman<Shianowsky.
Cross<Smith.
Nat Nassau Bank<Noone.
N Y Trans SS Co<Crossing.
Re Cassanos.
Macdonald<Macdonald
Blaine<Thurn.
Solomon<Walsh.
Carroll<Carroll.
Burns<Walter.
Israel<Alvina.
Mylonas<N Y Rys.
Ragozzino.
Baum<Schroeder.
Bernstein<de Alzugaray.
Mindlin<Moran.
Schlessel<Scheibner.
Holfeld<Casselberry.
Finsilver & Still Co<Conti.
N Y Butchers D M Co<Cohen.
Thaller<Rosen & Co.
Gilmore<United Fashion Co.
Middleton<Comstock Smith<same.
Freeman<same.
Somerville<same (2).
Dorrough<same.
Clifton<John.
Kinemacolor Co of Am<Nat Cash Reg Co.
Baron<Lott.
Greenstone<Bachrach & Loeb.
Witt<B H RR.
Reiss<N Y Cons RR.
Strauss Pritz Co<Devaney (2).
PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Levine<N Y Rys.
Magnus<I R T Co.
Arm<Arve.
Phelan<Durham.
Wirt<McNaughton.
Butchin<Solomon.
Fasona<Staten Island R R.
Ulman<Bates.
Schott<Workingmen's Sick, &c, Fund.
Feinglass<Std Sample Co.
Hinrichs<Chi, M, &c, RR.
Shapiro<Hirsch.
N Y Veal, &c, Co<B & O RR.
Saphier<Hall.
N Y City & L I Advl Co<Newgold.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Durfey<Hardy.
Shapiro<Singer.
Freedman<Parlaghy.
Contenno<Regent Phot Play Corp.
PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Merck<Kaempfer.
Fiss, Doorr & C Horse Co<Peterson.
Am Can Co<Blue Peter Clg Co.
The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Lanzano<Rockville C, &c, Co, (2.)
Markstein<Krieger. Clear.
PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Kimbark<Waldemar Co.—J. Sidney Bernstein. Lewis<same—J. Sidney Bernstein.
SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Re Broadway Millinery Supply Co.—Henry H. Hunter.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Julius Levy<John D. Brane—Simon Schnurmacher. N. Y. Trust Co.<Edward Fagan—Joseph R. Truesdale.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Manhattan Rway Co<Grunsfelder.
Barber<Wertheim Realty Co.
Public Bk of N Y<Brocatal Rty & H.
Semmel<Rabipzki.
Rubin<Richards.
Hinderstein<Maurice.
Basileo<Basileo.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Meyer<Meyer.
Renig<A Bryant Co.
Prince<B R T.
Collins<Jacobs, (2,)
Collins<Smith.
Morley<Knick Marble.
Braun<I R T.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Braun<I R T.
Kooden<Maker.
Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co, (2.)
Restifo<same.
Petrill<Bradley Cont Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 261.
Albano<Ciavarilli.
McChesney<Colorado Rty Co.
Garelis<Steinmetz Const Co.
Weisker<Mt Hope Meth Chrch.
Wells Holding Co<Kelrns.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Danzig<Int R T Co.
Biegel<same.
Keiser<same.
Kelly<same.
Sadowsky<same.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Corell<Henderson—J Philip Van Kirk.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Albert Schaefer<176th Street & Anthony Ave Improvement Co—Leo F McDermott.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Tonges et al<Vandeveer Canarsie Impr Synd et al.
Re Crescent St & Nott Av.
Peo et al<Devine.
Smith et al<Bartlett.
Agresta, as adm, &c<Federal St Nav Co of Eng.
Sanborn Map Co<Ceder, as President.
Harley<Plant, exec, et al.
Peo, &c<Greenfield.
U S Title Gu Co<Sperry.
Re account of Leuchter, as exec.
Maroney<Manuell.
NONENUMERATED 10 A. M.:
Re 36th St.
Ring Mfg Natl Bank.
Fried<N Y N H & H RR.
Murphy<Hirschman.
Re Huribut.
Van Tuyl<Sullivan.
Baumann<Baumann.
ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:
Hottenroth<CNY.
Bell<McConnell.
Queck & Berner<Ward Baking Co.
McLeary<N Y C & H R RR.
Edwards<same.
People<Le Rose.
Same<Schultz.
Boyd<Brown.
Schnibbe<Hauch Manuf Co (2.)
Jackson<McLean.
Bklyn & M Ry Co<Triad Rty Co.
Same<Zelhoeffer.
Re Kensico Reservoir (Sect 5.)
Meyers<D H McLaury Marble Co.
Re Cox.
U S Trust Co<Terry, Hall et al.
Baumann<Steingester et al.
McCloskey<A M Stein & Co, Inc, et al.
Moody<Morris.
DAY CALENDAR—At 10 A. M.:
Schofield<De Boris.
Same<Mechanics Bank.
Same<Wolper.
Hirschkowitz<Rosenkrantz.
Dezendorf<Poppke.
Glascow<CNY.
Re Kelly.
Carrodi<Trinkino.
Amer Hardware Co<Lyttle.
Italian Savgs Bnk<Le Grange.
Smith<Hedges.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.
Re Grandview Av.
Seinfel<Ofstrom.
Re Hollereiter.
McGovern<O'Brien.
Devereux<Devereux.
Schapin<Alabama-Dumont R Co.
Ashner<De Groot.
Kadish<Davidson, Inc.
Almstedt<City (2.)
Heller<Heller.
Yakaitis<Welz & Zerweck (2.)
Cole<Muller.
Corneth<Cordes.
Falke<Falke.
Skilton<Smith.
Bookhop<Bookhop.
Switzer<Aldrich.
MacIntyre<Miner.
Chasan<Chasan.
Cannon<Smith.
Bernstein<Somerville.
Pearl<Pearl (2.)
Wechsler<Salomon.
Klipstein<Berkowitz.
R Wallach Co<Richardson.
McComber<Feman.
Wenzel<Marcus Loew, Inc.
Meissner<Atl Hyg Ice.
Klein<Klein.
Re Evertz.
Moore<Salit.
Schumacher<B H RR.
Howell<Howell (2.)
Re Riverdale Av.
Sickels<Washburn.
Bouker Contr Co<Sullivan.
Greeway<Osborn.
Sykes<Imperial Curtain.
De Lorme<De Lorme.
Blank<Marine Basin.
Graham<Hehn.
Becker<Becker.
Federman<Rieger.
Schor<Briskman.
Lore<Federman.
Schell<Pagnozzi.
Evans<Princes Bay Oyster Co.
Cunningham<Wilbur.
Schienoff<Schienoff.
Peo<Tarpey.
Clark<Braue.
Silva<Bethlehem Steel Kozlowski<same.
Enter Met Bedstead<Gately Furniture Co.
Mattila<Kohlemainen.
Boland<Union Ferry.
Sorenson<Sorenson.
PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
Mtg foreclosures:
Smith<Bloch Rlty Co., Inc.
Kahlka<Petrizzo.
Issues of fact:
McDermott<Peo SNY.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
Reedy Elevator Co<Monak Co.
Glickstein<Glickstein.
Manno<Perasso.
Cammiciano<Rotolo.
Apfel<Apfel.
Steiner<Steiner.
Reserved calendar:
B, Q Co & Sub RR<CNY.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2087.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Acken<Congregation Ohel Moshe.
Eagle Oil & Sup Co<Herman.
Bashist<Bashist.
Lotus Theatre Co<Hill
Wieland<German Sav Bank, Bklyn.
Brennen<Brennen.
McElligott<McElligott.
Fettig<Wendeburg's Express, Inc.
Usher<Callanan.
Doyle<Doyle.
Geller<Geller.
Kubinski<Kubinski.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.
Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.
The following Monday.
Saltus<Nassau RR.
Liss<C I & B RR.
Enterprise M B Cover<Gately Furn Co.
Matthews<Nassau RR.
Karlson<Clarke Co.
Katz<Rubin et al.
Owens<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Goldowitz<Galr Co.
Kopec<NY Rys.
Radtke<CNY.
Bevier<Dikeman et al.
Ajello<Paggiano et al.
Teahan<BH RR.
Sullivan<Penn RR.
Willis<Nassau RR.
Menger<Man Show C.
Carr<Carr.
Webb<Nassau RR.
Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Flanagan<Nassau RR.
Schiess<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Meyer<B H RR.
Hurley<same.
Fideler<Linch.
Borough Bk<Jenkins.
Neustadt<Soper et al.
George<McCall.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 17.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6950.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Actions triable by the court without a jury.
Mardone<Danzillo.
Grimm<Streep.
Zimmerman<Chetkin.
Cream<Schneider.
Dames<Smith.
Pearson<Nicholson.
Smith<King.
Helkel<Cothron.
Dickstein<Ricovuto.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.—Case on. Part II., Morschauser, J.—Naturalization. Part III., Keogh, J.—Recess until Monday.
Remainder of calendar goes over until Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Charles W. Brower, Mary E. Lockwood.
Accounting:
Laura A. Wright, George Glass.
To release surety:
Frederick A. Coe.
Trust accounting:
Stephen Green.
Executor's acctg.:
Wilhelmina M. Uchtmann.
Discov'y proceeding:
Louisa Schilling.
Admr's acctg.:
J. A. McCombs.

County Court.

Platt, J.
Gettell<Northern West Lighting Co.
Davidson<Oler.
Dietz<Dietz.
McCarthy<Dillon.
Hiler<Ebling Brew Co
Freeman<Yegaman Brew Co.
This is the last day of the Civil Term. The Criminal calendar will be called in the County Court on next Monday.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Case on. Peo. of State of N. Y.<Scanlon.
Remainder of calendar passed until Monday, May 17, 1915.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1208.

Newsboys' Club Luncheon Today.

Impetus was given yesterday to Martin W. Littleton's campaign to raise $250,000 for the Newsboys' Home Club building fund by the acceptance of Frederick W. Allen of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. of the Chairmanship of the Citizens' Committee. The committee, which includes prominent financiers and professional men, will meet today at the City Lunch Club.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:45 | Sun sets, 7:08 | Moon sets, 8:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:43	7:59	1:50	1:47
Governors Island	8:20	8:29	2:29	2:27
Hell Gate	10:10	10:19	4:09	4:07

Arrived—Thursday, May 13.

SS Lackawanna, Manchester, April 25.
SS Madowaska, Genoa, April 15.
SS Oosterdyk, Rotterdam, May 1.
SS Caracas, San Juan, May 8.
SS Great City, Gibraltar, April 25.
SS Burnby, Marseilles, April 25.
SS Damara, Balboa, May 4.
SS Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, April 22.
SS Manwood, Matanzas, May 1.
SS Stephano, St. John's, May 11.
SS Almirante, Cristobal, May 11.
SS Manuel Catoo, Cadiz, May 1.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, May 8.
SS Santiago, Santiago, May 8.
SS Huron, Charleston, May 11.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 10.
SS Dakotan, Philadelphia, May 11.
SS Oregonian, Cristobal, May 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	May 5
Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Michigan	London	April 27
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Gulgorm Castle	London	April 22
Cloughton	London	April 27
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Kotonia	Manzanillo	May 8
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Panama	Cristobal	May 7
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Navajo	Avonmouth	April 29
El Norte	Galveston	May 8
Maraval	Grenada	May 7

DUE TOMORROW.

Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Maryland	London	May 1
Aral	Port Talbot	April 29
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	May 6

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Gregory	Barbados	May 8
Pathfinder	Macoris	May 7
Silvercedar	Leghorn	April 23
Powhatan	Algiers	April 30
Royal Prince	Balboa	May 6
Cushing	Rotterdam	May 2
Justin	Liverpool	May 4
Seguranca	Rotterdam	May 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Constantinos XII., Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 36 miles N. of San Juan at 8 P. M., 12th.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 8 miles N. of Colon, at 8 P. M., 12th.
SS J. M. Guffey, Tampico to New York, was 50 miles N. of Jupiter at noon, 12th.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 138 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 8 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Vesta Sabine to New York, was 250 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 87 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 506 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 205 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 68 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 130 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 250 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.
SS Leelanaw, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Terence, at Montevideo, May 9.
SS Rothley, at Marseilles, May 8.
SS Erbergen, at Rio Janeiro, May 11.
SS Loch Tay, at Kirkwall, May 11.
SS Gerd, at Leith, May 12.
SS Port Hunter, at Adelaide, May 12.
SS Atlantich, at Porto Ferrago, May 6.
SS St. Patrick, at Oran, May 7.
SS Strathnairn, at London, May 13.
SS Eccleshs, at Algiers, May 6.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, at Panama, May 12.
SS Chincha, at Colon, May 12.
SS Panama, at Colon, May 12.
SS Colon, at Colon, May 12.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, May 13.
SS Arne, at Colon, May 13.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, May 12.
SS Alfred Nobel, from Liverpool, May 12.
SS Monadock, from London, May 13.
SS New York City, from Bristol, May 13.
SS Portland, from Panama, May 13.
SS Ancon, from Panama, May 13.

Passed.

SS Lorenberg, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover.
SS Teesbridge, New York for Gibraltar, passed Gibraltar.
SS Tjisondari, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 15, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 15, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memnon.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai .....May 21
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (especially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 10; Hongkong, April 13; Shanghai, April 10; Yokohama, April 24, and Honolulu, May 4—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on May 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, May 15.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BENDER, GABRIEL C., (May 9;) personalty, $4,000; all to friends; there are no relatives.
URING, CARL H., (Dec. 30, 1914;) personalty, $778; realty, $2,200; all to widow, Julia.
GANS, WILLIAM A., (April 8;) personalty upward of $10,000; realty under $10,000; all to widow, Rebecca.
HAMILTON, ADELAIDE, (details elsewhere.)
LOHR, CAROLINE, (May 2;) personalty over $5,000; all to sister, Elsie Bopp.
McGINN, MARY (April 30;) personalty, $3,500; realty, $2,500; to daughter, Mary J. Kohlman, $3,000; daughter, Nellie McGinn, $1,000; Ellen Gilbride, $500; John J. Kohlman, $300.
MOEHRING, LIZZIE, (April 3;) all to husband, John C.
NEDEHOF, JOHANA, (April 24;) personalty, $2,350; $500 each to daughter, Mary Jamin, and sons, Hugo and Charles Enders.
POOR, HENRY W., (April 13;) personalty not over $10,000; all to daughter, Mary J. of 777 Madison Av.
WEIL, MORRIS. (no petition;) all to sister, Paulina Nelson.
WIGHTMAN, RICHARD, (March 13;) personalty, $6,000; $2,000 annuity to widow, Elizabeth, of 605 West End Av.; residue equally to sons, William F. and Frederick C., and daughter, Elizabeth; eldest son, Richard, Jr., is not made beneficiary because he is amply provided for, with recites; residue is to be maintained for living purposes for widow while she shall live.
WILKINSON, JAMES S., of Philadelphia, (no petition;) son, Donald, is given $5; residue to daughter, Rea F.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Thirty-seven companies were incorporated today, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,628,000. They included:

Great Radium Spring Water Co., carbonated beverages, spring water, $1,000,000; J. F. Forrester, Walter C. Low, J. Essner, 346 Broadway.
Folding Barrel Co., barrels, boxes, receptacles, lock hoops, $250,000; C. A. Lebett, A. K. Baldwin, T. F. Kyle, Jr., 605 West 111th St.
The Golde Clothes Shop, wearing apparel, $100,000; R. Talley, I. and M. Gordon, 75 East 121st St.
The Peekskill Fire Brick Works, Peekskill, stove linings, fire sand, clay, cement, $50,000; L. F. Crumb, J. J. and K. A. Butterly, Peekskill.
Federal Stamped Metal and Enameling Co., household furniture, crockery, stamping, enameling, $25,000; L. E. Fulford, H. F. Bischoff, G. H. Borst, 800 East 4th St.
The Craftsman Press of Syracuse, printers, binders, stationers, engravers, $25,000; W. J. Cook, W. H. Balgrie, W. J. Irvine, Syracuse.
Hanwood Construction Co., Buffalo, realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $25,000; E. E. Chaffee, E. J. Scanlon, F. W. Thomas, 140 Crescent Av., Buffalo.
Arsenio Jose Froes & Co., cottons, linens, lace, embroidery, $20,000; W. J. Karsa, A. Jose Froes, A. F. Hamrah, 234 Clinton St.
Checker Berrie Co., Buffalo, drugs, chemicals, $10,000; B. E. Cuthbert, A. C. Brown, O. B. Worrall, Spring Brook.
Eureka Collar Button Mfg. Co., novelties, $10,000; A. V. Strickland, C. Formage, S. Healy, 9 West 100th St.
Dacunto Realty Co., Brooklyn, agency, brokerage, $10,000; M. Bracco, M. and R. Dacunto, 1,458 69th St.
M. A. Murray Corp'n, women's wear, dry and fancy goods, toys, $6,000; E. C. Schiffmacher, A. Davis, M. A. Murray, Elmira.
Local View Printing Co., $5,000; M. A. Fernbach, D. J. Cagney, N. Gertler, Maywood, N. J.
Feller & Scherer, wines, liquors, $5,000; M. Scherer, J. and E. Feller, 104 West 114th St.
Eagle Hardware Co., metal articles, stamping, novelties, $5,000; J. A. Burns, J. Comfort, J. Degnets, 1,464 West 67th St.
The Norman T. Bailey National Detective Agency, private detectives, $5,000; N. T. Bailey, J. C. Keeler, Jr., W. J. Burke, 387 West 20th St.
The Eastern Lime Fertilizer Co., Franklinville, limestone, lime, commercial fertilizers, implements, products, $5,000; W. W. Waring, R. A. Chandler, J. L. Evans, Franklinville.
The Hel-Rig Realty Co., $5,000; G. A. Raferty, J. Kohler, W. Hauser, 100 William St.
C. & L. Lunch Co., restaurants, cafes, $5,000; J. Simon, S. Levine, A. Chinitz, 170 West 75th St.
Buffalo Economy Groceries, Buffalo, food supplies, capital no par value; O. Otis, J. Dilcher, E. D. Matteson, Hamburg.
Mary M. Ward Estate, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; H. M., W. F. and F. E. Ward, 656 Broadway.
Ulster Garage, Kingston, autos, motor vehicles, $5,000; M. H. and C. E. Snyder, J. Mower Barnhart, High Falls.
Blackstone Ink Co., mucilage, adhesive paste, ink, $5,000; I. and F. H. Hopkins, H. J. Goetzman, Broadway and 23d St.
D. A. Doyle Co., bags, trunks, leather goods, $5,000; J. Milligan, G. A. Herbert, C. W. Frazier, 98 Nassau St.
The Auto Parts Co., autos, accessories, $5,000; A. A. Bertini, M. M. Hirson, W. H. Kelly, 142 West 49th St.
Leander Realty Corp'n, operators, $5,000; N. Rosenstein, H. M. Markson, H. London, 2 West 120th St.
Athletic Rubber Bag Corp'n, rubber and leatherette bags, $5,000; M. Hochstein, I. Israel, and —— Scholinx, 121 Canal St.
Authorizations: Grant Co., San Francisco, Cal., brokers, realty, personal, $1,000,000; rep., W. H. Whiting, 41 Park Row, New York.
Double Seal Tire Valve Co., Wilmington, Del., $150,000; rep., J. H. Stevens, Hornell.
Capital increase: Defiance Paper Co., Niagara Falls, $250,000 to $375,000.
Capital reduction: Northern Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, $200,000 to $100,000.
Voluntary dissolution: Instar Leather Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

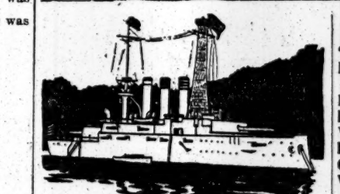
Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, May 13.—Charter filed here:
Motion Picture Finance Corporation, New York, to promote, exploit, and develop motion picture films, $100,000; Samuel B. Howard, Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.
Capital increase: Saute Products Co. of New York, from $25,000 to $500,000.

FIRST TRIP UP THE HUDSON
Thereafter Daily Except Sunday
TODAY
First Trip Down Saturday, May 15
Leave Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9.20 A. M., making usual intermediate landings to Albany.
TEL. 4141 SPRING. DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.

Hudson River Day Line

Four Miles of Warships from the Largest River Steamship in the World
"BERKSHIRE"
Saturday, May 15
Leaves Pier 32 N. R. Foot Canal St. 1:15 P. M.
W. 132d St. 2:00 P. M.
Two Hour Sail 50c
Phone Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.


SEE THE WARSHIPS
From the roomy decks of the swift new Day Line Steamer
Washington Irving
Carrying a limited number of passengers and affording a perfect view, with absence of crowding, this steamer will follow the Mayflower in a circuit of the fleet at the great
Naval Review
MONDAY, May 17th
Leaving Desbrosses Street Pier at 2:30 P. M.; Day Line West 42nd Street Pier at 3 P. M.; returning to West 42nd Street Pier. FARE, $1.00.
Review of Warships
TUESDAY, May 18th
The Steamer Washington Irving will leave the Day Line West 129th Street Pier at 8:45 A. M. and West 42nd Street Pier at 9:15 A. M., taking a position near the Mayflower, from which the President of the United States will review the fleet as it passes out to sea; returning to the West 42nd Street Pier. FARE, $1.00.
Orchestra Restaurant Lunch Room
Tickets on sale at all New York Piers of
H

VANDERLIP PICTURES A UNITED AMERICAS

Tells Latin American Delegates of the Ideals of the United States

AT MERCHANTS' LUNCHEON

Acting Mayor McAneny Welcomes Representatives from the South —Argentina Responds.

A foundation upon which a United Americas may be built was the subject of Frank A. Vanderlip's address at the luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday. A welcome was extended to the Central and South American delegates to the Foreign Trade Financial Congress soon to be held in Washington.

The greetings of the City of New York were extended by Acting Mayor George McAneny, and other cordialities were expressed by Collector Malone, William A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association, and Samuel Hale Pearson, Director of the Bank of Argentina. More than a thousand members and their guests were present.

The other half of the world at war, where loss of moral values and reversion to alarming standards was far worse than the vast destruction of wealth, was contrasted by the President of the National City Bank with this hemisphere, where the representatives of all the nations, great and small, were gathered to develop and cement international understandings and friendships. Mr. Vanderlip was introduced by William C. Breed, Chairman of the Members' Council, as "one of the most public-spirited men in our city."

Mr. Hale was applauded enthusiastically when he asked, "Why shouldn't all our trade be in America and between Americas? Why should we go to the European Continent? If in South America we speak a different language, it makes no difference. It is exactly the same race; we have exactly the same laws, and we want to imitate the United States in every way possible. So let us hope that the commerce will be increased daily between North and South America."

At the guests' table with the Central and South American delegates were E. P. Thomas, Cabot Ward, Jacob H. Schiff, A. Barton Hepburn, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Henry P. Davison, Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher, U. S. N.; Charles H. Sherrill, Henry P. Fletcher, William Fellowes Morgan, Benjamin Strong, Willard D. Straight, Alonzo B. See, Bertram H. Borden, and William Wallace Hale.

In Contrast to Europe.

"There is an aspect to this gathering which is extraordinarily significant," said Mr. Vanderlip. "It is impossible that one could be otherwise than profoundly impressed with that fact. Here we are in the presence of the financial and commercial representatives of half the world. The merchants of the greatest metropolis of this hemisphere have come together to welcome all these distinguished delegates who are soon to assemble at the capital, and who are to take part in a conference, the object of which is to promote close, friendlier relationships between all the independent sovereign States of the two Americas.

"Under ordinary conditions in the world's affairs such a gathering would be notworthy, but ordinary conditions do not exist in the world's affairs. Instead we are facing the most extraordinary conditions that have prevailed in modern times. The especially significant aspect of this occasion seems to me, therefore, to lie in the fact that while half the civilized world is in the death grip of the most gigantic combat in all history, these representative men are coming together for a peaceful, friendly, sober conference, the object of which is closer national relationships. They are coming together that there may be a better understanding between their countries; they are coming together with the hope that better understanding will lead to a reciprocal interest in the commercial affairs of these countries which shall be of mutual advantage in the life of their peoples.

"But while we were discussing such phases, would not every one of us know that these fundamental life and death forces working in the world today that may make playthings of our little plan? Are not all precedents being shattered; is it not every day being made more certain that we may never, or, at least, not readily, return to the conditions of civilization and international life that we have heretofore known? Is it not becoming terribly evident that we have to deal with great primal influences, afecting national life, and that the working of these influences, novel and incalculable to most of us, and distant as they may seem, is of fundamental importance to every nation and every citizen of this hemisphere?

The Spirit of This Nation.

"Nothing can so fully develop and cement international understandings and friendships as a true appreciation of national ideals. Our guests are offered a rare, indeed, a unique, opportunity at the present time for reaching a true understanding of the spirit of the people of the United States.

"I want to say to you representatives of the other nations of this hemisphere that you have come to us at a time that offers you an opportunity to obtain an almost flashlight revelation of our national character. The soul and conscience of the nation are being laid bare. You would in many days learn more of our true national character than you could ever have had an opportunity to learn before. You will be able to judge with what strength and uprightness, with what forebearance and conservativeness, we stand in defense of our principles and our national honor. You will be able to learn what sort of fiber we have for such responsibilities and duties as are ours for guarding the peace of this hemisphere."

The population, wealth and trade of a nation did not measure its true greatness, said Mr. Vanderip, who held that it it was measured by vision in seeing the principals of right and justice, by the breadth of its appreciation of the great verities of humanity, by its strength in protecting civilization and by the sacrifices it was willing to make in guarding its honor and defending what was right. He added:

"We are a different people; but if we demonstrate that we recognize clearly what should be the course of action and the principles of honor to which a nation solemnly and deeply pledged to peace ought to adhere, we will be laying a foundation upon which firmly to build a united Americas.

The National Character.

"If our national course in the trying circumstances in which we find ourselves placed reveals to you and to your peoples that our national ideals are in accordance with your national ideals; if our action is such that you are convinced that we are a nation without dangerous ambitions; if you find that as a people we see clear-eyed what is right and just and honorable in international relations and have calmly apprehended what our course should be, and then find that we have the firmness of purpose and the courage for sacrifice, if necessary, to demand effectively that, in return, any other nation with which we maintain relations shall follow a course that is also right and just and honorable, I believe you will then have had such a revelation of our national character that there will follow true and permanent national friendships. If this revelation of character is such as I believe it will be, it will give to you an understanding just and ideals and an appreciation of our moral fiber that will bring a unity of sentiment in these two continents more important to civilization than all the trade relationships that we may ever hope to build."

Acting Mayor McAneny said it was a fortunate thing for the city that the mission of the South and Central American representatives brought them here. New York City would benefit from the immediate results of their work, which he described as a matter of great importance to the nation itself.

"These successive demonstrations of interest on their part in what we are doing," said Mr. McAneny, "these successive opportunities for that great demonstration of interest that is kindling in the United States in the trade to the south, all tend to bring us closer together; and surely, through every tradition of history, through everything that binds men upon any common principle, we ought to stand in the very closest of relalationships."

A Better Understanding.

Dudley Field Malone pointed out the necessity for fast freight and passenger steamships plying between North and South America, to obviate the necessity of travelers and freight going first to Europe before reaching their points of destination in either of the two American continents.

"We all know that in years not very far past," said Collector Malone, "there was a very profound suspicion in the minds of the most sincere statesmen and leaders of thought and business in Latin America of the purposes and of the integrity of this Republic as a Government. I believe that the speech of the President at Mobile and the A B C conference have been an earnest of the fact that America wants not one foot of ground that doesn't belong to her, but is engaged in mutual co-operation for trade and commerce and the firm establishment of the friendship of all the peoples in this hemisphere."

The visit of the Central and South American representativs was regarded by Mr. Marble as marking the beginning of a new era of closer commercial relations between the two continents. That business relations were not closer in the past, Mr. Marble admitted, was due largely to the faults of the "self-satisfied Yankee." The business men of the United States formerly insisted on selling the merchants to the south merchandise put up in the manner required by home markets.

"If you wanted our cotton goods, we insisted that you must buy them put in sixty-yard lengths," said Mr. Marble. "If you wanted our brass tacks put up five gross in a package we were glad to sell them to you, but if you wanted them put up in one gross, we were not willing to do it. 'This is the way our goods are put up,' is practically what we have said to you, 'and if you don't like them, don't buy them.'

"But I want to assure you, gentlemen, that we have had a change of heart, and the time has now arrived when we are ready to meet your views not only as to the character of the merchandise, but absolutely on the manner in which the same shall be prepared for your market."

Mr. Pearson said:

Response from Argentina.

"Gentlemen, it is a great honor for me to speak to you in behalf of South and Central America. Our hearts have always been united. You might say that all of our republics have copied the Constitution of the United States and all of us have had Washington as our great man.

"It is a coincidence that I should come from the furthest point of South America, the Argentine Republic, and here I am in the furthest point north of the hemisphere—I mean as a republic. We have been wishing to extend our commercial lines as far as possible. My Government, the same as other South American Governments many years ago, named commissions and offered subsidies to have a direct line of fast commercial and passenger steamers to South America. Unfortunately, this has not occurred but let us hope that at this time, when we are all going to meet in Washington in a few days, it is one of the ideas and one of the lines of our program to do everything we can to convince the United States Government to do this.

"I can only thank every American because I cannot express individually to everyone the feeling of gratitude that all our South and Central Americas have for the hospitality and the courtesy which we have received from the moment we landed in this port."

The guests of honor were the following delegates from Central and South America to the Foreign Trade Financial Congress in Washington: Samuel Hale Pearson and Ricardo Aldao, Argentina; Adolfo Ballivian, Bolivia; Luis Izquierdo and Augusto Villanueva, Chile; Roberto Ancizar, Colombia; Enrique Jiminez, Dominican Republic; Enrique Gallardo, Dr. J. Cueva Garcia, V. Gonzales, and S. S. Wither, Ecuador; Ramon Arias-Feraud, Panama; William Wallace White, Paraguay; Isaac Alzamora and Eduardo Higginson, Peru; Alfonso Quinones, José Suay, and Roberto Aguilar, Salvador; Pedro R. Rincones, Venezuela; and these Consuls-General: Manuel Molina, Argentina; Ricardo Sanchez, Chile; Francisco Escobar, Colombia; Ramon Benoechea, Guatemala; R. Camillo Diaz, Honduras; J. C. Diaz, Nicaragua; Unanue, Panama; Mario L. Gil, Uruguay; J. Carnacho, Dominican Republic, and Gregorio Arbizu, Salvador.

EXTEND HEALTH EDUCATION

Maryland Committee Reports an Active Year of Work.

The organization of the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association, at the St. Louis meeting in 1910, was a definite recognition of the obligation on the part of the organized medical profession to educate the public, and to make its special and technical knowledge available as far as possible for the guidance of the people. Like all other activities of the American Medical Association this work can reach its highest development only through the co-ordinating and co-operation work of the State associations.

For this reason, each State Association was asked to establish a State Committee on Health and Public Instruction if it had not already done so, or to delegate this work to one of its existing committees. Many States are now taking up this work. Probably in no State has it been developed to any higher point than in Maryland, in which the work of the Committee on Public Instruction was early inaugurated and has been carried on vigorously and enthusiastically.

In a recent issue of the Bulletin of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland appears an editorial review of the work of this committee for 1914. After stating that without question this work is one o fthe most important and valuable facvtors of the State association activities, attention is called to the health week held in Baltimore, with its accompanying public health exhibit, and to the smaller meetings and exhibitions held throughout the State, as well as to the large number of lectures and public talks on health topics given by members of the faculty in different towns and cities.

A noticeable feature is the number of members taking part in this work, thirty-five speakers being furnished from the members of the State Society. The subjects were generally popular questions of hygiene. The addresses were given throughout the entire year in churches, school houses, colleges, and town halls, and before labor organizations, women's clubs, local business men's organizations and similar bodies. One hundred and eighty such addresses were given in the year.

DETROIT CARMEN ON STRIKE

Trolley Service in City Suspended During the Day.

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—After conferences between city officials, the Detroit United Railway and its striking employes lasting all day, the opposing afctions were still unable to agree upon a plan which would end the street car strike that went into effect here this morning. Although the discharge of a motorman for alleged carelessness in his work was the direct cause of the strike, it was understood that other differences arose during the day. The officials refused to make public, however, the nature of those differences.

During the day the railway officials refused to meet the strikers. Only a few interurban cars were seen on the streets of Detroit during the day. No city cars were operated.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very nervous, and while price changes were numerous and at times the market showed comparative firmness, the tendency of values was downward, and at the close of the day the market showed net losses of 2 to 2⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.63 and No. 2 hard, $1.64½, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.59¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.62¾, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.58	1.60	1.03
July	..	..	1.35⅛	1.37½	95⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.57	95⅛
July	1.31⅞	1.29¼	1.29⅝	1.31⅛	86⅞
September	1.25⅛	1.22¾	1.23	1.25⅝	85⅝

CORN.

The corn market was again easy, closing ¾@1⅛c net lower. Reports from Argentina said that the weather there had turned clear and cold, and that the movement to the ports was larger. Crop conditions in the West were also very satisfactory, and there seemed to be little in the situation to encourage buying, as stocks here are still liberal and the cash and export demand was very indifferent, although late in the day there were rumors that exporters had taken about twenty loads. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅛	74	74⅜	75⅛	68
July	77⅝	76⅝	76¾	77⅞	66⅝
September	79⅛	78¼	78½	79¼	65½

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively steady during the greater part of the day, owing to a better export demand, which resulted in sales of about 400,000 bushels, but toward the close values eased off in sympathy with wheat and corn, and final prices were ⅜@⅝c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, 60½c; No. 3 white, 59½c; No. 4 white, 58½@59½c; fancy clipped white, 60½@62c; ordinary clipped white, 59½@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53⅜	52⅛	52¾	52¾	39⅜
July	53	52¼	52⅝	52⅞	38
September	47⅛	46¾	46¾	47⅛	36⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active and price changes were comparatively small. The hog markets were generally firmer but this was offset by the late weakness in grain and prices closed near the lowest point of the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000, estimated for Friday, 15,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 8,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.77	9.70	9.75	9.75	10.15
Sept.	10.00	9.92	9.97	9.97	10.30
Ribs—					
July	10.57	10.55	10.55	10.52	11.22
Sept.	10.85	10.80	10.82	10.82	11.37
Pork—					
July	18.15	18.02	18.05	18.10	19.95
Sept.	18.50	18.45	18.45	18.50	20.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil trade was rather inclined to take a bearish view of the outlook owing to apparent large stocks and prospects of a large carry-over.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.25@6.40	6.30
May	6.32	6.30	6.30@6.31	6.30
June	6.41	6.41	6.40@6.41	6.43
July	6.56	6.53	6.52@6.54	6.58
August	6.70	6.67	6.67@6.68	6.74
September	6.80	6.78	6.78@6.79	6.85
October	6.81	6.81	6.80@6.84	6.87
November	..	..	6.65@6.75	6.65
December	..	..	6.62@6.64	6.65

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive, total sales for the day amounting to only 13,000 bags, and of this amount 9,000 bags were done on the opening call. Prices were irregular, opening at 2 points advance to 7 points decline, and closing 1 point net higher to 2 points lower.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.82@5.84	5.82
June	..	..	5.86@5.88	5.86
July	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.92	6.90
August	..	..	6.95@6.96	6.94
September	7.00	6.99	6.98@7.00	6.98
October	..	..	7.01@7.02	7.01
November	..	..	7.04@7.05	7.04
December	7.09	7.05	7.07@7.09	7.06
January	7.09	7.07	7.11@7.12	7.11
February	..	..	7.15@7.16	7.17
March	7.20	7.15	7.20@7.21	7.22
April	..	..	7.26@7.27	7.28

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,911 packages. Under quite strong pressure to sell prices receded further, and nearly all grades of creamery are about 1c lower. At the decline business is very moderate, and it looks as if some goods will be carried over in spite of the strong pressure to sell. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27½c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 23@26c; thirds, 22@24c; old, common to prime, 22@26c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25½@26½c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20@20½c; seconds, 19@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 28,150 cases. Arrivals are running lighter, but a larger proportion of the supply is coming on the open market and the offerings are large. Qualities are extremely irregular, and the market shows an irregular tone. The highest grades are fairly steady, but there is a small proportion of such, and more of the supply is selling at the lower quotations. The medium and lower grades are weak under pressure to sell, and values are showing a wide range. Dirties and checks must be exceptionally fine to reach top quotations; most sales of dirties range from 17c downward, and checks 16c downward. Nearby whites overplentiful, and there is a liberal accumulation, consisting chiefly of average good and lower grades, which are pressing for sale at a range of 21½@22½c; only very fancy stock commands higher prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21¾@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20¾@21¾c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; regular packed firsts, 20@21c;; seconds, 18@19½c; thirds and poorer, 16@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14½@16½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 21½@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; dirty eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 18@21c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@20c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—Weather; N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate winds, mostly s. w.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. ond Sat.; moderate, shifting winds.

Ala.—Fair, warmer Fri.; Sat. fair; gentle, shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle, shifting winds.

La. and East. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.; continued warm in the interior; gentle e. to e. e. winds on the coast.

West. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Utah.—Showers and cooler Fri.; Sat. fair.

Okla. Ark. and Mo.—Fair, continued warm Fri. and Sat.

Tenn.—Fair, continued war Fri.; Sat. cloudy.

Ky.—Fair, continued warm Fri. in w., fair, warmer in e.; Sat. unsettled.

Ohio—Fair Fri.; Sat. unsettled, probably showers; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Fair in s.; unsettled in n. Fri.; Sat. showers; moderate, variable winds.

Ill.—Unsettled in n., fair in s. Fri.; warmer in cen.; Sat. unsettled; warmer in n. e.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat. showers; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri.; Sat. unsettled; probably showers; contnued cool; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Wis.—Fair in n., unsettled in s. Fri.; Sat. showers; cooler in s. w.; moderate e. to n. e. winds.

Minn.—Showers Fri. afternoon or night and probably Sat.; cooler Sat. in w. and s.; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled Fri.; Sat. showers and cooler.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Fri. in w. and Fri. or Fri. night in e.; Sat. showers.

S. Dak.—Thundershowers Fri. or Fri. night and probably Sat.; cooler Sat.

Neb.—Unsettled Fri.; probably thundershowers in w.; Sat. showers and cooler.

Kan.—Thundershowers and cooler Fri. afternoon or night; Sat. fair and cooler.

CANNOT GET ARMS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Minister McGoodwin, from Venezuela, Explains Lack of Revolutions.

OUR TRADE INCREASING

Since War Started, 97 Per Cent. Is Controlled by Americans—Natives Have Lost Distrust.

Preston McGoodwin, the United States Minister to Venezuela, who arrived yesterday morning on the steamship Caracas of the Red D Line, spoke very optimistically of the opportunities for American trade with Venezuela.

"The European war is having the effect on South American countries," he said, "of tending to maintain peace, instead of the periodical revolutions. American ammunition manufacturers are getting such high prices for their goods which have been shipped to the war in Europe that they have refused the orders sent in from the Latin Republics, so that neither the governmental forces or the would-be insurgents have weapons to fight with."

In speaking about trade conditions in Venezuela, Mr. McGoodwin said:

"The United States is handling more than $29,000,000 annually of imports and exports now. All the Venezuelan raw products, coffee, cocoa, and hides are shipped to this country. All the manufactured goods and finished products she uses are brought from this country, and Venezuela is absolutely dependent on the United States. Venezuela formerly gave about 60 per cent. of her trad eto this country. Since the war about 97 per cent. is controlled by Americans. Before the war started there were thirteen lines of steamers trading to Venezuelan ports; now the American Red D Line is the only one, except for the irregular service of the French Campagnie Transatlantique.

"The South American trade can be much further developed by American merchants than it is now. Two representatives of the National City Bank of this city are now in Caracas studying trade conditions. Their arrival in South America marks a new era in our trade. Hitherto Americans have gone down there and tried to compete with the Germans and other European nations which have made a study on the ground of the needs of South American peoples, and we were usually worsted in the competition. Now we are beginning to study what they need, and that means that within a few years we will have more than our share of their business.

"Juan Vicente Gomez, the newly-elected President of Venezuela, is outspoken in his friendship for this country. The natives also have completely lost their distrust of Americans which they inherited from the Castro Administration. They are adopting American business methods, and I believe in a short time the modern American ways of doing business will be established all over South America.

"Venezuela has a record of fifty-two revolutions, forty-seven of which were successful, but now the country has settled down and is awaiting American trade."

Mr. McGoodwin was accompanied by his wife and 8-year-old son and will return to his post after a short vacation.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE WAR.

National Committee Adopts Comprehensive Non-Military Program.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The National Committee of the Socialist Party today decided that the National Convention of next year should be held in this city. Morris Hilquit of New York was chosen Chairman of the committee, and Walter Lanfersiek of Kentucky Secretary. It was decided to make nominations by referendum, leaving the resolutions and other matters to the convention.

A number of resolutions and proclamations were considered. They call attention to the alleged "insidious propaganda of American militarism," advocate the repudiation of war debts, workmen generally not to fight or assist in the manufacture of munitions of war, and pledge Socialists to work for a prescribed peace program at the end of the war.

The program did not go through without opposition. Victor Berger of Wisconsin and George R. Lunn, former Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., insisted that the right to fight for national existence must be recognized.

"There are things worse than war," shouted Mr. Berger. "Slavery is one of them. I would take up a gun and fight against slavery, and I would fight against the invasion of my home. You can't resist an invasion with resolutions, any more than you can destroy capitalism by resolutions."

A large majority of the committee, however, voted for the program.

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MOUNT POCONO, PENN.

Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. Leech.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY BISCHOFF & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Please take notice that the following property will be sold at public auction by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange salesrooms, No. 16 Vesey Street, New York City, on May 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, to wit:

All that piece or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Ninety-first Street, distant ninety (90) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of East Ninety-first Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence easterly along said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-first Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and part of the way through another party wall and again parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning—known and designed as 151 East 91st Street, New York City.

This property is subject to an open mortgage of $10,000.00.

For further particulars apply to Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, May 8th, 1915.

Maurice Deiches, Louis Hoffman and Edwin C. Dusenbury, Trustees.

Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REISER HAT CO., INC., Bankrupt.—No. 20,033.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Bertha Rembaugh, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 24th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

All right, title, and interest of the trustee in and to the following trade names:

"Reiser," "Reiser's" and "Maxwell Hat Shop."

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 20th and 21st, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 10th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SILVERMAN & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Trustee, 99 Nassau St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNIVERSAL PIANO CO., bankrupt. Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Friday, May 21st, 1915, by order of the court at 10:30 A. M., at Whitlock Av. and 144th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of a complete piant and machinery for the manufacture of pianos and players, fixtures, motors, boiler, raw material, hardware, shooks, plates, tacks, player pianos, office furniture, and fixtures, safe, desks, dictaphone, and multigraph. The property can be inspected on May 18 and 19, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Trustees reserve the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH,
E. J. RADLE,
HAMILTON M. DAWES,
Trustees.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway, New York.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment of FRENCH ART NOVELTY WORKS, INC., to MORRIS B. ARNOLD, for the benef

BLIND WOMAN LEFT ESTATE OF $500,000

Miss Adelaide Hamilton Was Granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton.

BEQUESTS TO SERVANTS

Bulk of Property, Including Proceeds of Sale of 229 Broadway, Goes to Nephews and Nieces.

The will, with two codicils annexed, of Miss Adelaide Hamilton, granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, was filed for probate yesterday and disposes of an estate in excess of $500,000. There are bequests aggregating $10,000 to charitable, religious, and educational institutions, $8,000 to employes, and the rest to relatives.

The codicils mainly make additional bequests to employes who, it is recited, have been particularly devoted to the testator in her affliction of total blindness. There is a codicil provision that a bust of Alexander Hamilton, by Ceracchi, go to the testator's nephew, Schuyler Hamilton, for life, and at his death to the children of his first wife. Another bust of Hamilton, by Crawford, goes to another nephew of the testator, William P. Hamilton.

The public bequests include $1,000 to Columbia University, to be devoted to the placing in Hamilton Hall of either a bust or a portrait of Alexander Hamilton. Grace Church receives $1,000 and the ownership of the testator's pew in that edifice. St. Luke's Hospital and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine each receives $3,000. There are bequests of $1,000 each to Bishop Hobart Hare, to be devoted to the Church of All Angels at Spearfish, S. D., and to Frances Morris Ward, to be devoted to the Double Temple Society.

The servants named and the amounts bequeathed to them are: Mary Forsythe, maid, $1,500; Bartholomew Hart, coachman, $1,000; Margaret Mullany, laundress, $1,000; William Kelly, former butler, $1,250; Annie Morgan, maid, $1,250; James Doyle, butler, $1,250, and Annie McMahon, $500. There is a direction that if there are any other servants they are to receive $100 each, if they have been in the employ of the testator for one year or more.

The proceeds of the sale of the Hamilton Building, 229 Broadway, are divided into three shares of $90,000 each, which are to go, respectively, to William P. Hamilton, of Sterling, N. Y.; Marie H. Swan of Flushing, L. I., and Helen Marie Rhinelander, children of William G. Hamilton, a brother of the testator. They also get one-fifth of the residuary estate each. The remaining two-fifths of the residue goes in equal shares to the Rev. Alexander Hamilton Coxe, of Woodbury, N. J., a nephew, and Marie Louise H. McDavid of Greenville, S. C., a great-niece, who receive additionally $2,000 each.

There are bequests of $10,000 each to Schuyler Van Cortlandt Hamilton, Gerhard Ray Hamilton, Violet Loring Hamilton, and Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, who are children of Schuyler Hamilton, a nephew of the testator. There are several other gifts of a minor character.

H. W. POOR'S WILL FILED.

Publisher of Railroad Manual Leaves Estate to His Wife.

Henry W. Poor, who was President of Poor's Manual of Railroads, the publishing house, at the time of his death, April 13, left an estate "not in excess of $10,000," according to the petition filed, together with his will, in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The entire estate is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Constance E. Poor of 777 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Poor had been rated at one time as being worth $5,000,000. He had been prominent in Wall Street, where he had dealt largely in leather and ice securities. He was a member of the firm of Poor & Greenough when it failed in 1908. Its liabilities were given at $2,110,869, and its assets $180,000. Mrs. Poor at that time turned over her entire property to the creditors.

GREELEY'S DAUGHTER WINS.

Court Rejects Claim of Granddaughters to Chappaqua Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 13.—The Court of Appeals handed down a decision today in which it holds that the title to the Horace Greeley farm at Chappaqua, Westchester County, is vested in Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley Clendenin, daughter of the editor, and that the transfer of various parcels to Chappaqua residents is not to be disturbed. Mrs. Clendenin is the wife of the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, Pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Westchester, the Bronx.

The action was brought by Nixola Greeley Smith Ford, a newspaper writer of New York City and a granddaughter of Horace Greeley, and Mrs. Ford's sister, Gabrielle Smith, an actress. The property is said to be worth $150,000.

When Mrs. Horace Greeley died she left the estate to her two daughters, Gabrielle (Mrs. Clendennin) and Ida, later Mrs. Nicholas Smith. The two daughters were to get the "interest" from the farm, which was to be sold when they were 30 years of age. Both of them forgot the provisions of the will that created the trust and failed to sell the farm.

When Mrs. Smith died she left surviving three children, Nixola, Gabrielle and Horace Greeley Smith. Mrs. Clendenin, after Mrs. Smith's death, recalled the trust clause and caused the property to be sold. Mrs. Clendenin bought in the property for $10,000, and Nicholas Smith, it was alleged, received his children's share for them.

ROCKEFELLER WINS SUIT.

Need Not Pay Taxes on $311,000,000, Ohio Court Holds.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—John D. Rockefeller today won his fight to prevent the collection from him of taxes on $311,000,000 in personal property by Cuyahoga County, when Judge John H. Clarke in the United States District Court granted an injunction to restrain the collection. The taxes in question amount to about $1,500,000, including a penalty of 50 per cent. for failure to pay when due.

The assessment, which is held invalid, was made in February, 1914, when Tax Commissioners visited the Rockefeller Summer home at Forest Hill here, and asserted that Mr. Rockefeller remained in the county more than six months of the year, and, therefore, under the Ohio law, was a resident of Ohio for taxation purposes.

Judge Clarke decided that Mr. Rockefeller's contention that he intended to leave Cleveland in October, 1913, but was compelled to remain here until Feb. 2, 1914, because of the illness of Mrs. Rockefeller was a valid excuse, and did not make him an Ohio resident, and that the intangible property owned, the assessment consisting of stocks and bonds, was in New York, the residence of the owner, and was not subject to taxation here.

The suit will be carried to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by the attorneys for Cuyahoga County, and if the injunction is sustained there it may be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Broadway Building in Twenty-Year Lease for $6,500,000—Montgomery Ward Company Lease Four Lofts in Stern's Old Store—$250,000 Sale in Fortieth Street—Active Suburban Market.

One of the largest leaseholds closed for some time in this city was recorded yesterday. It involves the new twelve-story commercial building to be erected on the westerly Broadway block front between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. It has been leased for twenty years from the time of completion at an annual rental, as it is indicated, of $325,000, or a total for the entire period of $6,500,000.

The building has been taken by Sol Bloom, who has been an active operator, especially in the Forty-second Street locality, although the corporate name of the leasing company is the Old School Realty Company, controlled by Mr. Bloom. The lease was taken from the 1,337 Broadway Corporation, William Everdell, Jr., President, and William H. Barnum. It carries a twenty-one-year renewal privilege.

The deal is interesting in many ways, primarily, perhaps, as indicating the great confidence in the future business progress of the Broadway section just north of Thirty-fourth Street. Tearing down of the old buildings, including the Herald Square Theatre, only began on May 1. The property was purchased last June from Charles E. Johnson for about $6,500,000. The Thompson-Starrett Company, which is erecting the new structure, made a building loan of $1,250,000, and a mortgage of $5,000,000 was taken by Mr. Johnson. The plot fronts 211 feet on Broadway, 207 feet on Thirty-fifth Street, opposite Macy's, and eighty-one feet on Thirty-sixth Street. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy in December, "in time for the holiday trade," as Mr. Bloom said yesterday. He declined to state at this time what tenants were negotiating for large portions of the building, but it has been persistently rumored that one or more prominent retail concerns, either from out of town or from the old shopping centre below Twenty-third Street, would ultimately occupy all or a large part of the ground floor.

The deal was made directly between the principals. Mr. Bloom was represented by the law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, while Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett represented Everdell & Barnum.

Big Lease in Twenty-third Street.

One of the most important leases which has been made in the famous Twenty-third Street shopping block for some time was closed yesterday in the renting by Montgomery Ward & Co., one of the largest mail order firms in the country, of the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth lofts of the former Stern's department store at 26 to 30 West Twenty-third Street, running through the block from 9 to 19 West Twenty-second Street. The space taken contains 85,000 square feet. It will be occupied by the women's wearing apparel and millinery departments, which will be moved from the Montgomery Ward headquarters in Brooklyn, and also by the firm's buying offices, now at 43 West Twenty-third Street.

The lease is for a term of years and was made through the brokerage firm of M. & L. Hess for Louis and Benjamin Stern and the estate of Isaac Stern. The Brooklyn plant will be used for other lines of merchandise. Montgomery Ward & Co. operate three large houses, the principal one being at Chicago. They also have a large establishment at Kansas City, Mo., and maintain distributing warehouses at Fort Worth, Texas, and Portland, Ore.

The building in which the lease has been made adjoins the smaller six-story portion of the old Stern store which has been converted into a market under the name of the Cosmopolitan Garden.

$250,000 Deal Opposite Library.

The seven-story commercial building at 12 West Fortieth Street, opposite the Public Library, has been purchased by the 8 West Fortieth Street Corporation to protect the westerly light of its new twenty-story structure nearing completion on the site at 6 to 10 West Fortieth Street. The purchase was made from Anthony Kimbel, who erected the seventy building a few years ago for his business as interior decorator. He has taken back a long lease on three floors. The plot is 25 by 98.9, and the holding price of the property was $250,000. The broker in the transaction was William A. Pond Phipps.

Deals on West Forty-sixth Street.

George W. Mercer & Son have sold for the New York County National Bank the two factory buildings, 440 and 442 West Forty-sixth Street, on a plot 50 by 100, to a client for investment.

The estate of John W. Condit has sold to an investor the Lansdowne, a five-story apartment house at 352 to 356 West Forty-sixth Street. The building occupies a plot 75 by 100.5.

Upper Manhattan Flats Sold.

McDowell & McMahon have sold for the Belford Realty Company to Ennis & Sinnott the five-story triple flat at 143 Wadsworth Avenue, on a plot 37.6 by 100, between 180th and 181st Streets. The property was held at $52,000, and was an all-cash transaction.

George L. Tighe has resold to an investing client of J. S. Maxwell 514 and 516 West 148th Street, a five-story new-law tenement on a plot 41.8 by 99.11.

Recent Buyers.

Edward S. Black of Yonkers is the buyer of the stable property at 109 and 111 East Eighty-second Street, sold by the Ess and Eff Realty Company.

Edwin A. Castor is the buyer of the two-story building at the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 183d Street, sold by the Value Realty Company.

Rhoda F. Greene is the buyer of the dwelling at 320 West Eightieth Street, sold last month by Mrs. J. M. Doremus. The buyer will occupy.

Bronx Sales.

The new five-story flat house on the northwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 182d Street has been sold by the Phelan Brothers Cofstruction Company to a client of John A. Steinmetz.

The J. W. Cornish Construction Company has sold to an investor the five-story flat, 50 by 100, on the southwest corner of Fox Street and Avenue St. John. In the same vicinity the Normal Construction Company sold 969 and 971 Avenue St. John, corner of Beck Street, a five-story flat on a lot 65 by 100.

G. Ernst has sold to Frank Eberhart the five-story new-law Bryant Court apartment house, on lot 35 by 100, on the northeast corner of 181st Street and Bryant Avenue.

W. E. & W. J. Brown, Inc., have sold for Mrs. Charlotte Weise 1,622 Bathgate Avenue, a one-family dwelling on a lot 20 by 115.5.

Alexander Selkin has sold for Roth & Klein, 826 East 167th Street, between Prospect and Union Avenues, a five-story apartment, on a lot 40 by 100.

Van Wicklen Farm Sold to Builders.

The old Van Wicklen farm, consisting of about 600 lots, located on the south side of Liberty Avenue, adjacent to Greenwood Avenue, in the Richmond Hill section of Queens Borough, has been purchased for development by the Ring Gibson Company. It is the intention of the buyers to commence the erection of 600 attached two-family brick dwellings early next year.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for Herman H. Lucke the two-story two-family brick house known as 472 Seventy-third Street to a client.

Sale in Broadway-Flushing.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Arthur Thurman of Bayside a plot on the east side of Twenty-eighth Street, 120 feet north of Broadway, Broadway-Flushing, on which the buyer will immediately build a residence for his own occupancy.

Long Island.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, a plot, 60 by 100, on President Avenue, to M. Schloss, and a plot, 80 by 100, on Lincoln Avenue, to J. S. Wall.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold 23 Linden Place, Orange, on a plot 114 by 246 with a dwelling.

At Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 80 by 100, on Pine Avenue, to Michael Sica, and a plot, 50 by 100, on Myrtle Avenue, to A. Weil.

Newton Doremus, President of the Red Bank Trust Company has purchased from the Allen estate a plot in Red Bank, fronting 207 feet on the Shrewsbury River, extending back 365 feet, W. A. Hopping negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, have sold to Verne E. Minich a plot of about four acres adjoining the residence of Charles M. Eaton at Murray Hill. The site faces the New York Post Road and Cooper Road. Mr. Minich expects to break ground for a $15,000 house at once.

Robert Livingston Schuyler, LL. D., Professor of History at Columbia University, has purchased a plot of one-fourth acre at Cedar Knolls, on which he will build a dwelling of Colonial design.

George W. Taylor of Yonkers has purchased a plot, 100 by 160 feet, on Pondfield Road, West Cedar Knolls, on which he will build a dwelling for his own use.

William Harris Douglas Enlarges Westchester Estate.

Nichols & Robbie have sold for the estate of John Webber a tract of about eighteen acres in North Tarrytown. This is the northerly portion of what is known as the "Anderson" property, which was afterward the Webber homestead. It includes part of the ownership of the Pocantico River.

The purchaser is William Harris Douglas, who plans to incorporate this 18-acre tract in his own adjoining estate, known as "Thorncroft," and which in turn adjoins the home of John D. Rockefeller.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have rented the building at 200½ Bowery to Louis Greenfield.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for Potter Brothers the store at 119 Sixth Avenue to S. Shapiro. Louis Strong was associated as broker.

Pepe & Bro. have leased for Pissara & Cavagnaro 147 West Fourth Street, to the Greenwich Village Inn, for a term of years.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for Robert V. V. Sewell his country place known as "Fleetwood," situated at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., to Charles H. Thieriot of New York for the season.

De Bost & Eldridge have leased for Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of this city his place in Berkeley Avenue, Newport, R. I., to Harry La Montagne of New York, for the Summer.

Ames & Co. have leased to Carl Hamilton the Colonial residence of R. H. Easton, on the Great Neck Estates. Frank Crowell represented the lessee.

Denies Hotel Rumor.

Henry L. Merry, of Merry & Boomer, managers of the McAlpin and the Claridge, denied yesterday a report that was current that his firm was negotiating to buy the Hotel Treuville at Long Beach, and that the erection of a 1,000-room hotel on the site was contemplated.

Urged to Oppose New Inspection Ordinance.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests urges upon property owners the necessity of appearing before the Board of Aldermen today at the hearing on the proposed ordinance which will make it obligatory on the part of property owners, in the erection of buildings, to pay the city for the inspection of electrical wiring and issuing of certificates. This ordinance, it is stated, would add to the number of inspections, and also to the cost of administering the laws, and therefore should be opposed.

New Riverside Drive Apartment.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story fireproof apartment house on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 144th Street, for Paterno & Son Contracting Company. It will have a frontage of 100 feet on the Drive by 118.8 feet on the street and contains accommodations for seventy-seven families. Adolph E. Nast is the architect, and has placed the cost at $500,000.

$170,000 Brooklyn Flats Planned.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for two six-story apartment houses on a plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Clymer Street, 125 feet west of Lee Avenue, for Morris Solomon & Son, to cost $100,000; also seven three-story buildings, on a plot 141 by 89, on the northeast corner of Flatbush Avenue and Parkside Avenue for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation, to cost $70,000.

Realty Notes.

The House and Real Estate Owners' Association will hold its regular meeting this evening in the New York Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association will meet this evening at Heinebund Hall, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Alfred B. Warwick, recently personal secretary to Deputy Controller Brough, has been appointed Secretary for the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Daniel Sullivan.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

New Chambers St, 55, s w corner of Roosevelt St, 27.5x20.2x—, five-story tenement and stores; East River Savings Institution against Moses Blank et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; H. M. Lewy, referee; due, $5,361.76; taxes, &c., $165.64; to Charles Cazazza for $3,700.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady:

Lind Av, 1,132, e s, 283.7 ft s of Union Av, 25.9x162x25x155.4, two-story dwelling; H. R. Viele against Mary Hassels et al.; R. K. Brown, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $4,987.30; taxes, &c., $750; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Bassford Av, 2,275, s w corner of 183d St, 115x35.8, six-story flat and stores; East River Savings Institution against Bassford Realty Co. et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $42,536.95; taxes, &c., $1,750.10; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Intervale Av, 1,129, w s, 330.7 ft n of 167th St, 25x120x irregular, three-story tenement; Charles Spencer against Carmine Cioffi et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $5,167.88; taxes, &c., $92; subject to a first mortgage of $5,000; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pinehurst Av, 90, s w corner of 181st St, 109.8x112.10x114.11x117.11, six-story apartment house and stores; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Comfort Realty Co. et al.; attorney, S. T. Stern; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $38,785.74; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to first mtg. $100,000.

68th St, 47 West, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, four-story dwelling; E. A. Brown against City Island Realty Co. et al.; attorneys, Carey & C.; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $35,178.36; taxes, &c., $814.85.

By J. H. Mayers.

201st St, n w corner of 9th Av, 100x99.6, vacant; J. H. Friedlander et al. against Romney Realty Co. et al.; attorneys, Einstein, T. & G.; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $3,336.87.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Attorney St, 156, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Anna Hochstein against 501 Schlanger et al.; attorney, H. J. Block; Edw. Jacobs, referee; due, $9,940.68; taxes, &c., $224.40; subject to first mtg. $24,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

167th St, 833 East, n w corner of Prospect Av, 100x50, six-story flat and stores; Greenwood Cemetery against Isaac Brown et al.; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T.; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $63,495.30; taxes, &c., $809.50.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

214th St, East, n s, — ft e of Barnes Av, 50x100; Home Title Insurance Co. against Elmont Development Corp. et al.; H. J. Davenport, attorney; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $1,011.86; taxes, &c, $200.

By Charles J. Dunn.

Cedar Av, 1,961 to 1,965, w s, 124.7 ft n of 179th St, 50x100.9, three two-story dwellings; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Edmonson Construction Co. et al.; L. J. Temkins, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $1,-148.30; taxes, &c, $300; subject to three first mortgages aggregating $12,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

Kingsbridge Terrace, 3,013 and 3,015, w s, 181.3 ft s of Boston Av, 38.9x110.19x irregular; two two-story dwellings; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Edson Building Co. et al.; action 1; H. D. Patton, attorney; R. H. Arnold, referee; due, $2,245.03; taxes, &c, $200; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $10,700.

By James J. Donovan.

Kingsbridge Terrace, 3,017 and 3,019, w s, 141.3 ft s of Boston Av, 40x119.10x irregular; two two-story dwellings; same against same; action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $2,245.03.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Leonard St, Lafayette St, Duane St, and Baxter St, for an eight-story Court House, 385.4 ft in diameter; City of New York, owner; G. Lowell, 225 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000,000.

Isham St, n w corner of Seaman Av, for a one-story temporary chapel, 24x80; Board of Managers of the Diocesan Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Diocese of New York, 110th St and Amsterdam Av, owner; H. G. Knapp, 123 Liberty St, architect; cost, $1,000.

Bryant Av, e s, corner of 165th St, to a five-story brick tenement, 60x90; Reich Building Co., Jacob Reich, 822 Beck St, President, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $65,000.

Bronxdale Av, n e corner of Barnes Av, for a one-story frame garage, 16x20; Dr. George N. Fischer, 345 East 84th St, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $200.

Walker Av, s w corner of Montgomery Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 62.88x103.86; Luigi Astorino, 6,602 14th Av, Brooklyn, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Van Nest Av, n s, 25 ft e of Adams St, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20x36; Louis Caruso, 160 West Houston St, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $2,500.

48th St, 8 and 8 st w of 6th Av, for a club house, 61x95.4; Friars' Club, owner; Harry Allan Jacobs, architect; cost, $130,000.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 144th St, for a 12-story apartment house, 100x118.8; Paterno & Son Contracting Co., owners; Adolph E. Nash, 546 5th Av, architect; cost, $500,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

57th St, 350 East, to a one-story church; Church of St. John of Nepomucene, premises, owner; S. J. Kodak, Yonkers, architect; cost, $30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,266, w s, 116 ft n of 172d St, 37.6x100; Franz J. Michel to Cath Wahl, 463 W. 140th St., (mtg. $41,500,) May 12; attorneys, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

CENTRE ST, 142, e s, 26.4x105.8x26.8x103, n s; Centre St, 144, e s, 26.4x103x26.8x100.4, n s; Centre St, 146 to 150, s e corner of Walker St., 111 to 115, 75.3x75.8x80.1x68.6; Walker St, 111, s s, 66.2 ft e of Centre St, 25x82x25x80.3; Walker St, 119, s s, 25x100; Walker St, 121, s s, 25x100; John H. Hallock to Transit Development Co., 85 Clinton St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, all liens, July 30, 1910.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 151.7 s of Hester St, 25.1x87; Herman Tolk to Beni Asch, 20 Ludlow St, (mtg $22,500,) May 6; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 16, e s, 19x87.6; Aron Safro to Sheppard H. Sapiro, 111 W. 113th St, all liens Dec. 9, 1914; attorney, Harry Rittenburg, 309 Broadway.....$1

PEARL ST, s w corner of Cedar St, run w 128.10 x s 73.2 x e 25.3 x n 12.3 x e 15.3 x n 35.3 x e 25.10 x 63.1 to w s of Pearl St x n 22 to beginning; Brevoort Construction Co., 108 East 24th St, to Agnes Neustadt, c/o Chautauqua, N. Y.; Casimir J. Strazlem, 142 East 82d St, and Mortimer L. Schiff, Oyster Bay, L. I., exrs Sigmund Neustadt, (mtg $82,000,) all liens, May 12; attorneys, Strook & S., 30 Broad St.....$1

STANTON ST, 328, n s, 59.8 ft e of Goerck St, 19.11x70; Gertrude R. Mittleman to Michael Wieler, 239 7th Av, (mtg $7,000,) all liens, March 13; attorneys, Zodikow & W., 399 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,408, e s, 52.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x88.9; J. Kaplon & Co., Inc., to Marguerite I. Kaughran and ano, 174 W. 76th St, (mtg, $16,000, all liens) May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.$100

3D AV, s w corner 55th St, 49.7x95x irregular; also land under west wall belonging to party of the first part; Rudolph Lexow, Nyack, N. Y., to Caroline H., wife of Allen Lexow of Englewood, N. J., B. and S., C. A. G., April 27, 1901; attorney, B. J. Levy, Hall of Records.....$1

9TH AV, e s, 99.5 ft s of 207th St, strip 0.6x100; Michael J. Dowd, 2,541 Valentine Av, to New York Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

27TH ST, n s, 395 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Noah B. Shute to The R. Merrill Storing Co., 530 West 28th St, May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

28TH ST, 226 W, s s, 295.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Marguerite I. Kaughran and ano, to Rosie Kaplon, 88 W. 103d St, (mtg, $15,000,) May 10; attorneys, Cohen Bros., 64 Wall St.....$100

49TH ST, 536 to 540 West, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 80x104.10x49.11x100.4, (foreclosure April 29;) John J. Connell, referee, to Edward Howe, Princeton, N. J., and Sheldon Leavitt, Augusta, Ga., trustees will of Edward Leavitt, May 12; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe, 44 Wall St.....$23,000

61ST ST, 151 E, n s, 143.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Wm. K. Peyton et al., exrs and trustees, Hester B. Peyton, to Chas. C. Nott, Jr., 47 E. 60th St, May 12; attorneys, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$29,000

64TH ST, 179 East, n s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100.5; Sarah A. Dinsmore, Great Neck, L. I., to Louise D., wife of Norman G. Johnson, June 6, 1904; attorneys, Frost & Johnson, 11 Pine St.....$100

80TH ST, 141 West, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x102.2; Winfried Walbaum to Mary A. Walbaum, his wife, 2,850 Broadway, b. and s., May 3; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 298 Broadway.....Gift

94TH ST, 55 West, n s, 435 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; William Forster, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, May 12; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$16,500

103D ST, 117 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, (foreclosure May 4;) George E. Welter, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, May 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,824

108TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100,11; Philip H. Hellriegel et al., to Geo. Rathgeber, 2,401 Devoe Terrace, Bronx, all liens, May 12; attorney, Jno. J. Phelan, 261 Broadway.....$1

119TH ST, 315 E, n s, 169.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11, (foreclosure April 29;) Julius H. Seymour, referee, to Charles N. Young, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Charles T. Dunning, Goshen, N. Y., trustees, May 13; attorney, Albert Ritchie, 76 William St..$9,000

119TH ST, 43 West, n s, 376 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.11, (foreclosure;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, May 13; attorneys, Miller King, L. & T., 50 Broadway.....$10,000

119TH ST, 121 West, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Ferdinand S. Crosley to Emily Bernays, 301 West 106th St, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, May 12; attorney, J. Garfield Moses, 52 William St.....$1

120TH ST, 141 West, n s, 237 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; New York Life Insurance Co. to Crest Holding Co., 1,200 Madison Av, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, May 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100; Juno Realty Corporation to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 12, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$145,000

PEARL ST, s w corner of Cedar St, run w 128.10 x s 73.2 x e 25.3 x n 12.3 x e 15.3 x n 35.3 x e 25.10 x 63.1 to w s of Pearl St x n 22 to beginning; Brevoort Construction Co., 108 East 24th St, to Agnes Neustadt, c/o Chautauqua, N. Y.; Casimir J. Strazlem, 142 East 82d St, and Mortimer L. Schiff, Oyster Bay, L. I., exrs Sigmund Neustadt, (mtg $82,000,) all liens, May 12; attorneys, Strook & S., 30 Broad St.....$1

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119TH ST, 121 West, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Ferdinand S. Crosley to Emily Bernays, 301 West 106th St, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, May 12; attorney, J. Garfield Moses, 52 William St.....$1

120TH ST, 141 West, n s, 237 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; New York Life Insurance Co. to Crest Holding Co., 1,200 Madison Av, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, May 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100; Juno Realty Corporation to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 12, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$145,000

120TH ST, 241 West, s s, 237 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Crest Holding Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 12, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$12,000

142D ST, 548 West, n s, 122.2 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x99.11; Judd A. Lockwood to Joseph O. Eckersley, 4,269 White Plains Av, May 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, O. E. J. Helmstadt, 729 East 224th St..$1,000

Bronx.

MOTT AV, s e corner of 158th St, 210.8x240.2 to centre line of Spring St x199.9x257.3; Crest Holding Co. to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Av, May 3, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$90,000

POE PLACE, w s, 70 ft n of Coles Lane, 52x irregular; Martin M. Mitchell to William H. Valentine, 301 West 106th St, April 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trpst Co., 176 Broadway...$6,000

UNION AV, 572, e s, 18.4x90; Bertha Schetz to F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., 2,240 Broadway, prior mtg $4,500, May 12, due as per bond; attorney, Thomas F. Kane, 69 Wall St.....$375

WALTON AV, 2,265, e s, 50x200.2 to w s Morris Av, 50x200.11; H. M. Construction Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust So., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

WATSON AV, 2,105, n e corner of Olmstead Av, x—; George Tedden to John T. Smile, 708 4th Av, Brooklyn, and another, executors, Feb. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St....$4,000

WEBSTER AV, n w corner 182d St, 100.1x90; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co. to Eugenie Frering, 1,061 Hull Place, prior mtg $12,000, May 11, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.

3D AV, 3,018 and 3,020, s e s, 25x200 to central line Mill Brook x25.6x200; Bernard Levy to Barnett W. Barnett

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Eastern depression is passing off the coast after quite general showers during the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States. Pressure is high north of the lake region and in the Canadian Northwest, and generally low to the southward, with the principal centre of depression over Northern Utah. This disturbance has resulted in scattered thunder showers in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest, and quite general showers over the Central and North districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

This pressure distribution has also caused a decided fall in temperature from New England westward through the lake region, and abnormally high temperatures in the Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, and the Central Valleys, the maximum temperatures ranging from 90 to 94 degrees.

Showers and thunderstorms may be expected Friday in the Plateau and Rocky Mountain regions and the Plains States, followed by fair weather Saturday in the Plateau region. During Friday night and Saturday showers will continue in the Plains States and extending to the central valleys and the upper Lake region. The showers will be accompanied by falling temperatures. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday, with comparatively low temperatures in the Northeast.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south and southwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	44	57	4 P. M.	49	70
6 A. M.	43	57	6 P. M.	48	67
9 A. M.	45	62	9 P. M.	46	58
12 M.	46	70	11 P. M.	45	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees, at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees, at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.76 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.76 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

9:20—226 Eldridge St.; Mary Horowitz, None

9:35—1,461-3 Webster Av.; Andrew Dawson, None

9:40—341 W. 37 St.; not given.....Slight $1,250

P. M.

1:35—60 Sullivan St.; Mary De Lucca..$250

1:55—329 E. 123 St.; Thomas McMahon, Slight

3:55—1,819 2 Av.; Andrew Barrell....Slight

4:10—2,159 1 Av.; Thomas Servara....Slight

4:10—74 W. 68 St.; Mary B. Vernon..Slight

8:45—3,073 Webster Av.; Frank Hetchel, Slight

10:20—13-17 Crosby St.; Nonpareil Toy Co. $2,000

10:35—230 W. 62 St.; Mary Lynch.....Slight

11:05—34 W. 132 St.; Samuel Seinger....$500

11:10—Foot W. 80 St.; P. McCabe, (motor boat) .....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 14: Patrol. H. J. Haggerty, 5, to 99; Thos. Lynch, 143, to 145.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. J. E. Pattengill, 104, to 9 I. D., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 17; Patrol. W. J. Rohrbach, 4, as station-house attendant, 10 days, from 4 P. M., May 13, E. S. Ryan, 13, and C. F. R. Barrois, 36, to 3 D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 15; G. C. Kessler, 37, to 9 I. D., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 16; F. F. Beston and H. Eberhardt, 21, to duty in plain clothes, 5 days, 4 P. M., May 10; H. M. Starr, 22, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 12; J. J. Sweeney, 39, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 15; H. Sommers, 63, and A. Snydecker, 156, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., May 16; G. J. Silva, 65, to C. O., duty in cycle repair shop, 30 days, 8 A. M., May 13; J. Halloran, 171, as station-house attendant, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 12.

Leave without pay: Patrol. G. J. Grace, 31, 1 day, 10 P. M., May 15.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. J. H. Fallon, 149, 2:30 P. M., Apr. 1, to 12 P. M., Apr. 22; E. L. DuBois, 164, 1:15 A. M., Apr. 19, during disability.

Advancements to grade—To $1,400 grade, May 24: Patrol. J. A. Pugh, 2; M. Metlzak, 6; W. T. Gatewood, 10; C. H. Schilling, 13; W. J. Hauptmann, 18; E. A. Duffy, 14; W. F. Brennan, 18; J. H. Bailey, 62; J. F. Hayden, 63; H. P. Fremd, 144; T. A. Connor, 149; J. J. Grady, 150; F. P. Lally, 149; F. Cusick, 156; W. A. Cunningham, 158; H. E. Bisman, 158; J. J. Tormey, 160; F. W. McGrath, 168; A. C. Cordes, 170; M. T. McKeon, 174; H. J. Murphy, 276; H. D. Kelth, 276; T. J. Lally, Gen. O.

Fines imposed: Patrol. C. H. Haase, 7, improper patrol, 5 days; A. J. Kurner, 7, absent from reserve, 5 days; J. J. Healey, 15, absent without leave, 2 days; G. Pross, 18, absent from post, 5 days; P. J. Kenny, 25, absent from post, in liquor saloon, 5 days; E. Krohn, 26, improper patrol, 5 days; A. P. W. Schuber, 32, absent from post, 3 days; G. W. Meyer, 33, absent without leave, 2 days; G. A. Stoffers, 35, absent from fixed post, 10 days; F. Kupec, 35, absent from school crossing, 2 days; P. Hanley, 36, absent from assignment, 10 days; L. Shenfield, 36, absent from post, 4 days; C. P. O'Connell, 61, absent from post and relieving point, in liquor saloon, 5 days; W. Baumker, 61, improper patrol, 3 days; T. F. Rogan, 143, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon, 5 days; E. R. Phillips, 276, absent from post, 5 days; (same,) 3 days; M. Harvey, 277, left post and entered a liquor saloon, 8 days; J. H. Manifold, 277, absent from post and seen coming from liquor saloon, 8 days; J. Curran, Bridge Arrest complaint, 10 days attached to 68, absent from post, 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. R. E. McCarthy, 5, (absent without leave;) C. F. Shelley, 6, (absent from post;) I. F. Vogel, 13, (absent from post;) C. T. Guenthner, 17, (absent from post, sitting;) J. J. Kelleghan, 22, (conversation;) J. E. Brogan, 26, (absent from post;) S. L. Kennedy, 28, (same;) A. Barthold, 36, (same;) L. M. Washburn, 40, (same;) A. S. Handwerg, 42, (same;) J. J. Maher, 43, (same;) J. J. Wallace, 43; S. Brandwein, 63, (same;) J. M. Bedell, 143, (same;) E. Roe, 81, (absent from roll call;) F. F. Long, 81, (improper patrol;) D. Horgan, 61, (same;) J. A. Torpey, 42, (smoking;) J. M. O'Leary, 29, (failed to return to station house;) M. J. Harrison, 39, (absent from trial room.)

Suspended from duty: Patrol. M. A. Corcoran, 156, 11:48 A. M., May 12.

Resignation accepted for the good of the service: Patrol. Jas. McCarron, 26, 12 P. M., May 11.

Fire Department.

Employment continued: E. S. Coy as Deputy Chief, Bur. of Fire Prev., at $3,000 a year, is continued, 9 A. M., May 7, pending decision of the Civil Service Commission as to the classification of said position.

Leave of absence, with pay: 30 days, 8 A. M., March 8, to Laborer J. J. Moore, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Horses, (injuries received in the performance of his duties.)

Compensation designated: W. Mahon, Insp., Bur. of Fire Al. Tele., at $1,140 a year, 9 A. M., May 4; G. W. Koch and J. A. Callahan, Asst. Insps. of Combust., Div. of Insp., Bur. of Fire Prev., at $1,140 in each case, 9 A. M., May 4.

Leave without pay: 18 hours, 12 o'clock noon, May 3, to 5 P. M., May 5, granted to Insp. of Fire Prev. W. P. Donovan, Bur. of Fire Prev.

Dropped from the rolls: Laborer D. Gilgannon, Bur. of Fire Al. Tel., transferred to the Dept. of Parks, in same capacity, is dropped from the rolls, 5 P. M., May 10.

Sentence suspended: Hostler G. F. Forshay, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Appar., tried on a charge of absence without leave and having been found guilty, sentence is suspended.

Resignation accepted: Probationary Eng. Insp. C. P. Early, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., 5 P. M., May 6.

The following companies will report at company school, 157-159 E. 67th St., at time and date specified: 10 A. M.—May 17, Eng. 24; May 18, H. & L. 3; May 19, Eng. 59; May 20, Eng. 84; May 21, Eng. 78; May 22, H. & L. 9; 1 P. M.—May 17, Eng. 222; May 18, Eng. 246; May 19, Eng. 283; May 20, Eng. 278; May 21, Hose 8; May 22, H. & L. 128.

Penalties imposed: Fire. 1st gr. C. Winter, Eng. 202, (absence without leave,) one leave withheld; (intoxication,) three leaves withheld. Eng. of St. J. F. Magee, Eng. 277, (reckless driving,) sentence suspended; Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Birmingham, H. & L. 7, (absence without permission from proper authority,) guilty; reprimanded.

Dismissed: Fire., 3rd gr., M. J. Flood, Eng. 269, absence without leave, sentence suspended; absence without leave, dismissed 8 A. M., May 15. Fire., 3rd gr., E. P. Koppenhoefer, Eng. 238, absence without leave, sentence suspended; intoxicated, dismissed, 8 A. M., May 14.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire., 1st gr., H. F. Williams, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 16; Fire., 1st gr., J. J. Harvey, Eng. 86, 48 hours, 8 A. M., May 15; Fire., 1st gr., W. F. McLiney, Eng. 7, 60 hours, 8 A. M., May 14.

Popular with His Wife.

"He is very popular with his wife of late."

"And him such a flirt. How does he do it?"

"She called him up the other day and said, 'Hello, darling,' and he recognized her voice and replied: 'You have evidently made a mistake, I am not your darling. I have the dearest, sweetest, most beautiful wife in the world, and she is the only woman I permit to call me darling.'"—Houston Post.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Capt. C. C. Demmer, Medical Corps, after arrival in U. S., and after any leave, will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco for duty and by letter to the commanding General, Western Department.

Leaves: 1st Lieut. H. D. Higley, 6th F. A., 3 months; Capt. W. K. Wilson, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days; Capt. J. J. Thomas, Ord. Dept., 1 month; Major R. M. Thornburgh, Medical Corps, 4 months.

Navy.

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, commissioned. Lieuts.: G. M. Baum, the Maine to the Connecticut, and R. S. Holmes, the Tacoma to the Michigan.

Junior Gr. Lieut. H. H. Bouson, Newport, R. I., torpedo station to the Montana.

Ensigns: P. S. Theiss, the Brooklyn to the South Carolina; L. R. Brown, the New Jersey to the Brooklyn, and R. H. Wakeman, the Brooklyn to the South Carolina.

Gunner N. Chattilon to the St. Louis, temporarily.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Nereus at Hampton Roads; Nashville at Santiago de Cuba; Brooklyn at Newport; McDougal, Drayton, Warrington, Henley, Cassin, Birmingham, Trippe, and the Orion at North River, New York City; Wilmington, at Hongkong; Eagle at St. Marc, Haiti.

Sailed.—Washington, Vera Cruz for Tampico; Jason, San Francisco for San Pedro; Chauncey, Iloilo for Jolo; P. I.; G-4, and the Uncas, Philadelphia for New York yard; Cyclops, Sewall Point for New York; and the North Carolina, Beirut for Alexandria.

The Farragut was placed in reserve at Mare Island yard, May 8.

The Tallahassee, now at Norfolk yard, ordered to New York, where she will be considered as assigned to duty with the submarine flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, as tender.

The Uncas has been ordered from New York to Norfolk to tow the Constellation from Norfolk to Newport.

Coast Guard.

Second Lieuts.: W. C. Maglathlin, the Yamacraw, May 17, to the Arcata, and 50 days leave en route; and J. Pine, the Onondaga, May 24, to the Academy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for laboratory assistant, male and female, will be closed at 4 P. M. on May 25. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 7; experience, 3. A physical examination will precede the mental. The minimum age is 18 years. The usual salary is $900 a year; vacancies occur frequently in the Department of Health.

United States.

The commission announces for June 8 a competitive examination for examiner of accounts, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Division of Valuation and in the Division of Carriers' Accounts, Interstate Commerce Commission. This examination will be held for grade one positions only, the salaries ranging from $2,220 to $3,000 a year, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be principally for duty in the field, but some appointments may be made for duty in Washington, D. C. Applications will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, training, experience, and fitness. Applicants must not have reached their 48th birthday on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Elementary Evening School Principals' Association will hold a meeting at 10 A. M. on Saturday in Room 301, Board of Education Hall. All evening school Principals are urged to be present to hear the reports from the Constitutional Committee and the Committee on Efficiency.

P. S. 45, Manhattan; 34, the Bronx; 33, Brooklyn; 50, Queens, and 9, Richmond, have been selected for the delivery of lectures on "Care of Babies" and "Prevention of Infant Mortality." The lectures will be given by Medical Inspectors and nurses of the Department of Health on May 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, and June 2 and 3. Little Mothers' Leagues will also be formed.

Robert H. Todd, Principal of the New York Parental School, has been attending the twelfth annual National Conference on the Education of Dependent, Truant, Backward, and Delinquent Children at Baltimore, Md.

Resolutions offered by Frank D. Wilsey in reference to the late Joseph A. Goulden in connection with the public schools have been adopted by the Board of Education.

It has been decided to continue the sessions of the four classes for the instruction of English to foreigners, now conducted in P. S. 81, Manhattan, for two evenings a week until June 30, unless Summer evening schools for foreigners be established, in which case these classes are to be discontinued on the Friday preceding the opening of such schools.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Investment property; easy mortgages. Divers Realty Company, 61 West 108th St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

To raise $100 cash will sell my 2 Jamaica lots, which are free and clear, 1 block from trolley and 3 blocks from station, great bargain, balance easy. B., Jamaica, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Dental office in the only logical location in the Bronx; exceptional opportunity; moderate rent concessions. Inquire office, 892 Prospect Av., at Subway stations.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

GARAGE
will be erected Washington Heights for tenant who is responsible.
Garage Box 55 Times.

Small garage for rent.
28 cars on storage; rent reasonable.
M. M. Hayward & Co., 100th St. and B'way.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 552; stenographic service.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE

Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue; taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 160th St. elevated station. Telephone, Tremont 2196.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City; at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Bungalow with 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, living and dining room, fireplace, &c.; garage with room for man; plot fronting on Sound and harbor shores and stone road; beautiful shade trees; $8,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in. These lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices.

ELMHURST.—Beautiful large house, with garage, &c., on acre of ground; less than 20 minutes from Broadway; for rent or sale. Apply owner, Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 E. 32d St., City. Telephone 1838—Madison Sq.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all-year house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley, 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUDSON TOURING, 1912, fully equipped, $450; only used two Summers; running condition perfect; will give same demonstration as new car. See chauffeur, Fred Spencer, Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d. House phone. 2823 Riverside.

For Sale—1914 Ford delivery cars, like new; exceptional bargain. Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Handsomely appointed cars for rent; hour, day, week, month. John W. Briarly, 106 West 123d St. Morningside 2210.

Packard, Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet, hourly rates; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

For hire, 1915 Packards; day, week, or month. Wilmarth. Phone 7452 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Seven-passenger 1914 Packard touring body for a 14-38. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

15 Fairview Place, near Locust Av., block Pelham Road; fine large house, garage; lot 108 by 150; garden, fruit; fine neighborhood; five minutes station and Sound; open for inspection, or telephone 3844 South Brooklyn or 1277 New Rochelle.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Summer; longer if desired; 11 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces, large living room, veranda; select neighborhood; low rent to right party. ORANGE, 115 Broadway, Room 1,515.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackawanna Dep.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 3 baths. Apply owner, 638 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

166 acres, beautiful Sassafras River; superb Maryland climate; five hours from New York; old brick house, barns, lawn, shade, sand beach, steamboat wharf; $16,000, one-fourth down. Catalogue. J. Waters Russell, Chestertown, Md.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

167 MADISON AV., (corner 33d St.)—To sublet, corner apartment; Steinway Grand; studio for professional purposes. Address A. W.

To let, at 150 East 35th St.—Unusually attractive furnished apartment. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. By month or year.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cozily furnished one to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $5 to $20 weekly; $20 to $85 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

SEE THIS BARGAIN.
Six rooms, bath, apartment with servants' room. Fully, beautifully furnished. Sublet to September at sacrifice. Apply 315 West 79th Street.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment; 5 rooms, bath; 203 West 81st. Barrington; linen, silver. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
525 West 42nd Av. Tel.5896 Schuyler. Handsomely, fully furnished seven-room apartment; three baths; piano; June to September.

Studio apartment for Summer, handsomely furnished, delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

To sublet for Summer months, housekeeping apt., 5 rooms and bath; West 104th St., 3 blocks from Riverside, between "L" and Subway. Apply N 11 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartment; 11 rooms, 3 baths; reasonable. Cook, 118 Riverside Drive. 4250 Schuyler.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

72D, 260 West—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

57th, 256 West.—High-class seven-room apartment; spacious, attractive; exceptional location, near park; 7th floor, west.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

112th, adjoining Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano; month or longer. Tel. River 1131.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

WEST SIDE APARTMENT ABOVE Seventieth, furnished, 4-5 rooms, $45, couple; own silver, linen; immediate occupancy; Summer or longer. T 17 Times.

Unrivaled

The New York Times:

For successful Country Board advertising, I find THE NEW YORK TIMES unrivaled.

I placed an advertisement in it and was delighted with the results. My rooms were not only rented to an exceptional class of boarders, but I was overwhelmed with replies.

As a medium for New Jersey advertising, I sincerely recommend your newspaper, the enormous circulation of which makes Country Board advertising profitable, and I have no doubt that New Jersey does not stand alone in this respect.

(Signed) A. E. DICKSON,
132 Watchung Ave.
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Cool, airy rooms; first-class; board optional; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms.

22D, 327 WEST, The Elm.—Telephone Chelsea 2554. Single, double rooms; table the best the market affords; references.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Select accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; double room, $12; single, $8.

58TH ST. 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

70TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath; references; gentlemen.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, single room; well appointed house; park, Riverside; all cars.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select, cool double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

89TH ST., 318 WEST.—Attractive home offers large rooms; all conveniences; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; Summer rates; reference.

89TH, 594 WEST END.—Floor, separately, exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; excellent meals; Summer rates.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; near Park; suite and single; reference.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8857.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 363 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97th St.)—Corner front room, overlooking Drive; refined gentleman; breakfast. Apt. 8B. Phone 5368 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private family; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

39TH, (321 Lexington Av.)—Exceptionally attractive room; bath; electricity; telephone; private family; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large and small, airy rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms, connecting, adjoining bath; telephone; every improvement; exceptionally clean; $2, $6.

11TH ST., 35 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Nice front room; hot and cold water; also small room.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; suitable two; running water; private; references.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Doctor's office, service; suites, baths, elevator.

50TH, 60 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small room; thoroughly modern.

52D ST., 8 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; double rooms; private baths; electricity. Phone 8550 Plaza.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; Subway, L; references. Hammond.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent location.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished rooms and studios; very attractive.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms; $3, $5, $7; telephone.

118 WEST 69TH ST.,
WEST HALL.

Just organized; everything new; most rooms with private bath, but some without; superior service; men only; Summer rates.
PHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 1 WEST.

Two beautiful connecting rooms overlooking park; couple or two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; has to be seen to be appreciated; no other roomers; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no roaming house; single or couple.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small parlor bedroom; corner house; Summer rates. References.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; refined clientele; reasonable.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Hatton.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; running water, electricity, telephone; Subway express; Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive second floor rooms; private house; exclusive location; conveniences.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly furnished two-room suite; bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

77TH, 151 WEST.—Elegant, second floor, private bath; single room; board; telephone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful, large and single rooms, adjoining bath; special rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST

LAWYERS DREW UP GANGS' CONTRACTS

District Attorney Plans to Have Disbarred Attorneys Who Arranged Terms for Raids.

LABOR MEN ASSAIL PERKINS

Indictment of Leaders Is Part of a Conspiracy to Crush the Unions, They Say.

The District Attorney's investigation of the confession of Benjamin Fein, known among gangsters as "Dopey Benny," showed yesterday that lawyers now practicing in the Criminal Courts drew up contracts between the gang chieftain and labor union leaders, stipulating what pay Fein was to receive for raiding manufacturing plants and maiming worwmen and employers who had offended union leaders.

Some of these contracts have come into the possession of the District Attorney, together with evidence which reveals the names of lawyers who drew the papers up. It was said in the Criminal Courts Building that the Bar Association would be asked to bring disbarment proceedings against the attorneys involved in the case.

It was announced yesterday that the Grand Jury was sifting information concerning at least one more murder case in addition to that of Herman Lieberwitz, for which eight labor leaders, including Solomon Metz, now President of the United Hebrew Trades, were indicted on Tuesday.

Find Evidence of Another Murder.

The District Attorney declined to reveal the name of the man for whose death he expected indictments would be found, but it was said that the men who would probably be indicted were prominent east side labor leaders, and that the murdered man was killed in a row growing out of a strike among the cloak and suit makers. It was predicted that before the Grand Jury completed its investigation of Fein's confession the thirty-four indictments now outstanding would be increased by as many more.

The Executive Committee of the United Hebrew Trades, eight of whose members were indicted, appealed to Congressman Meyer London yesterday to take up the defense of the union men, saying it was a duty he owed to the Socialist Party. Other east side labor unions brought into the case Morris Hillquit, Abraham Levy and Jacob Panken, while they discussed a plan to employ Clarence Darrow, who defended the McNamara dynamiters, and William D. Haywood when he was accused of killing ex-Governor Steuneberg of Idaho.

"All we can say at this time," said A. I. Shiplacoff, an ex-school teacher who recently became Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, "is that we are not going to allow the reactionary District Attorney to murder our beloved leaders alive. The District Attorney has been giving out statements that were utterly false, and we challenge him to produce any proof that what he has said is true. We refer especially to his assertion that the labor union raised a cash fund of $7,000 to pay the bail money required to get Fein out of jail after he was arrested last September for assault.

Denies Unions Aided Fein.

"I say with full knowledge of the facts that not only did we not raise $7,500 but that we did not raise a single penny for Fein. No self-respecting union leader with a heart in him could have resisted the provocation presented in years past to retaliate against the low brutality visited upon us by policemen, by magistrates, and by the employers who worked hand and glove with the police captains and sergeants to break up strikes for human working conditions.

"How far individuals went in resenting the fight made under the secret sabotage practiced by the employers against us I do not know. But I do know that no labor union official with whom I had any contact could a snap what happened to Fein when he was arrested.

"He was regarded as a terrorist, a low gunman and a scoundrel, and we would have been the last people in the world to try to bail him out. If anybody raised a $7,500 fund for him it was his own gangster associates. The District Attorney says he nipped our plan to get Fein out of jail by having the bail increased to $15,000, which was more than we could obtain.

"That statement is as false as the statement that we have raised $125,000 as a defense fund for our leaders. We never dreamed any defense fund would be needed in these days of trial and hardship for all workmen and working women in the east side.

"They let the private banks default and get away with our savings, and very slight punishment was meted out, when any was meted out at all. They let off the men in whose factory 147 of our working girls were burned to death. We know what it is to have Magistrate, policemen, private detective agencies, employers, all lined up in a solid group working harmoniously against us. Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain found out what that meant when she dressed as a working girl and went near a place that was on strike, and was arrested—only to receive an elaborate apology from a Magistrate, who nevertheless had sent scores of genuine working girls to jail for striking against inhuman conditions.

Says Police Side with Employers.

"I saw our girls beaten time after time, and saw Police Captains whose names I am ready to give to any responsible investigators sitting in council with employers in Brownsville, and then saw policemen turn their backs while thugs hired by the employers beat up our girls. Of course they will never get evidence of that—any more than they will ever convict the gunmen who murdered women and children in Ludlow, Col., although they speedily, in the same kind of a raid that the District Attorney is now making on our labor leaders, convicted John Lawson, leader of the Colorado miners, of first degree murder.

"When we saw the raids the last Legislature conducted on labor we knew that something of this kind could be expected. The workers of the east side are not going to stand for it. It is shameful that we are called upon to fight when the looting of the bank accounts of our members brought them up to the opening of a hard Winter penniless, and then right afterward they were forced to strain their meagre resources as they never had to before to provide bread for thousands of their unemployed friends and relatives.

"District Attorney Perkins was not elected by the people. And it is clear from his outgivings that Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge has no heart in him to understand the kind of a game that labor on the east side was up against in the period when the disorders for which the union men alone are now singled out as blameworthy occurred.

"If the District Attorney is not going to let the dead past sleep, neither are we. We shall call a mass meeting of protest for Cooper Union in a very little while, and there will be parades and demonstrations, and funds will surely be raised, although at present we have none, instead of the fanciful $125,000 of which the District Attorney speaks."

Secretary Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union was as emphatic as Mr. Shipilkoff in denouncing the prosecutions at this time. He characterized them as "a straight drive at the unions that have brought a little order out of chaos in the needlework trades."

Sees a Plan to Crush Labor.

Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union said that the labor leaders of the whole city would make the fight of the indicted leaders of the United Hebrew Trades their fight. "The whole affair," he said, "is in line with the gigantic efforts afoot in these war times by the capitalist class to crush labor and its organizations. The arrest of the east side leaders is just one link in the chain being forged by the employers to drive labor back into the slavery from which the unions have, in part, raised it up. The labor-baiting policy just experienced at Albany was another link in the chain, as recent Colorado convictions were still other links."

District Attorney Perkins, when told of these statements by the union leaders, said that he was in no sense a foe of honest labor unions. He said he would be glad to have the unions bring evidence to him involving employers, and that, if such evidence was sufficient to warrant it, he would proceed against the employers as quickly as he had proceeded against the labor union officials.

Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge, who had charge of the investigation of Fein's confession, said he would be glad to obtain evidence involving employers as well as union officials, as he already was morally certain, although he lacked evidence to absolutely prove it, that certain private detective agencies employed gangsters to work against the unions. Proof in such cases was difficult to obtain, he said, because the employers usually acted within their own shops, where they had the defense that they were protecting their property.

Trials Held by Gangsters.

In going through Fein's confession, Mr. Breckenridge found that Fein and the gangsters held trials for men accused of being hostile to the union leaders. The accused men would be summoned before the gangsters, and if found guilty would be subjected to "discipline."

Mr. Breckenridge obtained from Fein, as proof of the truth of his confession, a diary that he kept all the while he was engaged in "strong arm" work for the unions. In this diary, which was given up exclusively to the record of his acts of violence while in the pay of the unions, Fein recorded the name of the man who hired him to do each job, the amount of pay he received, and the name of the man who gave him the money.

Mr. Breckenridge said yesterday that he found on referring to the court records, witnesses at Fein's trials in General Sessions were sure Fein was not the man who beat them because he was a good friend who never engaged in violent acts. This testimony was often directly contrary to the testimony given by the same witnesses at the preliminary hearings. Fein's diary showed the sums paid to such witnesses between the time of his arrest and his trial.

Another method by which Fein avoided conviction was to have his friends send the witnesses away. Persons whose testimony might prove damaging received tickets to points as far West as Cleveland, Ohio, and sometimes to Europe, and were kept away from New York until after Fein had been set free.

Union Delegate Convicted.

The union officials who were planning the defense of the indicted leaders received a setback yesterday when a Jury in General Sessions brought in a verdict of guilty against Samuel Dudek, formerly walking delegate of Bakers' Union 305, who was the first union official to be arrested as a result of Fein's confession. Dudek was tried before Judge Mulqueen on a charge of extortion and the jury returned a verdict of guilty after less than half an hour's deliberation. Dudek was remanded for a week for sentence.

Three of the thirty-four men indicted on Tuesday surrendered yesterday upon the advice of their counsel, Abraham Levy. They were Abraham Silver, organizer of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union; Morris Yulman, and Harry Katz. They were admitted to bail in sums ranging from $2,500 to $5,000.

Mr. Levy asked that Solomon Metz, President of the United Hebrew Trades, containing a membership of 250,000 east side workers, should be admitted to bail notwithstanding the fact that he was charged with murder. Mr. Levy pointed out that the alleged murder occurred five years ago and that Mr. Metz had been out on bail for a year after being indicted previously in connection with the murder. The evidence was so flimsy, the lawyer asserted, that the prosecution never dared to risk a trial. Judge Wadhams resented Mr. Levy's references to Fein as "a squealer." He said:

"Men of that character who at last tell the truth do a distinct service to society."

Mr. Levy withdrew his remark and Judge Wadhams ordered Mr. Metz to the Tombs to await a decision as to bail.

An Authoritative Voice.

A. L. Bixby, the genial poet-humorist of the Nebraska State Journal, attended a baseball game in New York one day recently. On the way out a dense crowd was jamming its way aboard an elevated train. Mr. Bixby is stout and past fifty, and being hustled by a crowd is not pleasant to him.

"Don't hurry, good people, don't hurry," he called out in a spirit of fun. "Let me on first."

And the crowd, thinking it heard the voice of authority, obediently made a passageway for him.—Newark News.

Bad Time to Pray for Rain.

Quite a number of prayer services for rain have been held in the drought section this year, which calls to mind a remark of the Rev. Levi Lee, a noted Primitive Baptist minister. When it was suggested by his membership that he invoke Divine Power to send a shower, he said: "Brethren, I think this a very unfavorable time to pray for rain; the moon isn't right for it."—Owensboro (Ky.) Inquirer.

No Good Men There.

We believe the Tennessee women and children are all right, but the testimony of the newspapers of Nashville is to the effect that all of the men are thieves, liars, and scoundrels.—Houston Post.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Vincent D. Cash, the policeman found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Charles Hill, a fellow-member of the force, was sentenced yesterday to serve not more than thirty years nor less than twenty years in State prison.

JERSEY CITY.—Chief of Police Frank Mopahan was suspended yesterday. Charges are based mainly on a speech the Chief is said to have made in New York at a dinner given to Police Judge John Warren, in which he criticised a superior officer.

BAYONNE.—Receiver Christopher L. Williams yesterday asked the Controller of the Currency at Washington for authorization to declare a dividend of 8 per cent. to the depositors of the First National Bank of Bayonne which failed in December, 1913.

NEWARK.—A thief tried to scare Miss Nettie Lederman, a cashier in the store of the Highland Dairy Company at 89 Elm Street yesterday by pointing a pistol at her and demanding "money or your life," but the would-be robber fled when the young woman screamed.

PASSAIC.—Michael Cuzenko, a third victim of the gun cotton explosion in the Anderson Chemical Company's plant at Wallington Wednesday, died yesterday.

SOUTH ORANGE.—Bishop John J. O'Connor yesterday transferred the Rev. John B. Bennett, assistant rector of St. Thomas's Church, Summit, to be assistant rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Franklin. The Rev. Richard S. Mahoney will succeed Father Bennett at Summit.

MORRISTOWN.—For making efforts to have his employer catch a train he desired, Valentine Conrad, chauffeur for A. Graves Ely of South Street yesterday paid a fine of $25 on a charge of speeding. As the automobile reached Convent the train was pulling out, but the chauffeur speeded to Madison before the train got there and got his employer aboard.

TRENTON.—Sheriff J. Warren Fleming of Mercer County was instructed by Attorney General Westcott to select 100 men as a panel for the jury which will try the twenty-five Deputy Sheriffs charged with the murder of Roosevelt strikers.

ARROW Soft COLLARS

Very superior in fit and wear.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

2 for 25c.

BOGUS CONSUL GIVES DINNER AT THE ASTOR

Invites Naval Officers and Diplomats to Feast, but Only Six Respond.

GORGEOUS IN GOLD LACE

Appropriated Body Guard of Marines, and Was Preparing to Entertain the Vice President.

At the head of a gayly decorated table in a banquet room of the Hotel Astor last night sat a young man in much gold lace. Enormous epaulets squared his shoulders and his breast made him look as if he had strayed from the Sub-Treasury vault. The occasion was a "dinner tendered by Lieut. Commander Ethan Allen Wenberg, K. G., Consul General for Rumania, to Dr. Alfonso Quinónez, Vice President of San Salvador, and his staff." Quotation marks are used because that was what was on the menu card, and the menu card was the limit of information as to the authenticity of the event.

If one cared to go on believing what the engraved menu card said, among the guests were Lieutenant Sterling, U. S. N.; Lieutenant George A. Kauff of the Police Department, Captain Hutchinson, Aide to the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Captain Harry McL. Huse, Chief of Admiral Fletcher's staff, and Commander G. Kobrick, U. S. N. Not that they attended the dinner given by the "Consul General," but their names were on the program.

The table was set for fourteen; six were present. They were, according to the host, Jose E. Suay, and Roberto Aguilar of Dr. Quinonez's staff, Vice-Consul General Montarro of Costa Rica, Irving Gordon, Miss Sedelle Fensten and "Lieutenant Commander Ethan Allen Weinberg, Consul General for Roumania." Vice-President Quinonez wasn't present when the reporters arrived, but "the host" said he and the other honored guests were on the way. Probably they still are, for the waiters said dinner was served for six—no more.

"Consul" Gives His Record.

When the "Consul General" was asked why his name was not among the available lists of consuls in New York, he was ready with this information:

First of all, "Consul General Wenberg" was a native of Brooklyn, his home used to be on Columbia Heights, he attended the Eastern District High School. At the outbreak of the Balkan war he went to Rumania and joined the Royal Aviation Squad. So much did he distinguish himself that at the end of the war he was made Military Attaché to the Rumanian Embassy at Washington. On May 4 he was officially designated Consul General at the Port of New York, his credentials had been sent to Washington on May 6 or 7, and he had "exchanged exchequers" Monday.

The "Consul General" was a little undecided about his headquarters. He said he had established an office at 2 Rector Street. Several moments later he said it was 28 Rector Street, and before the interview was ended he was quartered in a suite of eleven rooms at the Astor temporarily. It was No. 902, he said. No. 902 is a suite of two rooms occupied by Vice President Quinoncz. Also, the reporters were told, the Consul General was a member of the Pan-American Commission. He neglected to say when Rumania had jumped out of the map of Europe.

The "Consul General's" uniform of gold lace was quite evidently built for another person of shorter and stouter form. But his eloquence:

Ethan Allen Weinberg Arrested.

One of his interviewers dug into a pocket and produced clippings from New York newspapers which told of the arrest on November 8, 1910, of Ethan Allen Weinberg, 17 years old of 71 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, on a charge or larceny. At that time Weinberg won the sobriquet of "The Boy Consul" because he produced papers showing he had been appointed a Consular Agent at Port de Aubres, Morocco, in August, 1910. He said he was therefore immune from arrest. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he explained he was not in Morocco because he considered the salary of $1,800 too small for his abilities. He was later sent to the Tombs to answer the charge of stealing a camera from a department store on Sixth Avenue, where he was employed as an expert demonstrator of aero machinery. The clippings stated that "Weinberg" had attended the Eastern District High School and had made flights at Mineola.

The "Consul General" admitted he lived on Columbia Heights, but said 71 Maujer Street was not his home. He believed, he said, that some mistake had been made.

"Were you ever in Rumania!" was asked.

"Now, gentlemen," he replied, "you misunderstand me. I am not a Consul General. I am a special emissary from the Russian Government to esttablish a consulate."

He couldn't explain just who had made the mistake of putting him on the menu as "Consul General." He said, however, that it was not a mistake at all to call him by that title. Only he wasn't it—not yet. He was also confident he hadn't dropped an "i" from his name.

Pestered State Department.

A dispatch from Washington to THE TIMES last night said that two months ago the State Department received communications by mail and telegraph from some one signing himself "Ethan Allen Wenberg," inquiring inf the department had been advised of his appointment to the Rumanian Consular Service. The international practice is that notifications of such appointments come to the State epartment come directly from the appointing Government, and as nothing of the sort had been received regarding "Mr. Wenberg" the department ignored the subject.

It was stated that officials of the department believed the "Ethan Allen Wenberg" who was posing as the Rumanian Consul General in New York last night was the "Ethan Allen Weinberg" who two years ago announced himself as attached to the American Consular Service, and who did ask for an appointment. No appointment was made, and inquiries convinced the department that its correspondence was from a young man "not quite responsible for his actions." No steps were taken against him, as the authorities believed he was not amenable to punishment.

The dispatch stated that as far as the State Department was informed "Consul General Wenberg" had not attempted to perform any consular functions.

When told of the disparities in the "Consul General's" statements, the managers of the Astor went in search of the young man, but found that he had left the hotel after a spirited talk with Vice-President Quoinonez. It was stated that a substantial deposit had been made on the price of the dinner early in the day.

"Consul General Wenberg" rode about Manhattan in a cab yesterday, accompanied by three marines, who, he said, were a bodyguard assigned to him by the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Captain Hutchinson said last night that no such assignment had been made. It developed subsequently that the guard had been delegated for Vice President Quinonez.

Expects Fleet to Salute Him.

The "Consul General" said at 10 o'clock last night that he would make his official visit to the fleet today, when, he said, a salute of eleven guns would be fired for him. There is no provision in naval etiquette for the recognition of a consular agent by a salute. "Wenberg" also said he had arranged with Admiral Fletcher to let him know at midnight by wireless the details of the visit and the size of the guard which would be sent to escort him to the fleet in the Hudson River.

It was said last night that on Monday the Consul General of Rumania went aboard a battleship in the Hudson wearing civilian clothes and was not able to convince the commander of his "identity." Later he donned the uniform he wore last night and returned, when he was received with deference.

The "Consul General" seemd yesterday to be well supplied with funds. He has been about the Astor for several weeks, and his bills have been paid promptly, it was said at the hotel last night. He has usually been accompanied by one or more well-dressed young women.

"Consul General Wenberg" early in the evening issued a statement that next week he would be the host to the commanders of the fleet, the Vice President of the United States, and the members of the Cabinet. He said the dinner would be given at the Astor if he were assured suitable accommodations could be obtained there.

Piscatorial Humor.

The two vacationers had fished an hour without a nibble to reward them for their patience.

"At a time like this," said the first man, "old Izaak Walton would have indulged in philosophy. Have you anything philosophical on your mind that you might work off just now to relieve the monotony?

"Nothing but this," replied the other man. "I suppose it is by refusing to bite and compelling fishermen to philosophize that fish get the reputation of being brainfood."—Newark News.

Why Not Forget It?

Musicians and song writers have organized with a view of preventing hotel orchestras and the like from playing copyrighted music without paying for it. But why copyright or play some of the music anyhow?—Atlanta Journal.

Cow With a Wooden Leg

A cow with a wooden leg passed through the Chicago stock yards last week. Toothpicks furnished with tough beefsteaks.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Ought to Pay Something.

There is much controversy over the case of the Kansas woman who recently was fined $14.80 for whipping a man. Eph Wiley says that, while the fine may have been exorbitant, he doubts whether the amusement of whipping a man should be entirely free.—Topeka Capital.

Hard Luck.

Our notion of hard luck is to fish for fish and catch a carp.—Toledo Blade.

COLUMBIA MEN BURN CALCULUS IN THE SKY

Sophomores Tie Demon to Balloons and Send Him Heavenward in Flames.

THEN DANCE IN PAJAMAS

Eagle-Eyed Proctor Spies Two Girls in Crowd Similarly Clad and Threatens to Call Bluecoat.

Every time a hot-air balloon mounted skyward from the Columbia campus last night it was wafted on its way by the cheers and groans of 250 sophomores arrayed in pajamas. The balloons—and the pajamas—were new wrinkles in the annual Sophomore Triumph ceremonies with which the students are wont to put an end to the demon calculus. Instead of building a bonfire and burning old Dr. Calculus in effigy, the students dipped volumes of calculus in oil and sent them floating heavenward at the end of innumrable balloons. Hence the cheers.

The ceremonies were held on the Quadrangle between the Library and University Hall, and the flickering lights of red torches ranged along the University Hall roof gave the groups of young men in pajamas a ghostlike appearance. Everything—lights, balloons, and cheering—was doing nicely when, at 9 o'clock, Henry Lang, Columbia's proctor, who always officiates at such student functions, put in an appearance. The lights were not very strong, but that did not prevent the eagle eye of Henry Lang from spotting something that called for closer inspection.

The particular something happened to be two figures in the prettiest pale pink and blue pajamas seen around Morningside Heights in a long time. For some reason the pink and blue visions were not mixing with the rest of the class, but preferred to hover in the corner of the "quad," where the shadows are deeper. Even so, Henry Lang could see at a distance that there was more hair on the heads of the persons inside of the pink and blue things than any self-respecting Columbia student ever thought of wearing all at once. It was done up ever so tight, but it didn't fool Henry.

"What d'ye think this is, a Barnard tea party?" he demanded, as he walked right up to the place where the pair with their escorts stood. "I'll have you arrested, that's what I'll do."

The young women protested that it was only a joke and begged to be allowed to leave quietly.

"Not a chance," Henry told them as he strode off, promising to get a policeman. But before he had time to half cross the campus the pink and blue pajamas made a dash for the nearest gate, and—well, that was all that was seen of them last night.

After the last flaming calculus had taken the Zeppelin route, the students marched in pajamas down Broadway, stopping for the customary breath at 110th Street and then continued over to Riverside Drive, where they served as a counter attraction for the throngs watching the illuminated fleet. The procession continued to the steps of Grant's Tomb, where cheers were given for Grant, the navy football, and many other things.

A Story from Stoneham.

A little girl called at a fish store in Stoneham and asked the fish dealer if he sold dry fish. Being answered in the affirmative the girl interrogated, "Real dry?" "Real dry," said the fish man. "What kind have you?" asked the girl. "Why, we have dry halibut, dry cod, dry herring, &c."

The little girl—Well, would you mind giving them a real long drink?—Boston Post.

Passing of the Sturgeon.

The pothunter is not the only enemy of wild life. The sturgeon has been pursued so ruthlessly by fishermen that it is on the rapid road to extinction. H. M. Smith, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, reports that unless sturgeon fishing is prohibited for a term of years there will soon be no sturgeon to fish, either on the Atlantics or Pacific Coasts or in the Great Lakes.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Never'll Forget It.

"When I left home as a lad," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "I had $10 in my pocket."

"You'll never forget that day."

"No, Sir. It's the only time that I have felt that I could settle up on a moment's notice and be absolutely sure my assets would cash in for more than my liabilities."—Washington Star.

Husband for Sale.

Helen Rowland says a husband is not one of the things money won't buy. Who wants to buy a husband, Helen? One of our subscribers would like to know.—Toledo Blade.

DAUGHTERS OF 1812 ELECT.

Mrs. Mathias Steelman Chosen President of Jersey Society.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 13.—At the opening session today of the State convention of the New Jersey Society Daughters of the War of 1812, held in the Carteret Arms, the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Mathias Steelman of Elizabeth; First Vice President—Mrs. Samuel Drayton of Jersey City; Second Vice President—Mrs. A. G. Van Houten of Newark; Third Vice President—Mrs. Truman H. Clayton of Salem; Treasurer—Mrs. Maude Durrell of Jersey City; Recording Secretary—Mrs. James Vandyke of East Orange; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. F. A. Waldron of Plainfield; Historian—Mrs. Henry Budd Howell of Jersey City; Librarian—Miss M. Adele Edge of Jersey City; Color Bearer—Mrs. Charles Vanaken of Maplewood; Auditor—Mrs. M. A. O. Condit of East Orange.

The Rev. George C. Wilding of Elizabet, in an address to the convention this afternoon, told the members that it should be their special privilege at this time to give expression to the confidence which the people of this country have for their President.

It Might Help.

The 3A class was having its daily lesson in hygiene. The subject for discussion was cleanliness in the schoolroom.

"Now," said the teacher, "who can tell me what each of you can do to keep the room clean?"

Silence followed the question, but finally a small boy raised his hand and in an earnest tone of voice said:

"We can wash the germs off the blackboard."—Indianapolis News.

Says Mr. Calhoun.

Our former Minister to China, William J. Calhoun, wants to know if our compensation for building the Panama Canal is to be "the pleasure of sitting on the banks of the canal watching foreign fleets sailing through it." Not even that for some of the more cautious of us, we fear, Mr. Calhoun; we are too much afraid of landslides.—Syracuse Herald.

Recreation.

There is no accounting for taste in recreation. Some good people like to feed on bacon and sleep on rocks in the northern wilderness, others enjoy the malaria of the Brazilian or Central African wilderness, and here's the Governor of Missouri, who puts in his spare time working on the roads.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Just What the Fans Want.

"I am glad that you favor serving only soft drinks in the ball park."

"Yes," replied the man from a rough town. "A soft drink bottle seems better constructed. It goes straighter and lands harder when you toss it at an umpire."—Washington Star.

Appreciated.

"I gave Charley a beautiful new alarm clock for a birthday present," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"Did he appreciate it?"

"Yes, indeed. He thought so much of it that he took it down his office and locked it in the safe."—Washington Star.

Astonishing.

"The Japanese Ambassador," says a Washington dispatch, "saw Secretary Bryan at the State Department." Of all places! What made him suspect he was there?—Boston Transcript.

Expert Advice.

A head tax of $10 each upon every man who votes the Republican ticket would raise some revenue, and the balance of the $100,000,000 might be raised by soaking bill collectors, book agents, and Statewide Prohibitionists.—Houston Post.

Doing Her Part.

One of the great warriors against the high price of foodstuffs is at home with an apron on and her sleeves rolled up to her elbows. She is canning tomatoes.—Toledo Blade.

PROSECUTOR IS INDICTED.

Attorney General Will Try District Attorney Jefferson.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 13.—The Cape May County Grand Jury today handed in twenty-five bills of indictment against District Attorney Matthew Jefferson. They charge him with embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money under false pretenses, and malfeasance in office. Jefferson declares that the indictments are the result of a plot of liquor dealers whom he said he tried to make obey the law.

A month ago a conference was held by Attorney General Westcott, Justice Charles C. Black of the Supreme Court and County Judge Henry H. Eldredge at which Jefferson was requested to resign, but he refused to do so. Attorney General Westcott will prosecute Jefferson. Jefferson studied law in Westcott's office.

At the Font.

Once upon a time a small boy about three years old was taken to the church to be baptized. As soon as he caught sight of the bowl of water in the minister's hand he remembered his antipathy for the bath tub, and straightened himself up for the attack.

When the minister approached him, reverently dipping his hand in the water, the little fellow said:

"If you put toap in my eyes I'll bus you open."—National Monthly.

The Chef and the Orchestra Leader.

"I should think," remarked Mr. Growcher, "that the chef of this restaurant would be envious of the orchestra leader."

"Why?"

"Because if people don't approve of the food they can make a protest. But they've got to sit up and take the music whether they like it or not."—Washington Star.

Tourist Note.

"It is thought that the pyramids were built for the sake of giving employment to a large number of people."

"Of course," replied the vivaciously positive girl. "Anybody could guess that. Look at all the guides who depend on them for a living."—Washington Star.

The Kinnisons' "At Home."

Grant Wright and family, Ike Kinnison and family, Jesse Kinnison and family, Andy Sowders and wife, Bud Worley and family, Miss Adgie McQuerry, Amos Wright and wife, and Johnny Hickman visited with Mr. and Mrs. John Kinnison Sunday.—Princeton (Mo.) Post.

Well Said.

"It all depends on the point of view," declares The Ozark News, sidestepping the issue when asked to decide between the merits of the slit skirt and the diaphanous gown.—Kansas City Times.

She Knows Her Worth.

From his better half Benedict got this advice early in the course of matrimony: "When in doubt listen to me; when not in doubt listen to me anyway."—Atlanta Journal.

Goethals's Choice.

Col. Goethals apparently has made up his mind that it is better to be the king of spades than the king of clubs.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29. CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST In the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE Last Night Saturday, May 29. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:25. LAST 3 TIMES MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

GAIETY B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:15. LAST 3 TIMES Last Mat. Tom'w 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY, MAY 17. NED WAYBURN presents THE 3 ACT FARCICAL COMEDY SHE'S IN AGAIN IT'S CLEAN AND FUNNY.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d ST. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 8500 Columbus. Evs. 8:20. TONIGHT also Tomorrow Matinee and Night Arnold DALY in SHAW'S COMEDY, "YOU NEVER CAN TELL" Mon., Tues. & Wed., "ARMS AND THE MAN"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 3 Last Mat. Tom'w 2:15. TIMES THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

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REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

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Strand B'way & 47 St. MARY PICKFORD in Now to 11.30 FANCHON the Cricket. Next W'k, Elsie Janis, 'Betty in Search of Thrills' P. M. 10-50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists.

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